Changing Times

Montgomery Advertiser
Tues 12-7-48

Mortimer Jordan, who resigned recently as collector of internal revenue for Alabama in protest against a presidential order to work Negroes and whites equally, is being hopefully boomed for governor on the basis of his defiant resignation.

Solicitor Winston Huddleston has sent two white men to prison for 45 years in an Elmore County case for the rape of a Negro woman.

On the face purely of the two performances, we suspect that Huddleston would make a stronger candidate for governor.

Like his father before him, Jordan is a good man; we have been hearing good things of him and his promise for several years. He has good reason to expect that he can win rewards from the people of Alabama.

But as one of his well wishers, we offer the counsel that he will be wise to turn a deaf ear to the seductive schemers who tell him he can exploit his resignation and the race issue for large political profit. We believe that such an effort would be a dud. Tues 12-7-48

It is today questionable whether a candidate in Alabama can be elected by appealing to race prejudice. We don't know, but we sense that the people are cold and suspicious to such bids for favor. The Nov. 2 election provided a great deal of evidence of that.

The prophets of Truman doom have lamented the possible "destruction of Southern civilization." That is a phoney, just as it was when it was first said about the freeing of slaves. We sense—again without knowing — that Alabamians are inclined to take a second and calmer look at such matters.

The thoughtful, well-intentioned Southerner finds himself between the clatter of the two extremes which are represented by the civil rights holy-rollers and the back-to-Africa-with 'em Wilkinsons.

It seems to us—particularly on the basis of letters to the Grandma column—that a growing number of people wish neither to open the sluice gates nor to erect a Great Wall.

Purely with respect to this, we would therefore say that a Huddleston candidacy would have a more solid, productive appeal than a Jordan candidacy.

Mobs Night Raids Upset Dixie City

Courier
Sat. 6-19-48
Pittsburgh Pa.

Special to The Courier

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alike in every respect to Hitler's Nazi inquisition against Jews in war-time Germany, Birmingham's wave of terror flared anew on the wings of four blazing incidents which came with staccato rapidity to strike fear into the hearts of local residents. Killings, beatings, night raids by hooded mobs, all were part of the bestial orgy of shame.

1. A "sheriff's lynching of a Negro preacher"—the Rev. C. L. Butler, 53, ardent United Mine Workers union man—caused coal miners in five TCI mines to go on strike, and gave police officers a record of having killed one Negro every ten days. He was the seventh in seventy days to be struck down by police bullets.

2. Wearing the hooded robes of the Ku Klux Klan, a masked mob surged into a Girl Scout camp, where two white instructors on the national Girl Scout camp were training Negro Girl Scout leaders, and gave the two twenty-four hours to "get out" of Alabama. It was the second Klan demonstration in ten days, and each involved white women.

3. Four white men posing as Tarrant City policemen went to the home of Henry Howard in Tarrant City last week, took him out and beat him so severely that he is still confined to a hospital. Tarrant City is a local suburb. Howard is an active NAACP worker.

4. Local NAACP officials reported that a police officer "grabbed, shoved" Mrs. Minnie O'Neal, case worker for the Travelers' Aid Society, at the Birmingham Greyhound Bus Station, June 7.

The slain man, the Rev. Mr. Butler, was a retired Baptist minister, who worked in the Edgewater Coal mine. He was the father of thirteen children, the oldest over 30 years old.

THE USUAL VERDICT

He was killed when four officers—two sheriff's deputies and two mine company officers—alleged that he drew a gun on them when they were investigating a complaint that he had been "molesting a young Edgewater girl." Coroner J. T. McCollum returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide." The shooting occurred around 6 A. M.

Girl Scout officials closed a camp, where some twenty Negro girls were receiving instructions in "leadership training," after the raid by the hooded mob on Thursday night. Agents of the FBI immediately began a probe into the affair. The two white girls were Misses Katrine Nickel of Birmingham, and Elizabeth Ijams of Knoxville, Tenn. There were no Negro girls qualified to give the courses, Girl Scout officials said.

MINERS IN PROTEST

Coal miners at five mines—Edgewater, Docena, Wylam, Short Creek and Concord—protesting the slaying, went on strike from Wednesday through Saturday. Funeral services were held for the Rev. Mr. Butler on Sunday.

Local citizens are tense as police authorities are "investigating" the affairs. The local NAACP branch is putting its efforts behind the fight to bring the perpetrators to justice, but officials feel that little justice can be expected since local police are notoriously indifferent to protecting Negro citizens, and the reign of terror continues unabated.

Negro Behavior

The News
Tue 6-8-48
B'ham Ala.

To the Editor of The News:

The adage, "Honor to whom honor is due," is based on good sound principles, and we should employ it more often than we do.

It is to the credit of the Negroes of the city, and elsewhere, that during these crucial days of unrest, political upheavals and states' rights discussions, pro and con, they have, in large part, kept their feet on the ground, and gone along the even tenor of their way.

The wording on the five banners displayed at the courthouse some days ago, as reported in your columns, was very timely, I thought. It shows one of two things—perhaps both: that the race is being soundly and sanely advised by good, level-headed leadership, or that innate sound judgment is asserting itself. In any event, may it continue to the good of all concerned. J. M. MUNDINE.

1031 McMillan Avenue.

No "Superior" Race / News

To the Editor of The News:

I am sure that most of your readers are glad to commend you for the strong and courageous stand you have taken in the past in your editorial columns. But many of your readers will not and cannot agree with Mr. A. F. Huff in asking that you discontinue "Voice of the People" or quit accepting letters from the public to be printed in the "Voice of the People." This space serves as a public forum and should be continued. I think that, next to the editorial columns, it is one of the most important items covered by The News. It tells how the people are reacting to your news and editorials.

Mr. Huff, in quoting an old saying, "Birds of a feather flock together," made effort to compare the races that God made with this old saying. But, in reading the pages of past history, such comparison does not fit. He goes on to say that God, in making the races, placed the Negro in Africa, the Jap in Japan and the Chinese in China. But he did not say where God placed the so-called supreme race, the American and European white man. I want to ask where was this man at that time? Since "God made out of one blood all nations to dwell on the face of the earth," this supreme man must have had a place somewhere. He must have been hidden away somewhere or bound up in the nature of the three races mentioned, and by evolution or some other process appeared on the earth as a supreme man. The American supremacists boast of their ancestors as having come from England or some of the central countries of Europe. But where did the English come from?

Birmingham, Ala.

If you will take down from your library Hammerton's and Barnes' New World's History, turn to page 371, about the middle of the page, and read, you will see where the English came from. You will find that the Scots, Jutes, Picts and other pagan tribes swept down from the north and set up their pagan religion and civilization in England. History tells us that the Egyptians were the first civilized people of the world, and Egypt is in Africa.

Nev. 7-1-48

It is not true that God made any superior race. Hitler tried to establish that the German was superior to all other races, but he failed.

There seems to be a great fear among some people that if civil rights be granted to the Negro he will soon want social affiliation with white people. This is not true, and no thinking individual will believe it. If the Negro desires to affiliate with white people he has hundreds of thousands of whites "in his own race, which came not at the Negro's behest, but from the mistakes of slavery or the wrongs by men of races other than the Negro.'

The Negro does not want association with white people. He has all kinds of books, music, beautiful women and girls in his own parlors, schools and dance halls. All he wants is equal pay for equal work done. If he must pay first class fares for transportation on any common carrier, he wants accommodation equal to any one who is paying the same fare. If he goes to any institution to study law, medicine or such higher subjects, naturally he wants the very best teachers and equipment that can be found anywhere in the state, and why not? He is a citizen and pays his taxes to help support the schools and colleges.

I note, Mr. Editor, that some of your contributors to the "Voice of the People" are advising the Negroes who want these things which should be given them (civil rights), to migrate to the North or elsewhere. This is not fair to the Negro, for he has been here all his life and helped to make this country what it is, first as a slave and afterwards as a citizen and workman, submissive and obedient. Many thousands have given their lives as soldiers for the protection of this country. This is as much the Negro's country as it is anyone else's.

7-1-48

"We ask for no favors, we want but a share,
Where labor is honest and wages are fair."

Centreville, Ala. H. D. DAVIDSON.

Race Hatred

Editor Constitution: Being a Negro in the Armed Forces, stationed here in Mobile, I can readily say that the majority of the white people have the wrong idea of what the colored people want. The most important things the Negro wants are as follows:

Atlanta Constitution

1. The right to vote.
2. The right to work wherever he is qualified.
3. The right to live wherever he has money enough to buy a home without living in fear.
4. To be a first-rate citizen, not second class.
5. To receive an education equal to any given to whites.
6. Equal protection of the law.

Mon. 6-21-48

The South has always said separate but equal education. There is no such thing. The South does not spend very much money per capita for education and Negroes receive only a fraction of that.

Atlanta, Ga.

The "Mobile Press" has fears of intermarriage in the South. Are Negroes and whites all married to each other in the North where they attend school and sit side by side on the subway?

I think the average Southern white is led on by the ramble mouthing of men like Rankin, Folsom and Wright, who use race hatred for political purposes because they have nothing better to offer the people of their respective States for better living conditions.

If there were more men with foresight in the South, we could soon all say with pride, I live in a democracy.

Mobile, Ala. 6-21-48 AN AMERICAN.

"THANK GOD FOR ALABAMA!"

The Atlanta Constitution has given its spirits a lift by noting the mote in Alabama's eye, as follows:

Montgomery Advertiser

Josephus Daniels, beloved editor of The Raleigh News and Observer, had a phrase to which he resorted frequently in his editorial columns.

Whenever his own State of North Carolina was shown in an unfavorable light by a recapitulation of progress in the various states, Daniels usually was able to find solace and consolation in the fact that, however far down the list was North Carolina, South Carolina was even lower. And almost invariably Mr. Daniels would conclude his editorial:

"Thank God for South Carolina!"

We thought of that over the week end, reading:

Wed. 6-16-48

1. Of an ALABAMA judge's refusal to dismiss a red-haired divorcee's paternity suit against His Honor James E. Folsom, the elected chief executive of that sovereign commonwealth;

2. Of the well-financed but fast-fizzling Southern revolt which is scheduled to culminate in a rump convention in Birmingham, ALABAMA, July 17, and

3. Of the incident south of Bessemer, ALABAMA, where twenty automobiles full of hooded hoodlums intimidated two young ladies engaged in the training of Negro girls for Negro Girl Scout leadership.

All of these stories were on the national wires.

None of them, to put it charitably, reflect credit on the state wherein they occurred, even though the vast majority of the citizens of Alabama are certainly not responsible and probably not even in sympathy with those who are.

Nevertheless, Georgians, who have been held up to national ridicule for years by such things as the two-governor fiasco, are glad that some other state is now getting most of the notoriety and the snide treatment by Time.

Oh, we still have sheriffs who take to their beds with mysterious illnesses when politically powerful citizens commit brutal attacks in front of numerous eye-witnesses—and other sheriffs and legislative representatives who are convicted of taking hush money from bootleggers—but always we can look across the Chattahoochee River at a neighboring state that seems determined to outstrip Georgia in at least one respect, and say quite fervently:

"Thank God for Alabama!"

6-16-48

We enjoin our readers to take a sympathetic view of this outburst by The Constitution. It is natural that Georgia should revel in Alabama embarrassments, for they take the heat off Georgia. We ask our readers to remember that Georgia has been having an awkward time of it since it gave Tom Watson to the Senate, the nation, the world.

Remember that it has been only a short time since Georgia underwent a police state putsch which left the state with two governors and a condition of anarchy. Recall that Emory Burke had to leave his native Alabama and go to Atlanta to find a place to organize Columbians, Inc.

Do not forget that Georgia is the Byzantine capital, spiritual and temporal, of the remnants of the Ku Klux Klan; nor that it hasn't been long since hooded gangsters were forcing a young football coach to resign; that the fiery crosses burn across Georgia in numbers like the smudge pots of an orange grove.

6-16-48

And the end is not in sight. Consider the Sunday issue of The Constitution. Consider the headline, "Joe Rabun, Ousted Pastor, Qualifies In Gubernatorial Race."

The top story on Pg. 1 was headed, "Third Body Sought in Gang Slayings With Five Georgians Indicted."

The Advertiser might go on at greater length to recite such doleful facets of the Georgia circumstance, but it does not wish to depress its readers unduly. After all, Georgia has been that way for a long time and will so continue probably for an indefinite period. Alabamians have got to be patient.

Who's Satisfied? The News

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

I have always enjoyed reading the column "Voice of the People," and considered it more food for thought and inspiration than anything else, but after reading the letter from the man who terms himself "Satisfied Negro," I think it is the most irking thing that anyone could sit down to write.

I wonder if this "Satisfied Negro" knows whether he is satisfied or not. Is he satisfied with the salary he receives for his labor? Is he satisfied to pay taxes imposed upon him when he had no voice to say whether he favored such a tax? Has he a child, a parent, sister or a brother who does not or will never need medical care? Will his salary pay the doctor, fill the prescription and pay the rent too? I wonder if he plans to send any of his kids beyond grade school. What will he send them with? Will they be provided with adequate shoes and and clothes to go as a decent, presentable student? I am afraid that someone has hoodwinked him with the wrong idea as to what a "Satisfied Negro" wants.

Birmingham, Ala.

I think as much of the "segregation law" as he does, because I want to see what remains of the Negro race preserved. The very word "segregation" is as a red rag waved before an angry bull, because it is only a sham to hide the real wants of a "Satisfied Negro."

As for how much he loves white people, that is a business of his own, because the Scriptures say: "If any man say love God, whom he has not seen, and hateth his brother, he is a liar." It also says: "God is no respecter of persons."

Sun.

6-27-48 MRS. EDNA GAMMONS.
1009½ North 5th Street.

An Unsatisfied Negro

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

In reference to "A Satisfied Negro," which appeared in your paper recently, I would like to have my say. I, too, am a Negro, but I am very far from being satisfied. Not because I can't have all of the things that I want, but because most of the things that are due me as a citizen of America are denied me as a Negro.

Birmingham New

Mr. Patterson and all men are free to think and believe as they wish. But I cannot see how a Negro in the South of today can be satisfied when he knows that the odds are against him. I will not criticize Mr. Patterson on how he feels towards his employer, because his employer may be one grand guy. After all, every white person in the South is not a bigot or race baiter, and I am happy to say that I know a few who are sincerely sympathetic with the Negro and his cause.

It is evident that Mr. Patterson has not stopped to think of the many Negroes who have been killed, lynched, beaten, and otherwise mistreated in the South without a cause, other than the fact that they are Negroes. I am wondering, had he sincerely thought of the many things done by our city police to Negroes that have a mystery behind them, as to their justification, would Mr. Patterson have labeled them "the best he had ever seen?" From my point of view, Mr. Patterson has seen very little.

Sun. 6-13-48

I thought that most Negroes were striving to reach a "higher standard," but I find it evident that Mr. Patterson is satisfied to remain in the "basement." In the reference to Sen. Taylor acting like a Negro. I would like

to make this observation: the only person capable of acting like a Negro is a Negro. Sen. Taylor was, in my estimation, acting like a true democratic American in his attempt to let the Southern Negro know that his case is not hopeless after all, and that despite the bigots and race baiters of the South, something is being done to lift him from the depths. 6-13-48 ROBERT CATER.
3908 Fourth Avenue, South.

A Satisfied Negro

To the Editor of The News: The News

I for one believe in segregation. I am a Negro. Any Negro who has any sense knows that the white man is his friend. I have no trouble in my dealings with the white people. They are my friends. I know it. I don't want to sit by them on the streetcars, in the cafes or try in any way to break down our segregation law. Birmingham, Ala.

I know Sen. Taylor came down here to stir up trouble. He should have acted like a white man and not a Negro. I have no use for a Yankee. I have lived up North and know how they treat a Negro. Let us get hungry up there and then see how we come out. We would starve to death if it was not for the Southern white man. I work for one. He is good to me. I believe he would do anything for me. I know I would for him.

As for Mr. Connor and the entire police force, they are the best I have ever seen. They can't be beat. This goes for New York, Chicago, Detroit and the rest of the Yankee cities. Fri. JAMES PATTERSON. 6-4-48
2418 Eighth Avenue, North.

The Law Is Bad

Birmingham News

To the Editor of The News:

There must be quite a few among Southern Negroes who feel and think as does the writer of the article called "A Satisfied Negro" that appeared in your column a few days ago. It explains, in a sense, why so many of us are contented to live under slum conditions and choose to do nothing to lift ourselves, our name, our country upon a higher plane.

Surely at least 90 per cent of colored Southerners have made existence a possibility through their labor for white folks. As a matter of fact, they are fond of those for whom they have labored; neither are they ashamed of that labor, for labor within itself is "the main highway to modern achievement." Mon. 6-13-48

We regard with appreciation and respect the steps that have been made for our convenience and improvement. Yet there are many more steps that must be made. Some of them the Negro must do himself.

In the first place, he must choose to become the master of his own fate rather than submit himself like a "hopeless mollycoddle tied to the apron strings of the South." After all, white folks are human, too, with problems that are many and varied besides the inevitable "negro question." 6-13-48

As to the civil rights bill, I believe it is designed by a supreme expansive element which, despite all obstacles, will vie for supremacy in constructing a complete civilization. I believe people would segregate themselves more wholeheartedly and cooperatively without the provision of the law. It is the law within itself that suggests hostility.

ANNIE LEE NORRIS.
916 Short 12th Street, North.

Economic Equality

The News

To the Editor of The News:

With reference to W. P. Hudgins' letter in Voice of the People, July 20, I should like to express my wholehearted agreement with the first paragraph of his letter. Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Hudgins asserts that "some Negro leaders are interested not only in civil rights, but in social equality as well." I challenge anyone to point out one Negro leader who has advocated "social equality" — economic equality, along with civil rights, of course, is the thing.

There are too many illiterate whites as well as Negroes in Alabama and the South. Illiteracy and ignorance promote incidents like the one near Bessemer. But, Mr. Hudgins seems to be misinformed about the hopes and dreams of Booker T. Washington. I'm sure, in his wildest dreams, he did not want that. I feel that he was too wise to even dream of the Negro gaining control of the South — knowing full well that no race can completely control another. That's not even "Southern democracy"— is it? Tues 7-27-48

On the educational score—sure, build and equip schools for the Negroes, but will they be equal to those of the whites? Can education be separate—yet equal? This may be possible but highly improbable as it hasn't been done in the past. If this can be done, we are all for it.

RACIAL CONDITIONS IN SELMA

Editor, The Advertiser: The Advertiser

Having lived in Selma for 80 years, I should be pretty well posted on what has taken place in a general way. I lived through the Reconstruction period and can recall only one race riot. That was in November, 1872.

I was a boy of 15 at that time and remember the occasion well. A friend, Dick Bowles and I, had ridden out to Keenan's Mill, seeking hickory nuts. In the early afternoon we noticed numbers of Negroes hurrying home. We asked what was the cause. They said a riot was going on in Selma. Montgomery, Ala.

We immediately got on our horses and headed for town. The riot was practically over. Sat 8-21-48

This was the cause: A white man had shot a Negro man. The Negroes were so incensed, that they captured him, tied a rope around his neck, and were dragging him over the streets. A group of white men under command of General Pettus rescued the white man, but he appeared to be dead. I saw him lying on the floor of a barroom, corner Alabama and Washington Streets.

The matter was soon settled. The white man recovered later on, and did a dastartdly act, by placing obstructions on the railroad track just above Burnsville, at Mulberry Creek. Several Selmians were killed. It would have been better if he had been killed during that riot.

After World War One a Negro soldier went in the public library, seated himself in the reading room, and began to read. The librarian told him colored were not permitted. He became rather boisterous, and insulting. The lady went to the phone and called several of the directors, who came in haste, put the soldier out, and told him to keep going. Since that time there has not been a semblance of a disturbance. The blacks and whites are in perfect harmony. 8-21-48

There are quite a number of highly educated Negro doctors, lawyers, teachers, merchants, who are real leaders. Schools are about the same in number. The city now building a $300,000 high school for the Negro population. In my opinion the Negroes of Selma are perfectly contented and happy over conditions as they now exist. Sat. CLAUDE C. GRAYSON.
Selma, Ala. 8-21-48

Sanitarium Fires 11 Colored Maids In Montgomery, Ala.

The Courier
Sat. 9-18-48

Pittsburgh Pa

(Special to The Courier)

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—As the result of alleged name-calling by a colored woman employe and a retalitory slap by a white nurse, the widely publicized furor which took place here recently at Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanitarium brought on the dismissal of eleven Negro maids at the institution.

Until the middle of last week, the reluctance of hospital authorities to issue a statement concerning the affair made it impossible to ascertain, fully, the cause of the mass firings unless it stemmed from the nurse and maid trouble.

According to the maids speaking through a person believed not involved in the affair, the trouble grew out of a maid's insistence on serving a patient before the unnemed nurse administered a treatment to the bed inmate.

NAME-CALLING CHARGED

The disagreement led to the point where the colored employe is said to have called the nurse "white trash."

The resultant face-slapping took place, and the ensuing uproar raised by the colored maid is said to have brought both colored and white inmates of the institution on the scene. It is said that only the timely intervention of the head nurse averted what loomed as a certain interracial clash.

Dr. R. K. Oliver, director of the sanatorium, was away on vacation at the time of the incident, but upon his return, the mass dismissals took place. Also brought to light from the same source, is the fact that a quantity of narcotics was missing from the institution, and two colored employes are known to have had access to the chest containing them.

MAIDS PROTEST

The fired maids, protesting as a body, are reported to have said that their concern is not with the incident involving the nurse and the other employe, but with retention of their position. The question they have asked is, "Why were we dismissed?"

According to reliable reports, the board of the hospital called an immediate meeting last week. Normally, it would not have met until later this month.

In view of the impending annual drive for donations for the institution officials state that a big issue has been made of a small incident.

Dr. Oliver made it clear last week that he had no intention of making any further public comment on any aspect of the case.

A sub-committee created by the Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium Board last week upheld the dismissal of eleven Negro practical nurses from the institution as justifiable on grounds which the superintendent saw fit. The near racial trouble arising here last week was not given as cause for the dismissals.

A Course To Follow

To the Editor of The News: The News

Our present racial problem seems to be the greatest concern of most of your readers. Two out of every four readers write in their ideas of what can be tried to solve the problem. However, in my opinion, half of these letters do more to monopolize the problem than concluding it. I am writing this letter to give an idea of the steps we must take to end this racial problem, and reunite the people of Alabama. Wed. 9-1-48

First, we will start with our government, for it should be of interest to every one. It represents every person living in the territory governed, and speaks for the entire community. It has authority to compel obedience.

Even with this authority, it cannot succeed without a great deal of voluntary cooperation by citizens. Birmingham, Ala.

The old saying, "If you want a thing done right, do it yourself," cannot be wholly followed in a large political body. It is absolutely necessary that the people of a state of any size give authority to officers to act for them. We, the good people (Christian think-
ing people) of Alabama, have been disgracedour national Democratic Party. We will gladly
by the men we believed to have had the vir-show the U. S. and the world that Alabama
ues necessary to righteously represent us.and the rest of the South can and will be a
So let our first step be to rid our governmentgood sport, and go with the ideas and think-
of those office holders who are filled withings of the majority of our Democratic Party.
race hate toward their fellow men. For with We, the good people of Alabama, wants to,
these undesirable qualities no official canand will, prove to the U. S. and the world that
truthfully serve the good citizens of his state.we will not tolerate leaders that believe in
Those are not the believeths or ideas of therace hate or any other sinful actions toward
good people of Alabama. We are not so cruel their fellow men.
that we will continue to be misrepresented. Our third and last step will be to treat and
by those officers that believe in first-classgive all citizens an equal opportunity regard-
citizenship for races of one group and third-less of race, color or creed.
class citizenship for races of another group. After, and not until after this, will we at-
Our second step will be to walk back intotempt to correct the seemingly wrongdoings

Wed.

---

of the Russians. OTTO FORD.
224 South 64th Place.

9-1-48

Mobile Negroes Plan Organization Against 'Unfair' Institutions

B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 6 — (AP) — A group of Mobile Negroes plans a study of "agencies or institutions in the community unfair to our people . . . with the thought that we will not patronize sucn institutions."

Mon-12-6-48

A committee was asked to prepare a report for submission at a meeting of Negroes to be held next Sunday.

A meeting Sunday, attended by about 100, was the third in a series held by Negroes for a discussion of various problems.

The committee was originally appointed to present demands on the management of The Mobile Press Register.

1. That the titles of "Mrs." and "Miss" be used in connection with the names of Negro women in The Register (Morning) and The Press (afternoon) and The Sunday Press Register.

* * *

2. THAT THE editorial policies of these newspapers on the segregation and racial rights issues be changed. (The group contended the policies have been "inflamatory" and "anti-Negro."

Reporting for the committee, the Rev. C. C. Coleman, pastor of State Street A. M. E. Zion Church, stated that The Press-Register management had rejected the demands at a conference last week.

Rev. Coleman quoted The Press-Register management as taking the stand that because a "reading holiday" had been suggested for Negro subscribers, a threat had been implied and The Press-Register could not acquiesce in any requests in the face of a [illegible].

Mon. 12-6-48

After the Rev. Coleman had presented his report, it was voted that the committee be continued and that it canvass other Negro organizations concerning their attitude toward The Press-Register.

The vote on the resolution was 52 to 16, with many not voting.

Negro Nurse Dies To Save Boy's Life

Advertiser
Date 10-26-48
Montgomery, Ala.
38

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 25—(AP)— Little Paul Weidman is alive today because his Negro nursemaid gave her life for her.

Lottie Washington used to trudge over the hill every morning to where Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Weidman live on the Northside of Birmingham.

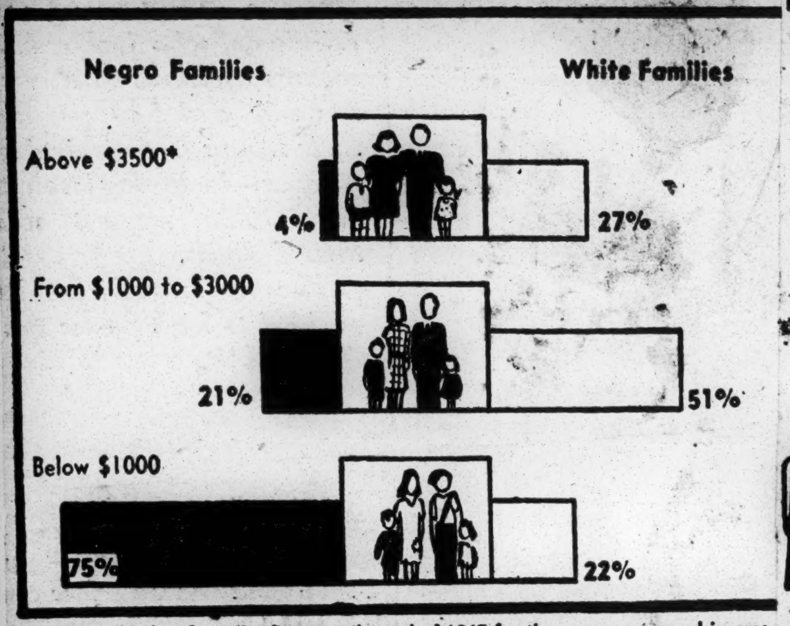
The last time Lottie went over the hill was Oct. 7. That day she was taking care of Paul, 3, and Wanda Kay and Donna Faye, Paul's twin sisters. She was pulling the twins in a little wagon. Paul trotted along.

Suddenly Paul was in the path of a fast-moving truck. Lottie dashed to the boy and threw him clear. But the 46-year-old woman couldn't move quite fast enough.

The bumper of the truck hit her and tossed her out of the way. She lingered in a Birmingham hospital 17 days before she died.

Paul was slightly hurt from the fall he received when Lottie tossed him clear.

96% NEGRO FAMILIES DENIED A LIVING WAGE



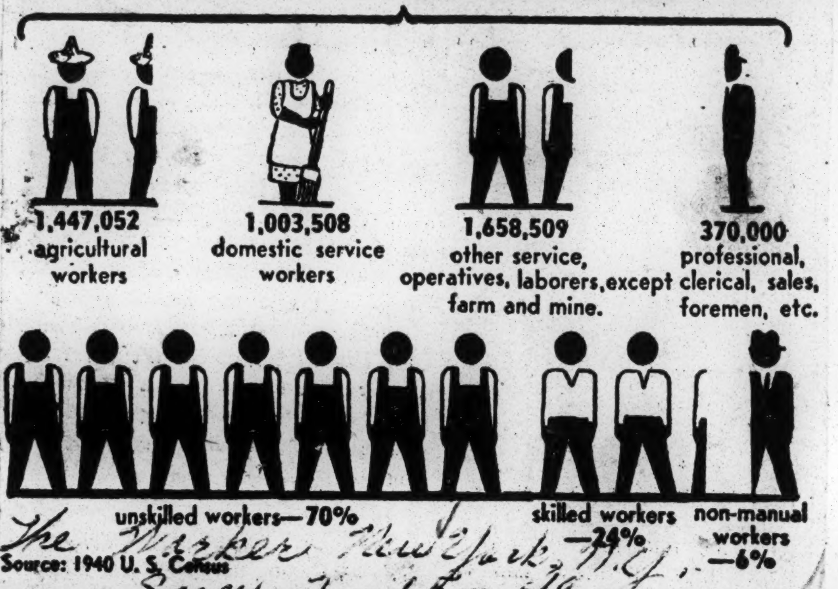
* Bureau of Labor Statistics figure at the end of 1947 for the necessary annual income for a decent living for a family of four. Sun. 2-15-48

Source of annual family earnings: "Fortune" magazine survey, December 1947.

The Worker New York, N.Y.

HOW DO NEGROES EARN THEIR LIVING?

Of the 4½ million U.S. Negro wage earners in 1940 there were:



Source: 1940 U. S. Census

The Worker New York, N.Y. Sun. 2-15-48

—Charts copyright 1948 by Fraternal Outlook (International Workers Order)

$11.35 a Week Held Cost of Jim-Crow

The Worker (38) New York, N.Y.

Sun. 2-15-48.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Alabama Communist Party, under the leadership of Sam Hall, is the only organization within the state which has challenged the segregation-or-bust proclamation of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee, and has charged that the Jimcrow system costs every Alabaman a sum of approximately $11.35 a week. In a public statement January 31, which got front page coverage in the **Birmingham News,** Chairman Hall, a native Alabama newspaperman and Navy veteran, said: **"The people of Alabama have asked for bread and the State Democratic Executive Committee has given them the stone of prejudice—their ancient trick for dividing the people and blocking their progress."**

The Communist statement followed with an attack on segregation and white supremacy as the Big Lie used by the plantation and corporation interests to confuse the people and keep them down.

"In other words," the statement continued, **"this segregation system robs every white worker, farmer, professional and little business man in this state of an average of $11.35 a week—money that their children need. In their own interests the white people of Alabama must join in the fight to end the system which forces Negro people to serve as a source of cheap labor and allows the Big Mules to wring extra profits from all the people of Alabama."**

★

HALL recalled that the State Democratic Executive Committee has led the way in foisting the Boswell Amendment on the people of Alabama with the professed aim of keeping Negroes from voting, but that recent events show that it is being used today to keep white working people from registering as well. The Worker

The statement concluded with a sharp reply to Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor, who had just declared, in announcing his candidacy for delegate-at-large to the Democratic convention, that he was for "putting the exterminator to the Communists." Sun. 2-15-48

"It is significant that the most blatant support for this program of the state Democratic Executive Committee comes from Eugene Connor, Birmingham's police commissioner, who took the lead in preventing the Freedom Train from showing the documents of American democracy in Birmingham. With his contempt for democracy Mr. Connor announces that he wants to outlaw the Communist Party in Alabama. This should surprise no one, since he has already outlawed the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence and it is obvious that he wants no opposition political parties in the state." New York, N.Y.

★

THE COMMUNIST PARTY statement drew immediate replies from Connor and State Democratic Committee chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, both of them dragging out the well-worn "Moscow-domination" screen to hide behind.

Sam Hall replied in a public statement, printed in part in the **Birmingham News and Post,** charging Connor and McCorvey with resorting to the old political trick of name-calling and slander, when they were afraid to discuss the real issues.

"There were American Marxists in America long before there was a Soviet Union," he said, "our party grew out of the early Socialist movement in this country. It is an American party of workers, farmers and small business people. . . .

"We have been on the ballot a number of times and shall be on the ballot in the future. We are convinced the Communists will be elected to office in Alabama in the not too distant future."

Business, Industry

(38) Ala.

The News-Age Herald

Non-Segregated Society Is Declared Undesirable Now

Birmingham, Ala. Sun. 2-22-48

BY ROBERT W. KINCEY
News Staff Writer

WE CANNOT HAVE, at this time, and in this part of the nation, a non-segregated society.

The time conceivably may come when such a state of affairs may be desirable. But it is not here today.

All of which is by way of congratulating Frank P. Samford, president, and the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce for their stand on federal control proposals, among which are laws seeking to enforce a non-segregated society.

KINCEY

It is deplorable the urge for control and power, already beyond limitations even dreamed of a few years ago, could go so far as to recklessly, and apparently without regard for consequences, invade such an explosive field at so delicate a time. 2-22-48

It is equally deplorable that political expediency, as Mr. Samford charges, could dictate such a move.

* * *

THIS WRITER was born and reared among the predominant Negro population of Dallas County. Happy am I to number among close personal friends some of the finest Negro citizens of Selma and of Birmingham. The News-Age Herald

I would stake my reputation, if any, on the fact that the Negro citizens of this state much prefer equitable economic and civil treatment to a non-segregated society.

They, as a race, want to educate their children, live in peace and accord with their white neighbors, make a decent living by receiving equal wages for equal work, and then they want to go about their own affairs in their own way and with members of their own race. Birmingham, Ala.

It is doubtful whether proposals for a non-segregated society will receive much support from the Negro citizens as a whole. Sun.

It would seem that, political expediency notwithstanding, the time is ripe for the status quo to be strictly maintained — on this one subject, at least. 2-22-48

Southerners are not so steeped in Democratic tradition and blind loyalty that they must vote the ticket simply and solely because it carries the donkey label.

MAKE BETTER CITIZENS OF THEM.

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Editor, The Advertiser:

I'm for better education in Alabama, especially among Negroes. I live in a rural section where there are many Negroes. I know some are anxious to send their children to school but lack of warm clothing and transportation prevent their going in weather such as we have had this winter. 2-26-48 Am I correct in assuming that money is appropriated to educate the Negro as well as whites? I believe better educations among our Negroes would help pull Alabama out of its backward position. Why couldn't we have buses to carry Negro children to school and then see that they attend. I am a native Alabamian and I am tired of having our State looked down on by some other states. Why couldn't we, the people, do something about it? I don't believe in putting the Negro on equal terms with whites, but I do believe in trying to make better citizens of them. What do you think fellow citizens? Montgomery

MRS. LES K. PROVEAUX
Greenville, Ala.

As We See It

Mon 5-10-48

The Real Power Behind Jimcrow in Birmingham

Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

By Abner W. Berry

NO ordinary detective could solve the rash of modern social crimes. Now take the sick situation here in which a group of Negro youth had to fight for a week to win a partial right to assemble peaceably. A law enforcing "separation of the races" was the instrument used against them. A man named Eugene "Bull" Connor, who has charge of the police here, wielded the instrument. He's being the front man now just as he always was when enforcing the Jimcrow laws which conflict with the needs and desires of the people. But Connor is fronting for a price. He's a little man who shares power with the higher-up—he thinks.

He's allowed to strut and throw his weight around just like the Brownshirts were allowed in Hitler's Reich. But there were higher powers who called the tune for the little uniformed goose-steppers. Daily Worker

I GOT an inkling of who the bosses of "Bull" Connor were from conversations with trade union leaders here. Since the beginning of the year there has been a rise in police brutality and killings. I've already reported the fact that four Negroes in Birmingham, and one in Bessemer, were killed by cops in April alone. The greater the discussion of civil rights became, the sharper the terror against Negroes. New York, N.Y.

One CIO organizer noticed that recently Negro workers were staying away from meetings. He visited one of the absent workers and was told: "We are afraid to be out at night because the police have been acting so bad." A man, whose business it is to visit the city jail, reports that Negroes are beaten regularly and that numerous prisoners "have knots on their heads." So when the Negro worker said that the police were "acting so bad" he had in mind a number of acts of terror and intimidation which escapes the press and the notice of the public. Mon 5-10-48

NEGRO workers are largely members of the United Mine Workers of America, CIO United Steel Workers, United Packinghouse Workers and the Mine, M and Smelter Workers. As is to be expected, the Negroes are less given to the sell-out policies of the union leaders who are out to drum up support for the Democratic Party. They are most insistent, as in steel, for a progressive wage policy. The terror which follows the line of the "Dixie Revolt" then has its logic. For example, the State CIO Council has indorsed Sen. Sparkman despite his public call for keeping racial segregation as the Southern way of life. The Negroes, if they are active in their unions would have a big voice in seeking to change this shameful position of the labor movement here. Daily Worker

The whole development takes on even more meaning when one knows that the main employer of union labor here is the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. This octopus-like industrial creature stretches its tentacles around the city and sucks up the ores, coal and minerals. Its properties are so vast that it takes up one-half a page of listings in the local telephone directory for its local enterprises. This Southern section of U. S. Steel Corp. is larger than the city of Birmingham itself. Now such a creature would have a real vested interest in keeping its Negro slaves in check and in aiding the trade unions put across a red-baiting, white supremacy program. New York, N.Y. 5-10-48

THOSE leaders who see the picture this way are certain that the power behind the power wielded by "Bull" Connor is located somewhere in the TCI empire. After all, rigid enforcement of the local Jimcrow laws could break or weaken any of the local industrial unions. And I have yet to see a monopoly which took steps to protect trade union rights. Daily Worker

There is more to the recent struggle of the Southern Negro Youth Congress for freedom of speech than has come out in court or in the press. On the political field, for example, Negroes are 43 percent of the population. A solid progressive Negro vote (if there were free electoral rights) would need only eight percent of the white vote added to it to kick the whole kit and caboodle of the incumbent "revolters" out of office. That's a fact loaded with enough dynamite to make a Claghorn sweat. New York, N.Y.

There is all of this behind the "Dixie Revolt" violence which threatens Negroes, unions and democracy. The whole country should give the Southern Negro Youth Congress a vote of thanks for forcing the issues into the open. By fighting for the elementary right to hold a meeting they have come face to face with an organized conspiracy. Mon 5-10-48

Progressive America, in my opinion would be making a grave mistake if it takes this development as just another "Southern prank" of violence. The issues are much larger than the SNYC, Sen. Glen H. Taylor and a man named "Bull" Connor. The backbone of democracy is at stake, and every interested hand should be put to work to strengthen it.

Law Is Law

Birmingham, News

To the Editor of The News:

I write this letter with reference to the recent arrest of Sen. Glen Taylor. Mr. Taylor doesn't seem to be in agreement with our segregation law; neither am I in agreement with the prohibition law of some of our dry counties, but I don't propose to parade down Main Street with a flask of Haig & Haig sticking out of my pocket just because I think the law is unfair to me. If a law be just or unjust, it is still a law, and if a person chooses to break it he is subjected to arrest and punishment.

Fri-5-21-48

As for our segregation law, it is not a law designed to discriminate against a race, but is an exercise of a state's police power which is used to maintain peace and order. Had this law been in conflict with the United States Constitution, it would have been declared unconstitutional long ago.

Sen. Taylor, in my opinion, has no comeback. He knowingly broke the law; therefore he should be made to pay for his crime as anyone else.

T. S. WILES, JR.
University, Ala.

Birmingham, Ala.

No Carpetbaggers

To the Editor of The News:

The main theme of Mr. W. G. Kitts is the Bill of Rights. He thinks "we Southerners" should not let the "tail wag the dog," and that "minority rule has brought chaos," etc. Since the Bill of Rights concerns the South (tail) and not "the dog" I think it is a matter for the South. We don't meddle with conditions in New York nor try to tell them how to handle the immigrants there. It is none of our business. They are on the spot and know the situation. The same is true of California. The same is true of us. Fri 5-21-48

Proximity promotes marriage. The South will never stand for that. Some people are urging a thing that will bring unheard-of war. Segregation is the answer. Fri

We were under carpetbag rule for years until we became tired of being treated like stepchildren. We do not propose to go back under it in order that Mr. Truman may gain a few votes. Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes did not come here of their own accord nor were they immigrants. They were chattel. We have done much for them and expect to continue to do so—we in our place and they in theirs.

Police are rough on white and Negro lawbreakers. Why can't they obey the law? Obey the law and keep out of trouble. As to lynching, I do not approve of it. Many, many more murders are committed in other ways.

As for voting, cultured and educated women were not permitted to vote for thousands of years. Why make a fuss about those who would not know how if they had an opportunity? Those who do vote are usually influenced by some white person.

As for fighting in the trenches, more made trenches than fought in them. Those who fought were fighting for themselves, since if this country had been invaded they too would have suffered. Fri. 5-21-48

Let us look at this situation as it is. We have always got along with the Negroes and expect to continue to do so. It is not our business to dictate to private industry as to whom it will hire. We are not ready or willing to be put back under carpetbag rule.

MARY EVELYN ROBINSON.
536 Princeton Avenue.

Police On Guard Before Doctor's Home

The Tribune

38

Calif

Fri 10-22-48

A A"protective" demonstration staged by the local Civil Rights Congress, Leftist organization, will take place tomorrow afternoon before the home of Dr. Pauline Roberts, 3460 Virginia Road, who has been subjected to attempted terrorism by whites objecting to her presence in the neighborhood.

Los Angeles Calif

The Civil Rights Congress said it will parade for two hours tomorrow before Dr. Roberts' home, which she occupies with her mother and pickets will carry signs warning vandals against further intrusion on the family. For two nights unknown persons have burned KKK crosses on the Roberts' lawn. Mrs. Roberts said she has received telephone threats, warning her to get out or have her home burned down about her.

Sat 10-23-48

Protection of the family and an investigation of the case has been urged upon the Mayor and the police Department by various civic groups, including the Civil Rights Congress.

Nighty police patrols, as a consequence, have been established before Dr. Roberts' home.

Dr. Roberts, one of the city's few Negro physicians is employed by the city of Los Angles at the Women's Clinic. She was has a distinguished record of service in public health at the general hospital and at the clinic. She was sent at state expense for special training at Columbia University in 1944. According to reports, she is determined to remain in the home she recently purchased.

Colo. Whites Try To Oust Resident

58

The Afro-American

Police Lukewarm in Promise of Aid

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-10-48

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (ANP) — Appealing to local police for protection after two efforts had been made to compel him to move from the South Side home here which he had just purchased, S. T. Graham was given little assurance of official assistance.

The terroristic moves to oust the colored resident included the receipt of a petition on June 18, signed by all of his neighbors but three, stating that they "decided that no one could live in the neighborhood but members of the Caucasian race," and the subsequent burning of a brilliant, red cross before the Graham home.

Police Hint Evacuation

Although police told Graham, whose new home was in a formerly lily-white section, that they warned him that his "best protection" would be to take measures which would insure his safety.

Protesting the veiled police hint to Graham to vacate, Charles Banks, local NAACP branch president, declared: "In spite of the Supreme Court's recent ruling on restrictive covenants, there are still people, who steeped in prejudice, will only grant civil rights to others through the process of court action." 7-10-48

Are Civil Rights Right In Capital?

The News Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 2-7-48

BY JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—(AP)—President Truman, in his message to Congress on civil rights this week, said:

"The District of Columbia should be a true symbol of American freedom and democracy. . . ."

Congress runs Washington. The people whose homes are here can't vote. So the 900,000 residents can't choose their city officials.

Mr. Truman asked Congress to pass a law letting the people here vote. If they can, he said, maybe they can clear up the "inequalities" here.

What inequalities? In many ways Washington is a Jim Crow town. Jim Crow is short for saying Negroes are kept apart from white people.

A number of the inequalities are pointed out in the report of the president's committee on civil rights.

Mr. Truman appointed this committee of 15 prominent citizens more than a year ago to study the condition of civil rights in this country.

* * *

IN ITS REPORT made several months ago, the committee said we have made much progress in protecting civil rights but have far to go.

Mr. Truman, in his message asking more laws to protect civil rights, based his ideas on what the report said needs doing.

This is what the report said in part about Washington, D. C.:

"The District of Columbia . . . is a graphic illustration of a failure of democracy. As the seat of our federal government under the authority of Congress, the failure of the district is failure of all the people. . ." The News

"If he stops in Washington, a Negro may dine like other men in the Union Station, but as soon as he steps out into the capital he leaves such democratic practices behind. Sat. 2-7-48

"With very few exceptions, he is refused service at downtown restaurants. He may not attend a downtown movie or play, and he has to go into the poorer section of the city to find a night's lodging

Birmingham, Ala

"THE NEGRO WHO DECIDES to settle in the district must often find a home in an overcrowded, substandard area. He must often take a job below the level of his ability.

"He must send his children to the inferior public schools set aside for Negroes and entrust his family's health to medical agencies which give inferior service.

"In addition, he must endure the countless daily humiliations that the system of segregation imposes upon the one-third of Washington that is Negro . . ." Sat. 2-7-48

"Except where the federal government has made a few independent advances, as in federal employment and the use of federal recreational facilities, racial segregation is rigid.

"It extends to ludicrous extremes. Inconsistencies are evident:

"Constitution Hall, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, seats concert audiences without distinction of color, but allows no Negroes on its stage to give regular commercial concerts.

* * *

"ON THE OTHER HAND, the commercial legitimate theater (the only theater in town showing Broadway shows) has had Negro actors on its stage but stubbornly refuses to admit Negro patrons."

The report says Negroes are being forced into a few "overcrowded slums" and the Negro public schools are "inferior to white schools in almost every respect."

"The greatest inequalities," says the report, "are evident in Washington's concern for the health of its residents." The News

There's a hospital there for Negroes only. But the report says:

"Four of the 12 private hospitals in the city do not admit Negro inpatients, and the rest accept only a few in segregated wards. It is peculiarly shocking to find church hospitals practicing discrimination."

In Washington Negroes can ride side-by-side with white people in the street cars and buses. 2-7-48

This is something they can't do south of Washington, for in the Southern states Negroes must ride behind white people. Birmingham Ala

Othewise, there doesn't seem much difference between the Jim Crow treatment of Negroes in the capital and the Southern states which usually are spoken of as the Jim Crow section of America.

House Bought By Neighbors Is Being Sold

Post, Washington D.C.

38

Cooperative Action To Control Its Sale Shows $500 Profit

Mon. 7-19-48

A Northeast Washington house cooperatively purchased by home-owning neighbors to control its sale has been tentatively sold to a former South Carolina family for $15,500. Mon 7-19-48

H. C. Maynor, real estate dealer with offices at 2002 Rhode Island ave. ne., said yesterday that Owen W. Jackson of 514 Rhode Island ave. ne. had made a dwon payment on the house. Post

Carl Wack of 3100 24th st. ne., trustee for the neighbors, said a contract for purchase of the house would probably be signed in the next day or two. Washington

The house, on a corner lot at 3101 24th st .ne., was recently purchased for $15,000 by residents of the vicinity who banded together and contributed funds to buy it after they had seen Negroes inspecting the property. D.C.

Jackson has lived in Washington about five years, Maynor said, and has four sons, one with the Army in Japan and the others in college.

Whites Purchase House To Block Sale To Colored

Journal and Guide

7-24-48 Sat.

Norfolk, Va.

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON D. C.—Residents of a northeast section of the District of Columbia have pooled their resources to purchase a house and thus prevent its sale to colored persons.

Contract for the purchase of the house, a large frame structure at 3102 Twenty-fourth street, northeast, has been taken over from its original purchaser, Arthur H. Ford, by Carl Wack of 3100 Twenty-fourth street, northeast, acting as "trustee" for the group. The house is being held for a "suitable" purchaser.

The white residents acted after colored persons were seen looking over the property which had been listed for sale with a colored real estate operator by Ford.

CHANGED HIS MIND Sat.

Mr. Ford said he contracted to buy the house as his own residence from Agent H. C. Maynor. He then changed his mind and sought to sell it, notifying Mr. Maynor and also listing it with the colored firm.

Mr. Wack said other residents of the area met at his home on June 28 to discuss what should be done. They decided to buy the house, he said, and the money was contributed by some twenty-five persons who live in the immediate neighborhood. 7-24-48

The group plans to resell the property to a "suitable" purchaser, and is offering it for $15,500.

Apology Is Sent To Ethiopian For Affront At Science Parley

The Advertiser

38

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The American Association for the Advancement of Science, Wednesday night expressed "profound regret" to the minister of Ethiopia for a "serious affront" it said the minister suffered at Constitution Hall Monday night.

Thur 9-16-48

The association, which opened its centennial meeting in the hall that night, said it had been reported to them that the Ethiopian minister had been asked by an usher—at the instruction of an unnamed lady—to leave his box and "take a seat elsewhere in the hall."

Montgomery Ala

An association statement said that after the incident the minister "left the hall."

Constitution Hall is owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, which has figured in controversies in the past because of its refusal to rent the hall for concerts by Negro artists, except for charity affairs. However, there was no indication in the scientists' statement, Wednesday night, that the DAR figured in the latest incident.

The association said the "incident" had been reported to it by a representative of the Yugoslav embassy who had been sitting in a box next to that occupied by the Ethiopian minister during the meeting.

It was at this same meeting that President Truman addressed the scientists. Thur 9-16-48

Early Wednesday night, the association released the text of a letter sent by its president, Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott, of Yale, to the Ethiopian minister, his excellency Has H. S. Imru.

"The officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," the letter said, "have learned to their acute embarrassment of the serious affront which was suffered by the minister from Ethiopia . . . at the opening meeting of the Association in Constitution Hall on Monday evening.

"We were entirely unaware of this grave occurrence, which is the more shocking since it violates all the traditions of science and of our organization and so profoundly humiliates us. We are entirely unable to determine the responsibility for it."

Later, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard astronomer, and chairman of the association's executive committee, issued a statement describing the background of the incident.

"A representative of the Yugoslav embassy telephoned (me) late yesterday," the statement said, "that he had witnessed the following incident at the Monday night opening meeting (of the association) in Constitution Hall:

Thur 9-16-48

"In the box next to that assigned the Yugoslav delegation was sitting the minister for Ethiopia. The Yugoslav representative saw an usher approach the Ethiopian minister and speak to him. "Presently the minist er rose and left the hall. This representative of the Yugoslav embassy immediately went to the usher and asked what it was all about. The usher told him that a lady had instructed him (the usher) to ask the minister to leave the box and take a seat elsewhere in the hall. The usher did not know the name of the lady. An attempt to find the minister before he left the hall failed."

Haddis Alemayehou, first secretary of the Ethiopian legation, said Wednesday night it has not been decided whether to pursue the incident "with higher levels." It is possible, he said, that the matter will be dropped.

Thur 9-16-48

"But the minister was profoundly shocked by the incident," Alemayehou said. "We did not expect any such thing to happen in the United States and particularly in Washington."

REJECTS $237,500 "GIFT" FROM FLORIDA'S GOVERNOR

Weekly Review
Sat 4-24-48
Birmingham, Ala.

MIMS, FLA., April 8. In a sharply worded letter to Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, Harry T. Moore, executive secretary of the State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, informed the state's chief executive that Florida Negroes would not consider as a "gift his proffer of $237,500 to the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College at Tallahassee

The Governor was awarded the sum as damages in a libel suit against Collier's Magazine as the result of editorial censure of his alleged statements and lack of effective action in the lynching of Jesse James Payne in Madison County two years ago. At the time he filed suit against the magazine, the Governor promised to give any sum awarded to him to the state college for Negroes.

Criticizing Governor Caldwell for his failure to suspend the sheriff, Mr. Moore further asserted: "We wish to make it clear that we shall not consider this as a gift to the Negroes of Florida. Florida A. and M. College is a state-supported institution. The support and development of this school is the responsibility of the State of Florida. If Florida A. and M. College is not getting sufficient financial support to make it measure up to the standards maintained at the University of Florida at Gainesville and the Florida State University at Tallahassee, it is the fault of our state government, and not the responsibility of Florida Negro citizens. Therefore, any money that you give will be a contribution to our state government, and not a gift to the Negroes of Florida. We wish also to emphasize the fact that such a gift will not soothe the wounded feelings of Florida Negro citizens. We are still disappointed because of your failure to take effective action in the Payne lynching."

Sat 4-24-48

Negroes and Whites in Florida Restaurant Bring Out Fire Dept

TAMPA, Fla. (ANP)—The local fire department was called here recently by a group of citizens who saw Negroes and whites eating together in a white restaurant in Ybor City, the latin quarter.

San Francisco
Calif.

The incident occurred following a meeting of the progressive party in which plans were made to form community groups that will send representatives to the Florida convention in February.

The firemen surrounded the restaurant but, according to reports, did not drench the place with water; instead they attracted a large crowd of onlookers.

And They Blame the Whites

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Editor Constitution: The colored folks have a great many good qualities. They are mostly jolly, carefree philosophers. We envy them their merry laugh and the spice and fun they certainly get out of life. The Negroes should be treated fair and square, but sensible people of both races know that social separation is desirable.

Northern writers, speaking specifically of districts in the South where the colored outnumber the whites two to one, blame all the Negro shortcomings on the whites. Sat. 5-8-48

Why don't we white people build them better houses? Why don't we educate them? And one of the largest and oldest publications in the nation wants to know why we do not bathe them more frequently. Can you imagine that! It's apparently all included in the duties of the minority whites.

Jacob Billikopf, Chairman of Executive Committee, Howard University, Washington, D. C., says that only one Negro out of 80 can go to college. Who is stopping them? There is no law against a colored man building himself a mansion if he wishes it. Many of them, in fact, do right here in Atlanta. If the Negroes want better education why do not the Tuskegee graduates devote themselves wholeheartedly to this task? We all wish them godspeed in such efforts. If I were a Negro I certainly wouldn't spend all my life throwing a slur at my own race by wishing I were white. I would go out and have a lot of fun with the rest of my race, and that is what, thank heaven, the majority of Negroes have sense enough to do. Sat.

Alto. 5-8-48 FRANCIS L. BAILEY.

Treatment of Indians Criticized

The Times

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Alfred Baker Lewis recently commented in your column on the lack of genuine democracy toward "American citizens of African, Mexican or Oriental descent." New York, N.Y.

I constantly wonder why American Indians are so rarely included in this category. The FEPC did not reach them; their job possibilities are nil. The Supreme Court has not been concerned with them; they cannot vote. They cannot even choose their place of residence—at any rate, those in New Mexico and Arizona. Thurs.

The reply to this criticism sometimes is "that they are not citizens." More shame to our democracy.

5-3-48 POLLY LEEDS.

Clinton Corners, N. Y., May 25, 1948.

BILLY ROSE

Just Getting Even With the World

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 6-18-48

In today's mail was an envelope with a Brooklyn postmark. It contained a sheet of ruled yellow paper—the kind that sells for a nickel a pad. Across the sheet an unprintable racial crack was lettered out in red crayon. Of course, there was no signature.

Until recently, I used to get mad when I received these psychopathic outbursts against Jews, Catholics, Negroes or Protestants. But no more—I've boned up on these hate hucksters and I know what's bothering them. I know that they're sick, that they've got big miseries in the head, and that when they write their little murder notes they're looking for relief, much as you do when you reach for a bromo or an aspirin.

Another reason I can't get mad at my anonymous correspondent is that I've known him all my life. When I was a kid living up at Fort George, his name was Albie. He was a frustrated little cuss—not very bright in his studies and not enough of an athlete to get on any of the teams. His old man drank a lot and sometimes would kick him around for the fun of it.

Albie started getting even with the world by beating up other kids who were smaller than he was. I was one of those kids, and he gave me a rough time of it until I attached a lock to a strap off a Singer sewing machine and belted him on the side of the head with this ad lib weapon.

A few years later I changed schools, but Albie was still in my class, except this time his name was George. George was forever talking about girls, although no girl would talk to him. He did it in a way which made even the best cussers in school feel uncomfortable.

Once George threw a rock at my grandfather. I remember the old gent coming home with blood on his cheek and protesting it was just a scratch. When I started out to avenge the family honor with my trusty lock and strap, he stopped me and made me promise to forget the stone-chucking. My grandpop told me George was suffering from an old sickness, and that I couldn't cure it by hitting him over the head with a lock.

The Constitution

When I went to high school, the red crayon expert had still another name—Otto. One day in front of other kids, Otto tried to pin a murder rap on me. I told him I had an air-tight ailibi: I wasn't anywhere in the neighborhood when He was killed, and I had witnesses to prove it. Atlanta, Ga.

Otto called himself Frank when I met him five years later. He was wrapping bundles in a downtown wholesale house. He told me he couldn't get a decent job because the bosses were all Catholics or Jews. I offered to introduce him to a Presbyterian boss, but Frank said they were the worst of all—slave drivers. Later I learned that the head of the wholesale house had hired him even though he knew Frank had done a two-year stretch for burglary. Fri. 6-18-48

During my first 20 years in show business, Frank wrote me on an average of once a month. To keep me guessing, he used different names and different styles of penmanship. Somethimes he made it even more complicated by mailing his letters from cities like Boston, Detroit, and Scottsboro, Ala.

I didn't see him again until we met in Germany in 1945. His name now was Vic, and he was a Special Service Officer. Vic told me how much he was impressed with the cleanliness and good manners of the Nazis, and confided that we had fought the war on the wrong side. I asked him about Dachau, Buchenwald and Auschwitz. He assured me it was a lot of propaganda. The Constitution

Since he got out of the Army, Vic hasn't been signing his letters. This, of course, worries me. It means that my old chum-buddy is sicker than ever, and that in addition to thinking like a rat, he's now hiding like one. Poor little spiritual numbskull—when his head fills up with more hate than it can hold, he gets out his red crayon and nickel pad of paper. Sometimes he mails his bile and bilge to a priest. Sometimes the address is the home of a colored family. Sometimes it's me. Atlanta, Ga.

I happened to notice the stamp he used on this morning's letter. It was a stamp I hadn't seen before—one that the Post Office Department put out only a couple of weeks ago. It shows four men, their arms linked, standing on the deck of a sinking vessel. It commemorates one of the great war stories—the four chaplains aboard the troopship Dorchester which was torpedoed in the North Atlantic in 1943.

Two were Protestant ministers, one was a Jewish rabbi, the fourth was a Catholic priest. There weren't enough preservers to go around, and so these men of God handed their life belts to soldiers. When last seen, they were knee-deep in water, each praying in his own language and according to his own faith: Fri.

"Our Father, who art in heaven . . ."

"Miserere mei Deus, secundum magnam misericordian tuam . . ." 6-18-48

"Shma Yisroel Adoney Elehenu Adoney Echod . . ."

As I write this, the scrawl in red crayon and the canceled stamp are both on my desk. Looking at them, I feel like the mathematics teacher who, discouraged by a pupil's inability to add two and two, suddenly remembers that the human race also produced Einstein.

Abuse Of A Privilege

The News

To the Editor of The News:

It has been very gratifying for the public to have the privilege to read and write for "Voice of the People." But I wonder if some don't abuse that privilege? Expressing regard and disregard for races, religions and political beliefs to an extreme accomplishes little; it provokes unnecessary antagonism. 5-20-48

Of course the most interesting subjects would be the races of mankind, the forms of religions and political beliefs. When we make intolerant, prejudiced and groundless statements we are branding ourselves. Do our mothers, relatives, pastors and friends and those dear to us really esteem us higher?

It goes without saying that nothing is wholly good nor wholly bad. Haven't we members of other races, religions and political beliefs for whom we find approval? If not, our acquaintances and experiences are woefully limited. Thurs. Birmingham, Ala.

If upon opening a barrel of apples you found a bad one, would you not toss it out and keep the good ones, or would you throw the rest of the good ones away and buy pears?

To contribute to a higher civilization we must pride ourselves on our redeeming powers, and to be superior we must abolish fear.

1201 Second Avenue. 5-20-48 M. A. SMITH.

BIAS BORN IN HOME, CHILDREN DECLARE

The Times

Pupils Agree on Chief Source of Racial and Religious Strife—Solutions Vary

New York, N.Y.

Parents are largely responsible for racial and religious prejudices in children and need to be educated if a solution is to be found for this problem. That was the general conclusion reached by eight New York public school pupils yesterday in a panel discussion sponsored by the Board of Education's bureau of visual instruction at the American Museum of Natural History. Wed. 5-5-48

The discussion, held before 500 pupils, teachers and parents, was presided over by Miss Dorothy Gordon, mederator of The New York Times Youth Forums. She was assisted by Miss Rita Hochheimer, assitant director in charge of the bureau of visual instruction. The pupils debated methods of combating prejudices after witnessing the motion picture, "Make Way for Youth," which shows how children in Madison, Wis., dealt with the problem.

Members of the panel were Patricia McNulty, 14 years old, of Junior High School 118; Carlo Munoz, 12, of Junior High School 120; Leslie Bingham, 13, of Junior High School 96; Albert Doskocil, 17, of Haaren High School; Carmela Coniglio, 15, of Central High School of Needle Trades; Jean Troup, 17, of Julia Richman High School, and Gabriel Kossovitz, 17, of Stuyvesant High School, all in Manhattan, and Gerald Walpin, 17, of the William Howard Taft High School, the Bronx.

After agreeing in principal that the basis for prejudices is "laid in the home" because of the attitudes of parents, the pupils differed on the question of whether anything could be done about eradicating prejudicial attitudes in parents.

"Let's start educating our parents," one of the girls suggested as a means for improving human relations. This brought the rejoinder from a boy that "trying to get prejudices out of adults is a waste of time." The Times

One girl questioned the value of motion pictures to combat intolerance by observing that "prejudices have very deep roots" and that they were now "in the epidemic stage" and a greater danger "than any prague or disease." A boy pupil added to this by declaring that "no positive program has been put forward." New York, N.Y.

Another boy declared that he had "come across many teachers in New York City who try to teach you equality between the races" and he urged that "there should be more of this." Wed

The pupils seemed to be agreed that one of the best ways to develop better feeling between races and faiths was by having all work together in cooperative projects and that such cooperation should be carried on in after-school activities. 5-5-48

Dr. Clare C. Baldwin, assistant superintendent of schools, praised the discussion program and declared that "the way to break through prejudices is to start in and do it."

Lesson From Lawrence Kan., And History

The Columbia Record

The other day a restaurant owner in Lawrence, Kan., threw out of his restaurant 26 members of a racial equality group, Negroes and whites, who were attempting to break down his racial discrimination policy. Columbia, S.C.

Now Lawrence, Kan., seat of Kansas State university, was the first of the Free State towns, founded in 1854 by the Emigrant Aid Society and named in honor of Amos Adams Lawrence, of Boston, Mass., principal manager of the society.

Thur 4-29-48

In 1854, as the Baltimore Sun points out, Congress had passed one of Douglas's compromises aimed at settling the slavery controversy—the Kansas-Nebraska act, setting up the principle of "squatter sovereignty" in the territories of the west. The question of whether a territory was to be slave or free was to be settled by the majority will of the inhabitants. This didn't, of course, settle anything. It simply transferred the controvery from the halls of Congress to the plains of Kansas. Both North and South began to organize immigration into the territories and began a race to seize control of the territory. Thur 4-29-48

The Emigrant Aid society of New England established Lawrence along the Missouri as an anti-slave settlement. But from across the river irritated Missourians began to flood the town with Southern immigrants. The new invaders came to blows with the anti-slave settlers and eventually it developed into the Border war. Kansas became "Bleeding Kansas" with John Brown's massacres and the like excesses of the "Border Ruffians," as the Southerners were designated by the abolitionist group.

Lawrence, itself, was seized by the Missourians in December, 1855, and was sacked again in May, 1856. In the end the anti-slave forces triumphed and Kansas became a free state. During the Confederate war, however, Lawrence was to be totally wiped out by a Confederate calvary raid in 1863.

The Columbia Record

Columbia, S.C.

Thur 4-29-48

Yet in a different form the old problem still exists and it exists in Lawrence, Kan. of all places. The passage of nearly 94 years has not served to allow Lawrence, Kan., first of the Free State towns in Kansas, to settle the matter of segregation; and all of Kansas contains only 65,138 Negroes, approproximately three per cent of the population. It all goes to remind how difficult of settlement this problem is and how deep its roots are. "It can show us," The Sun points out, "how hard it is to escape from history, how slowly and painfully it issues are worked out."

And if Lawrence, Kans., has not been able to solve the segregation problem in 94 years with its anti-slavery background how can it be expected that South Carolina and Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and the rest of the Southern states can solve the question overnight in response to the enactment of a federal statute? If experience teaches anything it is that the difficulty of finding a solution to the racial problem increases in direct proportion to the percentage of Negroes to whites. Compared with Lawrence, Kans., South Carolina, defeated and reconstructed, has made phenomenal progress in achieving the justice due its Negro izens. Consider simply the distance that h have had to go Thur 4-29-48

Holds Prejudice Ruins Democracy

New York, N.Y. Sat. 5-22-48

Amsterdam News

Prejudice not only menaces the mental health of the biased person and his victim, but corrodes the entire framework of democracy, Dr. Julius Schreiber, director of the National Institute of Social Relations of Washington, warned Wednesday, May 12, at a luncheon meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

A seven-point program to curb intolerance was outlined by Dr. Schreiber. "Research, education, legislation, action against rabble-rousers, changes in community patterns, joint participation of various groups in discussions and concerted action on social issues are vital weapons in the fight against prejudice," he declared.

Whites, Negroes dance, FBI called to investigate

Tribune

LYNCHBURG, Va. — White and Negro students of Lynchburg college and Virginia State college, respectively, are reported to have danced together during a conference on racial problems here recently, and it has touched off a FBI investigation.

Los Angeles, Calif.

The FBI has been asked by white citizens of Lynchburg to look for Communists and "red sympathizers" on the white college campus.

Sat. 6-5-48

Mixed Dance Irks Georgia; 21 Arrested

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 7-31-48

(Special to The Courier)

ATLANTA, Ga. — City Police Recorder A. W. Callaway last week postponed until Aug. 20 a case involving alleged interracial dancing at the Georgia Workers' Educational Hall on Courtland Street here. The Courier

Seventeen white and four Negro divinity students were taken into custody by city detectives after reportedly performing a folk dance in the course project. The officers claimed they had received reports of interracial dancing at the center where lectures and workers' and education classes have been held for some time.

ANGRY CROWD

Several white men were said to have been milling angrily around the building when police arrived.

Charges of disorderly conduct and disturbance were placed against the arrested persons. An additional charge of giving a dance without a permit was placed against Miss Ruth Warren, white, identified as a staff member of the Georgia Workers' Educational Service.

Frank McCallister informed police that the workers' unit had nothing to do with the dance as alleged by the officers.

The Rev. A. J. Richie, white, arrested with the dancers, said that he was director of an interracial, interdenominational group meeting at Gammon Theological seminary on the campus and sponsored by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen.

RED-BAITING The Courier

The students were interested in studying economic conditions of the South, he said. When accused of being Communist-sponsored, he said, "We are merely a group who believe that if a man is a Christian or a churchman, his denomination or race doesn't matter."

Sat. 7-31-48

The Rev. J. S. Thomas, acting president of Gammon, said that his school was not responsible for the social event which aroused the white neighbors. He said, "If the clock could be turned back, and the incident erased — that would be fine."

ARRESTED Pittsburgh

Arrested on charges of disorderly conduct were William W. Bennett, Dorothy Bennett, Bob Regan and B. D. Walker, colored, and the following whites: Ga.

Rachel Henry, Roger A. Leitz Jr., Charlotte, Va.; Albert Phillips, Grantville, Ga.; George Younger, J. W. Chatturn, David Andrews, Hubbard Thatcher, E. F. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Richie, Jean D. Hinson, Rosalie Oakes, Edith Lewis, Vidalia; Helen Lewis, Emory University; Mrs. Mary Godby and Carolyn Hancock.

AMERICANS MUST SOLVE RACE PROBLEM

California Voice

Oakland, Calif.

Fri. 7-23-48

WASHINGTON, July 20—Americans must solve the problem of race relations or risk the loss of democracy, Spencer Logan, author of "A Negro's Faith in America," warns in the current issue of the magazine "Freedom and Union."

Logan concedes that "other peoples before us have muddled through perplexing situations involving material and race problems" but, he adds, "no other people has had as much at stake as the people of this age. If the race issue is not dissolved in the democratic stream of life, it will eventually clog the stream and stop its flow." Fri.

In a similar vein Dr. A. Powell Davies, author of "American Destiny" and minister of Washington's All Souls Unitarian Church, writes in the same issue of "Freedom and Union": 7-23-48

"No Senator who opposes the civil rights program intends to do harm to Negroes. All he intends is to do no more good to Negroes in the future than he has in the past. Which, unfortunately, makes him an ally of our opponents in the decisive struggle in which the world is now engaged."

California

Calif.

Dr. Davies declares "we need a higher level everywhere," contending that at a time when greatness is required Americans are trying to get by with merely mediocre performance in all aspects of political and social relationships.

Fri. 7-23-48

Fighting Prejudice

Education Is Believed to Be Best Weapon to Rout Bias

N.Y. Times

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Edwin F. Embree's letter with respect to fighting discrimination has what I believe to be several inaccuracies. Firstly, such prejudices should not have been excused fifty years ago. Prejudices of any type are never excusable. However, to end such prejudice presupposes a Utopia of sorts—a Utopia for which this country is not quite ready. It may be another fifty years, perhaps more, before such a state is reached. Mon 11-22-48

Moreover, the answer lies in education, not in sponsoring fresh ideas or individual action of the type Mr. Embree suggests. Individual action, as a general rule, has rarely been effective to achieve the far-reaching objectives of the lofty ideals proposed. Society, as presently constituted, has not seen fit to accept the Negro into that society as an equal. The leaders of that society cannot force the bulk of that society to follow the pattern they may establish. Prejudice is far too deeply rooted to be overcome so quickly and so readily. Education that truly teaches the "brotherhood of man" is the only effective method of overcoming such prejudice. And I fear that it will be a good many years before society as a whole can be properly indoctrinated.

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Embree further errs in stating that what people do in their private homes and in choosing their personal friends is their affair. True though that may be otherwise, as applied to the question of prejudices such a philosophy has no place. In a democracy, not only must public affairs and public life be democratic, but, to eradicate prejudice, private life and private affairs must likewise be democratic.

We cannot effect the acceptance of Negroes unless the individual is willing to accept the Negro into his own home and as his own friend. That is true democracy, democracy in action, and not theoretical democracy. And unless the individual can be educated to accept the Negro personally and privately, no amount of social legislation or anti-discriminatory laws can be effective to rout prejudice.

SIDNEY S. LANE.

New York, Nov. 15, 1948.

What Race Problem ?

By BOB STAFFORD

The Signal

of the Cleveland Press

What we call the race problem doesn't involve race. And, furthermore, it need not be a problem.

38

What we call the "race problem" is, in reality, a "prejudice problem." The major prejudice is the white race.

Thur 3-11-48

The fact of race itself does not cause the problem. There is no difference among races except in minor physical appearance, color of skin, sometimes bone structure. No one has ever been able to prove otherwise. A number of persons have tried to prove a major difference—Hitler, Bilbo and others. They have failed because science which is not prejudiced, fails to support their theories.

Zanesville Ohio

So it is people and prejudice that makes a race problem. Eliminate the prejudice and the problem disappears.

Nearly all prejudice is unfounded, illogical, unnecessary and expensive. Nearly all of us have prejudice, however, because practically everyone is influenced by emotion, example, incomplete knowledge or just plain refusal to believe what we see.

Therefore, it is rather unlikely that we in this world will ever abolish all prejudice. At least, we won't until we all become saints or live by cold logic alone. This does not mean, however, that we should abandon any attempt to reduce the prejudice that exists in all of us.

Thur 3-11-48

There is a simple formula that each can apply to help eliminate prejudice. It is this: Ask "Why?" every time a thought regarding race comes into your mind. It is as simple as that. Ask "Why?" and give yourself an honest answer.

Eventually, you will ask "Why?" and discover there is no good answer. Then, if you don't try to fool yourself, you will discover that you have been harboring an unfounded prejudice. The prejudice will evaporate and with it, part of the so-called race problem. * *

Trace your economic prejudice to its source. It may go clear back to a fear of competition that you didn't even realize you had. It may be that you're afraid the Negro will do a better job than you do, that he will earn more than you or take your job from you, that he will then buy your house. The source may go further back than that, perhaps to a Negro who was brighter than you in school, or danced or sang better. Prejudice is vicious because it goes so far back, through so many unknown recesses in your mind, and turns us to so many unexpected ways.

It is twisting the facts to believe that a Negro asks for more than equal rights. Our prejudice reasoning makes us ask: "What does he REALLY want?" instead of, "What does he want?" None of the legitimate movements now under way asks for more than equality of opportunity for Negroes.

Thur 3-11-48

If you think the Negro wants more than equality, apply the formula. "Why do I think so?" Work it out in your own mind and you will find the answer in the same old unfounded prejudices.

If you've been honest with yourself, you arrive at the same conclusion every time. Namely, there is no race problem without prejudice, there is no REAL reason why you should not work alongside a Negro.

Dixie Catholic Leader Blasts Jim Crow Rule

Defender Chicago Ill.

5-8-48 Sat.

38

SAVANNAH, Ga., — A prominent Southern Catholic leader, Monsignor T. James McNamara, rector of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist here, lashed out at segregation in a speech before the local Kiwanis Club last week.

5-8-48 Sat.

Commenting on the fact that of "13,000,000 reputed Negroes in these United States not more than 7,000,000 are biologically Negro in the full sense of the term", the priest declared.

Sat. 5-8-48

"Do you wonder that the Negro irks under the burden of the legislative pattern of segregation when he finds the dignity of motherhood exploited to serve the passions of those who cry segregation?"

Jim Crowed Indian Refuses Scholarship

The Defender

Sat 10-9-48

WINDOW ROCK—The Navajo relatives and neighbors of Florence Iva Begay were jubilant Thursday, as they put her aboard a bus to Sarah Lawrence College in New York. In a few years she would return as a doctor.

38

Their jubilation, and Florence's became confused dejection Friday. The 17 year old girl was back on the reservation, frightened and subdued by Jim Crow.

Chicago Ill

When her bus reached Texas, she was forced to take a Jim Crow seat. The incident, and all it foretold of the outside world so terrified the girl, that she got off at the next stop, and returned to the reservation.

She had been awarded a $2,000 scholarship by Miss Alison Stacey of Estes Park, Colo. Miss Stacey is at the reservation now trying to persuade Miss Begay to make the trip by other means.

Sat 10-9-48

Miss Begay said she will go to New York, but that she "will go way 'round Texas." She was undecided on whether to wait until next semester or to go immediately.

Race Relations Counsellor With Firm 28 Years

Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va.

38

5-8-48 Sat.

Widely-Known Leader Was Active In Many Phases Of Industry

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—A leader in the field of race relations in industry, Miss Sara E. Southall, assistant personnel manager of the International Harvester Company, announced her retirement last week after 28 years with Harvester.

Sat. 5-8-48

for her wolD,Odvlwbgkk k kkk

Miss Southall is well known for her work in the integration of Negro workers at International Harvester. She has served on the board of Chicago Urban League for several years, and is also a trustee of Hampton Institute.

During the war, she was appointed by President Roosevelt to serve on the Fair Employment Practices Committee. She is a member of the American Council of Race Relations.

WILL WRITE BOOK

In announcing her retirement, Miss Southall said she will go to Santa Fe, N. M., where she will devote most of her time to writing a book on minority groups.

A native of Tennessee, she is also known for her work in improving the conditions of women in industry. She was a consultant to the War Manpower Commission on the employment of women in war industries during the recent conflict.

She developed and supervised Harvester's program of woman counselors, and is secretary and trustee of the Katherine Legge Memorial Association. This association provides recreational facilities for Harvester women employes.

Self-Study Urged to Guage Bigotry

Afro-American

Sat 4-3-48

Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK—Because people would rather analyze themselves than let others analyze them, a volunteer discrimination survey brings better results, declared Dr. Stuart Cook as he released the results of a new method of testing prejudice last week.

38

The new method, devised to measure the amount of racial or religious prejudice in any community, was developed by the Commission on Community Interrelations, the research branch of the American Jewish Council.

The first test of the new plan was made in "Northown," a city of 40,000 persons somewhere in the metropolitan area. Unnamed at the request of the city, "Northtown" was chosen because it represented a typical community having 12% colored and 9% Jewish population groups.

100 Persons Interviewed

During the self-survey, which was made with the aid of local agencies, 100 persons were selected as representative of the four major groups — white Christians colored persons, Jews and employers, real estate dealers and other businessmen.

Sat 4-3-48

The answers of those interviewed were placed into four categories: employment, housing, education and public facilities. Those figures and some easy statistical computations enabled the commission to determine the relative status of the minority groups in each of the four fields.

Because it was found that 95% of the residential area of "Northtown" was barred to colored persons and 15% open to Jews, the "index of exclusion" for the former was set at 95 and the "open" figure for the latter at 15.

Change in Job Policy Follows

Data on employment, a town official said, revealed that a year ago only one of the larger stores in the city would hire a colored clerk. As a result of the survey, he added, four others have changed their employment policies.

Commenting on the survey, Dr. Alfred Marrow, a chairman of the agency, said that the new technique is generally reliable and that it is so simple that it can be repeated to allow for comparisons and progress.

South And The Negro The North, The

John T. Graves

Columbia Record

"They would be more pious than the Pope . . ."

38

More anti-southern now than many a practical-minded outsider are some of our own people. It is a phenomenon of inferiority. People who sneer at the States' Rights meeting because "Dixie" was sung and Confederate flags recalled. People who hesitate because the Negro is mentioned by name and segregation advocated unblushingly. All over this nation I have found Americans more sympathetic with the southern problem and willing to respect our point of view than these people of our own. Because extremism, radicalism, unrealism, bring their own rebuttal, there is a growing reaction in favor of the South. It may even get itself into national print some day. Already it makes these people of ours who industriously foul their own nest look less and less pretty.

Columbia S.C.

The pity is that reaction against the extremism is making for injury and set-back to the Negro—and we of the South don't want that. Unlike the rest of the country, we like colored people, have a true affection and goodwill for them even if we are not always fair and even if some of us cheat and bully them unconsciously. The last two times I've been in Chicago, my taxi driver, noting a southern accent, has begun telling me how he hates the "niggers" in Chicago, how much trouble they are storing up for themselves. When I asked the last one why he was telling me all that, he said, "You from the South, ain't you?" He didn't believe me when I told him I knew few people in the South who didn't like Negroes and that more and more of us down there stopped saying "nigger," because the word hurt the feelings of colored people.

That brilliant feminine realist, Dorothy Thompson, sees the situation better than any other outsider I know. Pointing out that "where racial or religious sympathies, or antipathies are concerned the forces engaged are emotional and irrational, with roots twisted all through the unconscious mind and capable, therefore, of producing the most explosive reactions," Miss Thompson warns that these attempts at radical solution "will promote, instead of brotherly love, hate; instead of social peace, civil war; instead of mercy, persecution; and instead of justice, revenge. . ."

Sat 3-2-48

Miss Thompson says truly that "there is more anti-Negro feeling in the North . . . than I have ever known in my life-time." As for the South she is sure that "segregation will not be ended there by federal edict." Apropos a Negro journalist's questioning of Henry Wallace on whether he would send federal troops to end Jim Crow, she says: "If either armed force or other fanatical pressure is applied to enforce segregation, the South will revolt with consequences to the colored population which I shudder to contemplate . . . The ideologists who fanatically commit themselves to what they believe ought to be, disregarding all reality, do not ask themselves which is worse: segregation or civil war."

Meanwhile the South is asking only that it be allowed to solve its peculiar and enormous problem after its own best lights, and saying only that where masses of differing population are involved in nearly equal proportions, segregation is indispensible—and will not be dispensed with.

8-3-48

Inconsistency's very crown goes to Mark Ethridge's Louisville Courier-Journal. Criticizing the Birmingham meeting, The Courier-Journal admits that Strom Thurmond has stood for repeal of the poll tax and has championed the Negro in many ways, but accuses him nevertheless of "incendiarism" for saying that there are not enough troops in the country to break down segregation in the South. You just wonder if that statement doesn't have a faintly familiar ring to the bright young men who write Mark Ethridge's editorials for him. You just wonder if Governor Thurmond wasn't quoting something those young men should have recognized.

For the original appeared in June, 1942. It was widely quoted (and is in my book) because the author was then the southern member of the President (wartime) FEPC. It ran like this: "There is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth—which could now force the southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation." And the author, dear friends and fellow students of crowning inconsistency, was Mark Ethridge, publisher of The Louisville Courier-Journal. For lesser bones than this, bright young editorialists have been fired by publishers before now.

Caracas, Venzuela — About three-fourths of Venezuela's crude oil is refined on the West Indian islands of Aruba and Curacoa.

8-3-48

Once enrolled for the payroll savings plan your dollars roll automatically into U. S. savings bonds.

In A Democracy

Journal Guide

Historian Finds Many White Southerners Oppose Racial Segregation And Race Bias

Sat 4-10-48

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Norfolk Va

IN ALL OF THE dissension in the South today over President Truman's civil rights recommendations, we should like to know to what extent the bitter opposition of the southern governors is sustained by the southern white people. Do they all, like their rulers, want to preserve the color line or do some wish to end it.

Closely related to the President's civil rights proposals are our Virginia anti-segregation proposals which were introduced as bills in the recent session of the Virginia legislature by W. H. C. Murray. Coming before the country about the same time, these two measures brought the historic race problem before the country with greater force than it has at any time since emancipation.

One measuring rod for determining the views of the American people on any question of public interest is the Gallup poll. Another is the expression of their views in the column of newspapers known as the "People's Forum" or the "Voice of the People." If it could be claimed that for every one person who expresses his opinion in the "Voice of the People" there are hundreds of other persons who agree with him, we could say that there are tens of thousands of white citizens in the South today who would like to see the Jim Crow system in travel, public assembly, and in higher education abolished.

Sat 4-10-48

ONE NEWSPAPER of today whose letters to the edior in the "Voice of the People" are widely read is the Richmond Times-Dispatch. During the past forty days there have been thirty-four letters written by white persons to the editor of this paper expressing their views either on the President's civil rights program or our Virginia anti-segregation bills. Of this number, twenty-five expressed themselves as in favor of abolishing segregation in certain of its forms while only nine were opposed to the black man enjoying racial equality.

One of these writers of letters to the editor of the Times-Dispatch was a woman who expressed herself thus:

> **"I cannot be in Virginia without feeling degraded as a human being because as a white person, I am forced by law to participate in the lie that white people by virtue of being white are superior to Negroes."**

Another had the following to say on our Murray anti-segregation bills:

> **"My own private inquiry indicates that a majority are prepared for the repeal of 'Jim Crow' laws affecting public carriers. However, they remain quiet in their readiness for fear they may still be in the minority."**

* * *

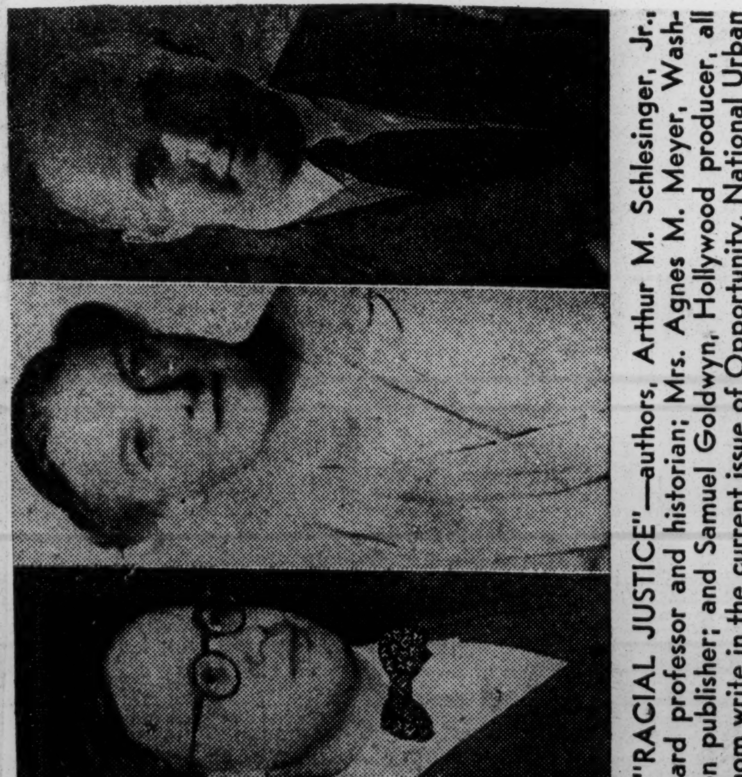
IN OTHER WORDS, if every white person should express openly what is on his heart about riding separately on buses and trains, we would have a far greater chance of getting the Jim Crow laws abolished in transportation than we now have. The solution of the problem seems to be one, then, of getting this voiceless group of whites to express its real views. On the other hand another solution seems to be that of getting an equally large number of timid speechless Negroes to express their real views on this subject when the showdown comes. In my humble judgment far too many of them retreat into their shells when the occasion comes to speak out.

One common expression made by many of the writers of letters to the Voice of the People" in the Times-Dispatch was, "I believe in justice for all, regardless of race or creed" while other said I am ashamed of my own race." One correspondent (a woman) expressed the view that "prejudice should be an individual thing" and that she had not yet found one person among her neighbors who could give a reason for continuing segregation "that holds water."

Sat-4-10-48.

THESE SAME expressions flowed from the lips of prominent white citizens at the public hearings before a committee of the legislature on our Murray bills which were held recently at the state capital. Individual after individual rose to deliver his or her anti-Jim Crow views. One elderly Richmonder among the group declared that the Negroes are down in the ditch and the whites are down there with them because of the Jim Crow laws.

All of these expressions of views by white people of Virginia and all through the South in a number of other newspapers indicate that we no longer face a solid South but a cracking South. To make it crack wide open will be the work of bands of fearless whites and fearless Negroes working with them. The greater the number of them, the sooner will we have a society based on racial equality.



"RACIAL JUSTICE"—authors, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard professor and historian; Mrs. Agnes M. Meyer, Washington publisher; and Samuel Goldwyn, Hollywood producer, all of whom write in the current issue of Opportunity, National Urban League publication, on "How I Became Interested in Racial Justice." (see storv)

Prejudice abhorrent to him says Sam Goldwyn

Los Angeles Tribune

Sat 7-3-48

Los Angeles Tribune

NEW YORK — "If we sit idly by when fellow Americans, because of [illegible] or creed or origin, are discriminated against in employment opportunities, in educational facilities, in housing, in the right to vote, in the right to freedom from fear,' then we are really participating in these denials of rights," writes Samuel Goldwyn, movie industry magnate, in the current issue of Opportunity, official magazine of the National Urban League.

Goldwyn is one of three whites participating in the magazine's "How I Became Interested in Racial Justice" series. Remaining two are Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard professor and historian, and Mrs. Agnes Meyer, Washington newspaper publisher.

Goldwyn said, "I would be less than candid if I did not say frankly that there have been times when my interest was more passive than active, but the fact is that it has always been abhorrent to me that a person's race or color should be a factor in his right to live a life on a plane of full equality with his fellow men."

Schlesinger, author of the prize-winning historical best seller, "Age of Jackson", said the "horror of the situation" did not hit him with full impact until the early years of World War II. He describes a tour of the South made in 1942 when he first saw the "miserable and hopeless conditions in the Negro sections of Southern towns."

"I realized for the first time," the historian declared, "the sense of bitterness and despair which a Negro might so well have in America."

Mrs. Meyer also cited World War II as bringing her first comprehensive insight into social injustices meted out to the Negro in America. She said, "I am convinced that the normal, natural functioning of the Negro in our society cannot be achieved through superficial means such as race relations committees, and the endless talk in which they dissipate their energies."

38 · 1948

General

Recognizing Segregation

38 Gen.

The F. E. P. C. bill and the demands for Negro representation on juries are both a sort of recognition of segregation, but it is intended to be segregation that operates for the benefit of minority groups. The Record

For both are based upon the recognition by law and by the courts of the fact that there are racial distinctions in citizenship.

And to this extent both are un-American. For the American idea is that every American is a citizen, regardless of color, size, religion, job, wealth, political affiliation. Columbia, S.C

Any jury of American citizens called to try a person is therefore a jury of his peers, even though that jury in Puerto Rico be jury of Negroes trying a white man or a jury of white men in New York or Georgia trying a Negro.

Or at any rate that is what it should be. It isn't. And the reason it isn't is the South's failure to call qualified Negroes for service on juries, as they should have been called.

And the so-called fair employment practices act will amount to nothing unless it attempts to establish racial employment quotas, unless in other words it segregates races and religions for employment purposes. Mon. 3-1-48

And this too is wrong. But on this score the South has given little excuse for this error. Labor unions, it is true, have segregated the races and the railroad brotherhoods even have discriminated against Negroes not in employment perhaps, but in advancement. But then labor unions are not a Southern invention. Negroes have been employed in Southern industry and have proved themselves valued workers.

The President's civil rights program is itself an attempt to segregate the Negro voters. Truman does not simply consider them voters. They do not so consider themselves.

By Albert Deutsch

38 Gen.

Experts Hit Racial Segregation As Mentally Harmful to All Groups

PM New York, N.Y. Fri. 1-30-48

Social scientists on both sides of the Mason and Dixon line are overwhelmingly of the opinion that enforced segregation based on racial or religious grounds, even if the mythical "separate but equal facilities" could be made a reality, is incompatible with democracy. They believe, further, that segregation—again even should "equal facilities" be provided—has a bad psychological effect on both the segregators and the segregated.

Deutsch

The results of a poll among American sociologists, psychologists and anthropologists on the question has just been made public by Dr. Stuart W. Cook, director of the American Jewish Congress's Commission on Community Interrelations. More than 500 of the Nation's leading social scientists participated in the survey conducted by Dr. Cook, who is a psychologist.

Fully 90 per cent of the social scientists declared that enforced segregation of racial or religious groups, even if equal facilities were provided in every respect, would inflict psychological damage on the segregated group. Nearly 83 per cent said that the group or groups doing the segregating would also be affected adversely in a psychological sense. Fri. 1-30-48

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As significant as it is remarkable is the fact that 87 per cent of the social scientists located in the South expressed the opinion that enforced segregation, even with equal facilities, is psychologically detrimental to both those enforcing segregation and to the segregated groups.

The survey of the social scientists has particular relevance at this time, in view of the cases brought before the U. S. Supreme Court attacking Jim Crow policies in housing, education and employment. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has played a leading role in bringing this issue before the Supreme Court, with the American Jewish Congress giving it strong support.

Destroys Myth Behind 'Separate But Equal Facilities'

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The results of the survey, as Dr. Cook points out, effectively demolish the belief held by people of good will to the effect that segregation is all right if the segregated groups enjoy equal facilities.

"It is the fact of enforced separation on a racial or religious basis, in activities in which race or religion are wholly irrelevant factors, which is sociologically and emotionally disastrous to all groups," Dr. Cook declares. "Equality of facilities in no way lessens the damage inflicted by such segregation." New York, N.Y.

The social scientists covered by the survey are all members of recognized professional organizations, and represent a sampling of their memberships. More than 60 per cent responded to the Cook questionnaire—a surprisingly high proportion. They were asked to answer, affirmatively or negatively (or "no opinion"), these two basic statements: Fri. 1-30-48

¶ I believe that enforced segregation has detrimental psychological effects on members of racial or religious groups which are segregated, even if equal facilities are provided.

¶ I believe that enforced segregation has a detrimental psychological effect on the group which enforces the segregation, even if that group provides equal facilities for the members of the racial and religious groups which are segregated.

Opinion Based Mainly On Scientific Research

The 517 scholars who responded to the questionnaire (they were given the option of not identifying themselves) based their opinions on four main grounds: PM New York, N.Y.

¶ Their own research findings.

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"Any form of segregation is in essence anti-democratic. In normal times—that is, when the major part of the population is without too much stress and conflict—segregation may not appear to be too much of a problem. But segregation in itself conveniently furnishes "scapegoats" for various groups in times of conflict and stress.

"Segregation is actually harmful in that it prevents members of various groups from greater participation and closer cooperation in working for the welfare of the community, the state, and the Nation. It is also harmful because it prevents the assimilation of the ideas and concepts that are the source and background of fundamental attitudes in a democracy. Again, segregation is harmful because it eliminates the possibility of people getting acquainted with each other. Knowledge of one another, even if not agreeing on everything, is an important factor in understanding each other. Prejudice, suspicion, fear, and hatred thrive on ignorance." 1-30-48

Federal Race Discrimination

38 Gen.

The Record Columbia, S.C. Sat. 1-31-48

It would be well for the administration and the Congress of the United States before either of them or both has too much to say about racial discrimination in the South to eliminate the racial discrimination now and heretofore existing in the laws of the United States.

One of the fields in which the Congress has exclusive jurisdiction is the field of immigration and naturalization.

Under the immigration act of 1934 all persons of Oriental origin were denied the right of becoming citizens of the United States and were made, therefore, in general ineligible even to enter this country.

In 1943 as gesture of goodwill toward an ally in the war—and it was not very much more since the application of the quota system will prevent many Chinese coming into the United States under any circumstances—this was modified in so far as the Chinese are concerned. In 1946 it was also modified with respect to the Filipinos and East Indians. The Record Columbia, S.C.

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They are barred on the grounds of race. And the discrimination is more sweeping and more fundamental that the discriminations practiced by all sections of the country—it is well to keep in mind that racial prejudice isn't a Southern monopoly—against the Negro. Sat. 1-31-48

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As the people mourn for Thomas Brady and sympathize with his family, we should observe the Rev. Francis McGough's plea to young Brady's friends: "The answer of hate by hate is no solution to any problem." New York, N.Y.

No one is safe while his neighbor may be threatened by racial or religious hatred.

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BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
National Director, Anti-Defamation League
New York

3-22-48

38 1948

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BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
National Director, Anti-Defamation League
New York 3-22-48

Psychiatrist Who Examined Nazi War Criminals Hopes This Generation Can End Racial Prejudice

38 The Courier-Journal Louisville Ky.

Wed. 2-25-48

German Pattern Appears In U. S., He Declares

Racial prejudice and divisions "must be settled sometime and I hope this generation has nerve enough to do it," Dr. Douglas H. Kelley, psychiatrist, said yesterday.

One reason racial prejudice appears to be on the increase in this country, he said, is that the danger is more widely recognized "and we keep stirring the pot and I hope we keep on stirring. We must not be content to let well enough alone." Wed.

Dr. Kelley is the noted psychiatrist who examined the 22 leading Nazis tried at Nuernberg. Youthful in appearance and irrepressibly good-humored, he is associate professor of psychiatry at Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, N. C. He is giving a series of speeches here.

Wants News Evaluation.

Dr. Kelley believes in freedom of the press, but he doesn't approve of publishing "inflammatory'" articles of little or no news value. The Courier-Journal

Indicating that the distinction between newsworthy material and the inflammatory must be settled by the editor's conscience, he criticized the prominent position given in yesterday's Louisville Times to the threatening letter to a Negro dentist. The letter warned that 29 acres in a new subdivision owned by a Negro must be sold to white people. Louisville, Ky.

Story on the threatening letter is on Page 2, Section 2. 2-25-48

"I can't believe this is anything but an isolated crackpot instance," said Dr. Kelley, "and not really newsworthy. It might be used editorially as a horrible example of race prejudice—but in my opinion there is little justification for a front-page news article. Wed. 2-25-48

Cites Nazi Technique.

This type of article, he said, "is typical of the Julius Streicher technique usel in Germany. It tends to arouse racial prejudice instead of quell it."

Asked if the Nazi war criminals he examined had any characteristic in common, he said: "Three. Inordinate ambition, good brains to control the ambition, and complete lack or moral compunction." (For further details on the Nazis see Dr. Kelley's book, "22 Cells In Nuernberg.") 2-25-48

"This dangerous pattern is not peculiar to Germany alone—we have it in this country," he said. "Some of our 'able' politicians are of this type—they aren't concerned about the country's welfare but their personal ambitions, and will embrace any prejudice or cause that will further them."

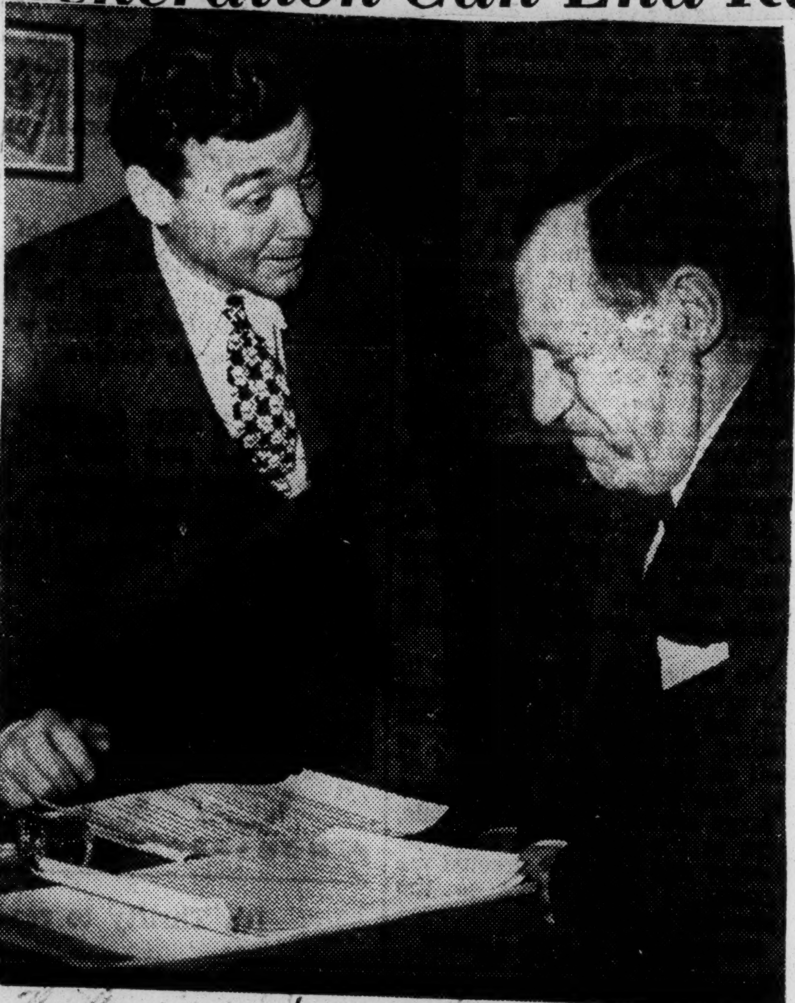
Course Called Advance.

The Courier-Journal

Goering was a perfect example of this pattern, Dr. Kelley continued, adding that for this reason he was a more dangerous man than Hitler. Goering didn't believe in the "Nordic superiority nonsense," but was deliberately using it for propaganda. Hitler was a fanatic believer and his very fanaticism eventually was his undoing. Louisville Ky.

The clinical-psychology training directed by Dr. Wayne Oates at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary was described by Dr. Kelley as "a major advance in religious pedagogy." He spoke there yesterday and will speak at the seminary again at 10 a.m. today. At 2 p.m. he will speak at the Woman's Club. Wed.

"The minister usually sees the individual when his emotional troubles are just beginning," Dr. Kelley said. "And instead of proceeding by guess and by God, the psychologically trained minister can do much to avert real psychiatric troubles. I don't know o fany department quite like this in a theological seminary." 2-25-48



Courier-Journal Photo:

The Courier-Journal Wed. 2-25-48

A SOCIAL VISIT to acting Mayor Dann Byck, right, was on the crowded itinerary of Dr. Douglas H. Kelley, psychiatrist, Winston-Salem, N. C., who examined the 22 chief Nazi war criminals in Nuernberg.

Study Finds Rise In Undercover Anti-Semitism

P. M. – N. Y. N. Y.

Mon 3-29-48

Organized anti-Semitism weakened in the U. S. in 1947 but unorganized anti-Semitism—reflected in "gentleman's agreements," jobs, country clubs, medical schools, and so on—showed a marked increase, B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League reported today.

Once they knew the score, the 88-page report says, Americans in general reacted democratically; but a lot of them didn't think and were deceived into accepting anti-Jewish bigots and bigotry.

The annual report stresses that Negroes, Nisei, and Spanish-Americans are subject to the same forms of intolerance and that in fact, of all the minority groups, Negroes throughout the U. S. get the worst deal.

L. K. Smith Got Small Audiences

The report is packed with names of people and organizations labeled as anti-Semitic, and with accounts of their activities. Generally it says that the professional hate-peddlers like Gerald L. K. Smith took a nosedive during the year, getting small audiences and even smaller contributions.

This was attributed to newspaper exposes of the nature of such anti-Semitic groups and individuals and in the general refusal of the press to publicize their activities.

However, the report said, there was a "very real increase" in unorganized anti-Semitism, meaning economic, social, and educational discrimination against Jews and individual acts of hostility.

Cites 'Venomous' Attacks on Officials

In passing, the report said that parts of the hate press made "venomous" attacks on President Truman, Henry Wallace, General Eisenhower, and Governor Dewey, but that several late publications indorsed Gen. MacArthur as a presidential candidate. The report did not attempt to guess why MacArthur was so singularly favored.

Among the "disturbing" findings of the report were these:

Communities and individuals didn't raise the roof when anti-Semitic "gentleman's agreements" were adopted or continued.

Some "responsible sections of society" accepted previously unacceptable persons.

Job Bias On Increase

Mon. 3-29-48

Increases were noted in discrimination in the fields of jobs, housing, higher education, and hotel and resort accommodations.

The report found that the anti-Semitic press, whether blatant or subtle, found anti-Jewish ammunition in such issues as Palestine, DPs, refugees, Communism, the Marshall Plan, the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, the dismissal of the sedition indictment, and the work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The report had this to say about regional anti-semitism:

Washington, D. C.—Climate unhealthy, full of covert anti-Semitism, but Gerald L. K. Smith got nowhere; senators and representatives provide sounding boards for anti-Semites; a U. S. Senator "has consistently befriended known anti-Semites and pro-Nazis"; the magazine *National Republic* "repeatedly found reasons" for "sympathetic treatment" of the sedition defendants; "gentleman's agreements" on refusing to sell realty to Jews were common.

N. Y. Prime Source Of Hate Material

'Ominous' KKK Growth in West

Mon. 3-24-48

Southwest: Few Jews live here and anti-Semitism was incidental, but "gentleman's agreements" were widespread.

Rocky Mountain States—Professional anti-Semites increased their local activity but lost influence largely because of the (*Denver*) Mayors Report on Discrimination; nevertheless, job, social, and housing discrimination against Jews was common; Negroes, Nisei, and Spanish-Americans faced complete discrimination in resorts, hotels, housing, places of amusement and recreation, trade unions, business and trade schools, and private and municipal jobs.

Mon. 3-29-48

Far West: Considerable anti-Semitism in Southern California and Arizona, comparatively little in Northern California, Nevada, and Utah, much (principally social) in Washington and Oregon. The "most ominous development" was the revitalizing of the KKK in the Southern California (Los Angeles) area. Upton Close's pamphlet, *The Anti-Defamation League and Its Use in the World Communist Offensive*, was "probably the year's outstanding anti-Semitic publication originating from this region."

The Midwest: Organized a[illegible] Semitism continued its decline but job, housing, hotel, resort, and educational discrimination remained at a high level or even increased; on the whole the reaction against prejudice was encouraging.

The Guest Writer

The Commercial Appeal

Good Word For The South

(From The Cincinnati Times-Star)

Memphis, Tenn.

For a while after the Civil War, Northern interest in an enfranchised and illiterate race took the form of large gifts to the negro colleges and schools of the South. There was a time when several of these had richer endowments than many of the colleges for white students.

Wed. 7-21-48

That period has been succeeded by another in which Northern "interest" (if that be the word) in the South and its negro inhabitants confines itself to attacks on the white population. That, of course, is not the prevailing Northern view, but the mood of a small and vocal radical minority whose real grievance it is that the South is pretty conservative. Meanwhile, Dixie looks after its own in ways that seem good for it. For every case of riot swirling around a lawless cotton field hand, there are numberless cases where white men make voluntary appearances in court in behalf of negro friends. In South Carolina this is quite an institution, and the negroes themselves have imported from the Calabar region of Africa a name by which their patrons are known; they are Buckras."

In all the cities of the South leading white men make the negro's problems their own. Steadily this endeavor gets results. We name just one here, and there are others.

The Commercial Appeal

Mississippi is the favorite target of Northern radicals, possibly because its leading congressman, Mr. RANKIN, is author of the amendment to House Rules creating the permanent Committee on UnAmerican Activities. "Backward Mississippi?" Here's the record of the state as just compiled by the National Association of State Chambers of Commerce: Between 1939-40 and 1947-48, Mississippi increased its expenditures for schools by 107 per cent, as against the national average of 62 per cent. It increased state aid for schools by 168 per cent, as against the national average of 117 per cent. And it increased teachers' salaries by 155 per cent, or just double the national average. 7-21-48

Memphis, Tenn.

Life In The South

B'ham News

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

In a recent "Voice of the People" column there appeared a letter signed Mrs. Edna Gammons, commenting on a previous letter signed "A Satisfied Negro."

I read "Satisfied Negro's" letter and thought he was due congratulations on his sane, manly view of life in the South. Edna Gammons wonders if this Negro knows whether or not he is satisfied, then asks a number of derogatory questions, which could just as aptly be applied to millions of white people in the South.

Among the questions she asked were whether he's satisfied with his salary; whether if he had a dear one to get sick would he be able to pay the doctor's bill, the prescriptions and rent at the same time? Does she want this Negro's financial earnings to exceed other Southern working men's before she will permit him satisfaction?

My conclusion, when I read "Satisfied Negro's" letter, was that he was able and willing to work for an honest living like his fellowmen, both white and black, here in the South have to do, and that he is "man" enough to share his portion of the "ups and downs" of life in the good old South without grumbling, looking on the brighter side of life, hoping for better conditions for all, and that he enjoys the good things in the South so much till he is satisfied to stay here. He is satisfied that no other section of this great country offers so pleasant living conditions as does the South—where he knows and is known. That's what keeps a lot of us white people here, too, you know.

B'ham, Ala.

As for not having a "voice" in our taxing business, who does?

Less than 10 per cent of the voting-age casts ballots in Alabama, and a small number of that per cent are Negro voters. So why not "agitate" against the laws that bar nine-tenths of white people from voting?

The "agitators" who are always pretending to go to the Negro's rescue here in the South to "fix things" so he can vote never even mention the nine-tenths of white people who are denied their right. They are a farce, and are only trying for voters whom they think will be easily controlled at the polls.

I say let us have a law that will let all men—white and colored—vote, and provide a fine for not voting—then we could have democracy in Alabama. GRADY C. HARRIS

Altoona, Ala.

Race Tensions Increasing In Federal Prisons--Bennett

Atlanta constitution

Atlanta Ga.

By CLARK HOWELL, JR.

Racial tension within the Federal Prison system are definitely

Racial tensions within the Federal Prison system are definitely Prisons, Washington, D. C., reported Tuesday at the annual meeting of Federal Prison wardens in Atlanta.

"We are making plans which include a more intensive recreation and exercise program to combat this problem, but we are already handicapped in our operation with meeting the cost of rising prices on our present budget," Bennett said.

Part of the two-day meeting was devoted to discussion of young aggressive offenders and military leave policies.

Bennett said he expected no great increase of prisoners as the result of violation of the new draft law, but added that he believed young prisoners with good records would be released to join the armed services.

RALPH T. JONES

The Constitution

His Eyes Twinkled When He Said It

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 4-7-48

You'd be surprised how innocently and easily a poor columnist can get into trouble with some readers. Received a letter from a member of the faculty—Department of English—of Morehouse College which accuses me of aiding the cause of Communism in America! Actually. It is an involved argument, but this is the pattern:

Last week I told, here, the story of Enrico Caruso's visit to Morehouse College to hear the Glee Club sing spirituals. The great tenor had never heard Negroes sing this typically Negro music. I was one of the fortunate half dozen white persons present.

After the Glee Club had sung, a member of the Morris Brown faculty asked Caruso to sing for them. He was an old man, his head snowy white. He made a little, flowery speech. In it he quoted an old saying, "Fair swap ain't no stealing." And, with a twinkle in his eye, he used some somewhat similar ungrammatical phrases. I don't remember exactly what he said, but do remember approximately what he said. His dialect was spoken humorously, with a twinkle in his eye. When I quoted him, in the column last week, the context should have been sufficient for anyone with even a rudimentary sense of humor to recognize it for what it was. Just a little fun by an old man, who knew we knew it was all put on. Gentle humor and enjoyable. That was all.

I'm Not Subtle

But the letter writer of last week charges me with a subtle slander against the entire Negro race. And says, too, I'm aiding the Communist cause thereby. Here's a paragraph she wrote: The Constitution

"Why is it that you white people never lose an opportunity to picture the Negro as an inferior being? The Talmadgites come right out and say it. Others—like you—are more subtle about it. You use nuances and insinuations to get over the idea that even the instructors in their colleges use broken English. But, whether you say it boldly or hint it, each of you in his own way is thoughtlessly delivering America into the hands of the Communists."

I imagine the foundation of the whole thing may be found in the respective ages of the old man I quoted and of the teacher who now writes to me. One was old enough to indulge in, and enjoy, a little friendly fun on a very pleasant and friendly occasion.

The other is so supersensitive she finds an affront to her entire race every time she discovers a grammatical error or an odd pronunciation put into a Negro mouth. Atlanta, Ga.

Of course, dialect, idiom, grammatical error are not confined to either race, even among such pedantic characters as college teachers. Thank God for that! Wed. 4-7-48

We All Have Dialects

Wed. 4-7-48

As a matter of fact, we all, regardless of race or degree of education or anything else, speak with an accent and use a dialect of one sort or another. There is a very distinct Negro accent, even among the most educated Negroes. There is a very distinct Southern accent. There are Southern idioms that, some of them, are grammatically accurate and some which are extremely ungrammatical. Used by educated people, too. The Constitution

I am, as most of you know, of English origin. Nevertheless, I class the extreme Oxford accent as one of the most objectionable forms of English as spoken. The only thing worse is the assumed, or "phony," Oxford accent. Atlanta, Ga.

I have many Negro friends. Some well educated. Some not. But, in either group, I would be astounded to find one who wouldn't recognize the kindly smile in that quotation I wrote.

No Democracy Here?

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: Every word is ambiguous. But I suppose "democracy" is about the most ambiguous word I have ever heard. I have been told that all Americans live in a democratic society and state. I fought against the Japanese forces in the last war and was told that it was

to preserve a democracy back in the United States! I voted the Democratic ticket in the Roosevelt-Dewey election while overseas, having been informed that the democratic way of life was a Christian way of life for all. Fri.

The only sign of democracy I have ever seen (as we hold it to be) was during my 42 months overseas. When will it come to America? I know of only one definition of democracy for the South and that is the hatred that pierce men's hearts as they create segregation and push Dar-'s unfit species aside. Atlanta, Ga.

-25-48 ROBERT VANDYKE SMALL.

Morehouse College, Atlanta.

Where do we go from here?

With every attack of conscience on the subject of American racial minorities, the white man of authority usually sets up a new committee or commission to conduct a new survey, probe or investigation.

We are reminded of this by the report, carred elsewhere in this issue, by the President's Commission on Higher Education. In that portion dealing with Negro education and with racial discrimination in education, the same old facts are on display; this time, it is true, with the high polish of impressive language, but with little else.

Tribune

Segregation is discrimination, the commission says. We knew that. Segregation is expensive; the states which can ill afford to support one adequate educational system, do a bad job on two. We've been told that time and time again.

The Negro's willingness to learn, as evidenced by his enrollment in school, is rising at a rate proportionately higher than the white's. That we also knew. Los Angeles, Calif

Segregation and discrimination are anomalous in education and create a distorted atmosphere which defeats the purpose of learning. We have been told that too. Sat. 1-3-48

There is almost no fact or finding that the commission "uncovered" or distilled which has not been uncovered and distilled by some other committee less than three months ago. To bear this out, Tribune readers may recall the extensive survey along the same lines conducted by Howard university actually less than three months ago, and reported in these pages.

The same goes for the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Its widely heralded report was valueless except as reiteration and except as the dignity lent the committee by its connection with the President gave its words added weight.

Our problems are probed, surveyed, investigated until the remotest truths about them are known, known that is to the people who will listen. But none of the committees has hit yet upon a workable plan for getting the ear of the people who perpetuate these problems.

And even should they listen, will they act?

Man's original sinning may be done out of ignorance, but when he goes on sinning and suffering the consequences of it, he does so either because it serves his purpose very well, or he is too corrupt, weak, vicious, or proud to admit error and to change.

Sat. 1-3-48

What our commissions and committees need to study, therefore, is the means of forcing change. We are in full possession of the facts. What we want to know is where, and when, do we go from here.

Discriminatory

[illegible] 4-12-48

All this so-called controversy over who can do what, when and where is a lot of hookum. Every time a Negro tries to go to school, to find a place to rest or live, there is a law against it. Those laws are just as out-of-date as the people who wrote them. Those old laws against the Negro were passed for no good reason. They have kept everybody in an uproar. Let's wake up from our corn-shucks bed and get on a modern mattress. If we can have laws against people, why not have laws for people? Then we can all live in peace, equality and contentment for once. In order to keep a person in a ditch, you must stay there, too. Time and tide wait for no man. Let's start the ball a-rolling. YE OLDE VET.

Louisville. The Courier-Journal

EVERYBODY GOES
When The Wagon Comes
by OLE NOSEY

Defender 1-31-48

Dixie white folks are really disturbed over us colored people. Take the case of Mississippi's Governor who refused to permit members of the Race to visit the Executive Mansion when he entertained at open house following his inauguration....Then the anti-Negro Governor is asking Southern Democrats to secede from the national party unless its leadership stops sponsoring "anti-Southern legislation such as anti lynching bills, anti-poll tax legislation and anti-segregation proposals"....Moving into Georgia we have the Democratic executive committee of Johnson County saying to voters "You must vote right to vote in Georgia"... Voters must sign pledges stating that they favor the white primary and racial segregation and oppose Fair Employment Practices Commission....Looks like they don't intend to let the Colored brother VOTE in Georgia. What's your guess? Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-31-48

Defender

Job Discrimination Costing Nation 4 Billion Dollars Yearly, Writer Says

The Afro American

Prejudice Exacts Heavy Toll in National Wealth, Production; Economy Seen Weakened

NEW YORK — "We all pay a heavy price for prejudice . . . if we consider the case of economic discrimiation against colored people alone, we wil realize that the cost of our prejudices is an enormous loss in national wealth and production."

Sat 1-3-48

This timely observation, in the light of a renewed intensified nationwide campaign to insure passage of a Federal FEPC law by the next Congress, was made Christmas Day by Elmo Roper in his Htrald Tribune column, "What People Are Thinking."

4 Billion-Dollar Loss

Citing a recent survey by the magazine Fortune which revealed that the average annual income for a colored person is $1043 as compared with $3,062 for whites, Mr. Roper said:

"Concentrated in the most menial jobs, barred almost entirely from white-collar employment, colored people are last hired and the first fired.

"Calculated in terms of loss of real wealth, such discrimation in employment costs us roughly four billion dollars of goods, services and markets annually."

Pleads Minorities' Cause

The columnist lashed out against racial prejudice and intolerance in a good will plea that Americans "remember the many underprivileged minorities in our midst who not only on Christmas, but all the year round, by racial, economic and religious discrimination, are denied the full friuts of our democracy."

Afro

He pointed out that:

"The people who are discriminated against anywhere in the land—colored Americans, Catholics, Jews, Mexicans, Nisei and others on the long roll call—suffer not only the irreparable loss of human dignity but the opportunity to partake of the most productive system the world has ever known."

Revolt Against Bigotry

Emphasizing that "the rest of us suffer a loss too." Mr. Roper opined that:

"Our democracy suffers because we cannot take a position of moral leadership in a world which is in revolt against discrimination when we practice discrimination at home.

Sat 1-3-48

Economy Suffers

"Those who discriminate against their fellows suffer, because no one can withhold normal human rights from any one and have peace in his own soul.

"Our economy suffers in the huge loss of productive capacity which we might have from those who are discriminated against in employment.

"Whenever custom or prejudice prevents a man from working where he is best equipped to work our economy and all of us suffer. . . We cannot afford to go on losing wealth at home and good will abroad through discrimination."

Displaced Persons

7-24-48 News. Thu.

To the Editor of The News:

In a letter headlined "Uncensored Immigration," Mr. L. B. Rainey recently used the "Voice of the People" to say some harsh things. This reply is directed not so much at him personally as at his point of view. Birmingham, Ala

He says: "The immigration bars have been let down to the hordes of trash and scum of Europe. Only recently I read that 200,000 displaced persons of Europe will be admitted into the U. S." Is he calling all of them "trash and scum," and is it because they are Europeans, or is it because they are displaced persons? Whichever he meant, I'd like to defend them. I believe that people who have lived under dictators and have had war in their back yards will work hard for the development of a democracy that gives them refuge. Certainly their hardships are as great as the Pilgrims were, and Mr. Rainey says they had a hard time.

He say that the fair blond Italians imported Ethiopian slaves, and through centuries of mixing of blood a swarthy race was produced. He predicts for us a similar "fate." Well, Negroes were first brought here in 1619 as slaves, and haven't yet produced a swarthy race.

He warns that our glory, like Imperial Rome's, will fade into oblivion unless we stop the "mixture of blood of the Caucasian and inferior races." Adolf Hitler believed there were superior and inferior races, and that's one reason why there are displaced persons—and dead persons. Thu. 1-24-48

I doubt if those 200,000 will use their new-found freedom of the press for mud-slinging bigotry.

DAVID WILKINSON.

Route 11, Box 457
Birmingham 10, Ala.

Why All The Fuss

The News
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 1-9-48

To the Editor of The News:

Speaking of the amount of segregation that exists in the North as compared with the segregation in the South, there is no one so excited over it as the Southern whites. The American Negro is not at all excited. It is true that there are many places in the North segregated to the American Negro. What does that prove? Will two wrongs make a single right?

State's rights! From all the noise some make one would think the government is taking from the state its real right, which is not so. What the government is seeking to do is what should have been done long ago. The government has been to a state as parent to a spoiled child in letting it do as it pleased, overlooking its wrong deeds hoping it would do better. Now the child is to a place where it no longer is willing to listen to reason and fairness, but still wants to go contrary. How much right over an individual does a state have? Can a state enslave part of its population because of color or poor financial abilities? Will the state's right forbid the entrance of Negroes into the armed forces when called by the government? Can a state deny part of its population the right to vote, to free enterprise, the pursuit of happiness, the right to work at the job his abilities are best suited? Does the state desire a freer hand in continuing similar practices, but is afraid it will be lost?

HOWARD H. CRUIKSHANK.

The Race Problem

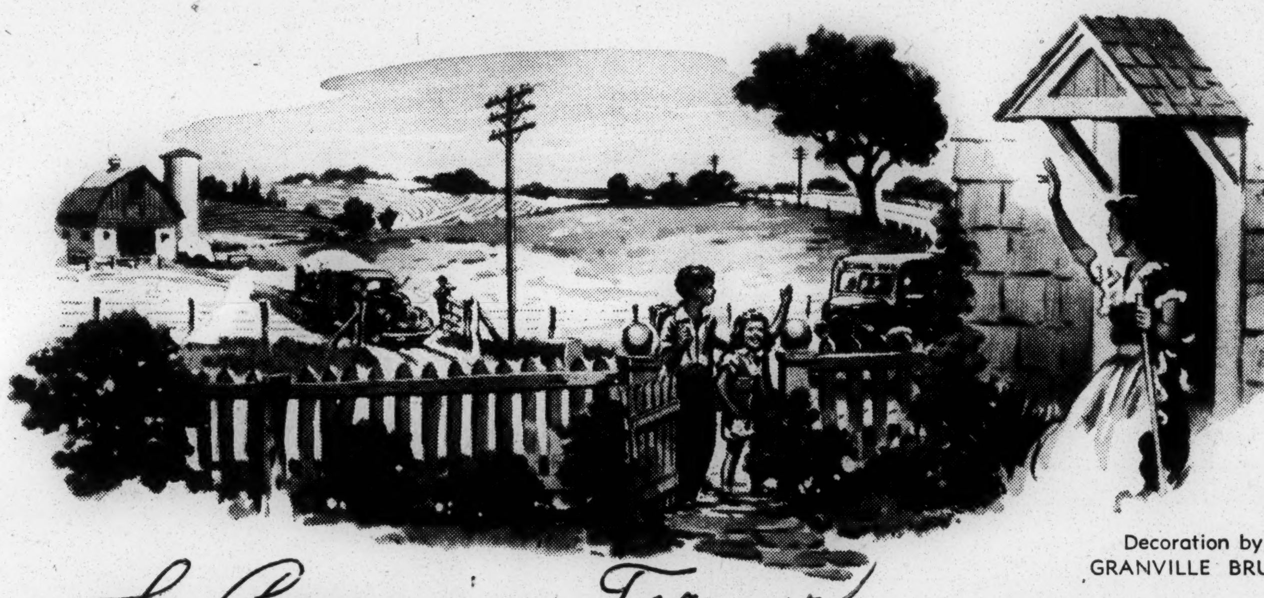
Courier Journal, Ky. 1/7/48

"God in the beginning created at least five different colors of humans," Hugh A. Huntsman wrote in a recent letter to The Point of View. Assuming that the Bible neglected to mention that interesting fact and scientists are on the wrong track in their theories about environmental influences on color and texture of skin, I should think this would prove the equality of all races in the sight of God. Surely He did not set up a table showing which color should have precedence over which other. He created all peoples as His children, equal in His sight. 48

Without considering basic humanity or social justice, how does Mr. Huntsman reconcile his religious beliefs with the statement that "the true Negro does not want to mix and mingle with the white race on an equal footing?" Why shouldn't he want and expect equality? As the brilliant young editor of The Saturday Review of Literature once said in a speech, "The Negro does not want the line removed between the races any more than the white man does. He merely wants the horizontal line, with the dark-skinned men underneath, shifted to an upright position. The separation may remain, but neither race is subjugated by the other."

Lexington, Ky.

The Editorial Viewpoint



Decoration by
GRANVILLE BRUCE

The Progressive Farmer

A Time for Racial Understanding and Restraint

1-9-48

WHITE people and colored people have long worked together on Southern farms in peace and friendship.

They must continue to do so.

The next few months promise to test the bonds of friendship between the races here in the South as they have never been tested before. Northern extremists will seek to spur Southern Negroes into dangerous demands. Southern extremists will seek to drive Southern whites into dangerous attitudes. Neither effort should succeed.

It is a time when each race should seek to understand the other. Our white people must give heed to the Negro's appeal for safety and justice. Negroes should understand that real progress will come only by gradual evolution, not by revolution.

Our Negroes, for example, should remember that our Southern white people did not invent slavery. It was a custom brought down from Bible times and beyond. And while much cruelty was inevitable under such a system, the folk songs of the South and our family traditions show how often master and slave lived in a friendship such as finds beautiful expression in "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny."

But slavery was wrong. And though nearly all the writer's ante-bellum kin were slaveholders, not even in our boyhood did we ever hear a Southerner express a wish that slavery could have been continued. And if the average Southern Negro's lot has been hard since emancipation, so has the lot of most Southern white small farmers, sharecroppers and tenants. Both races have suffered from an unbalanced one-crop agriculture, time prices usury, inadequate schools, and other evils. But both groups have made progress.

"Never has any race made greater progress in 80 years than the Negro has made since emancipation," someone has said. If so, this is a tribute both to the ability of Southern Negroes and the cooperation they have had from the great majority of our Southern white people. We grant that this cooperation has not been all it might have been. But when one contrasts the average Southerner's friendly treatment of Negroes with America's indefensibly harsh treatment of American Indians, the difference is astounding.

It has been the proud boast of white Southerners that "the Negro's best friends are in the South." But if we are to continue to justify that boast, we must make faster progress in giving our Negroes better homes, better schools, better health conditions, greater economic opportunity, greater equality before the law. As to social intermingling, a great Negro educator, Booker T. Washington, 50 years ago said of the two races "We can be separate as the fingers socially, but as united as the hand in working together to help each other and the South."

The Progressive Farmer is read by a gratifying number of the best colored people as well as most of the best white people in rural Dixie. In this time of peculiar stress and turmoil we beg each race to try to understand the other . . . that each race refuse to follow its violent and extreme leadership . . . and that each of us try to do a little more than usual to show our friendship for all deserving persons of the other race.

'Cool-Headed Liberalism'

Birmingham Post
Tue. 1-20-48
Birmingham, Ala.

To the Editor:

I have been concerned lately with the appearance of what seems to be a peculiar sort of "liberalism" in certain of the letters which have appeared in this column, and in at least one editorial on this page. I suppose those views about which I am writing represent what those who ascribe to them would call "cool-headed liberalism." They say in effect that segregation ought to be done away with, but that it is the sort of thing which you cannot pass laws about. The abolition of segregation ought to be allowed to come about in its own right through "social evolution," or some such thing. We must have faith that sooner or later people will realize that segregation is "bad," and will apologize for it and allow the Negro equal status with the whites. These "cool-headed liberals" tell us that unity is inevitable, but that we must be patient for a few hundred years. Some of these persons may be sincere, but for the most part I suspect their motives of which, I feel, they themselves are not aware.

Apparently, the sort of liberal pussy-footing represented by this view is evoked by two conflicting factors. On the one hand, the "cool-headed liberal" feels that we ought not to be prejudiced, and so he says that segregation should go. On the other hand, he cannot overcome his own prejudices, and so he says we must wait. He reaches a compromise between his prejudice and his desire for the social approval of the more "sophisticated" liberals.

In the first place, the argument that abolition of segregation will come of its own accord seems fallacious when the motivating factors behind prejudice are considered. For the most part, it seems that people actually need to discriminate. They need something to foist the blame on when things don't go as desired.

In the second place, the argument that the removal of segregation laws would cause a lot of violence seems poorly grounded, and has been questioned too little. There are reasons to believe that there wouldn't be nearly as much trouble as "the cool-headed liberal" would have us think. Besides, it is possible that the positive aspects in the removal of segregation would be quite sufficient to warrant the small amount of violence that might ensue, provided one is willing to consider the Negro's point of view. It is also possible that there would be violence sooner or later anyway.

Fri-11-26-48

In view of the fact that whites have too much to lose in abolishing segregation, I am of the opinion that simply ~~waiting~~ for them to become liberal would be like waiting for the moon to do a half gainer.

If we were not so adept at rationalizing it would be impossible for us to harbor such intolerance. If we could face reality, our prejudices would lose their severity, and might disappear altogether. It is by turning our backs on reality, hiding facts behind ignorance and false knowledge, that we become prejudiced in the first place. Racial intolerance is full of delusions, and no person who has the "guts" to be honest with himself can believe that segregation is "right" or even that we should wait until the proper time to do away with it. Wait, while the Negro stands on one foot with one hand tied behind him, listening to psychologically painful statements day after day. . . . If you doubt this, ask the Negro. Ask him how it feels to live in filth and disease, to take jobs that do not challenge his ability, and to remain ignorant simply because he hasn't the opportunity to learn. WESLEY HENLEY, JR.

Eighth Avenue. West.

The Negro: North And South

BY DAVIS LEE

Publisher of The Newark Telegram, Newark, N. J., a weekly Negro newspaper

The Afro
Mon 8-23-48
Baltimore Md

I have just returned from an extensive tour of the South. In addition to meeting and talking with our agents and distributers who get our newspapers out to the more than 500,000 readers in the South, I met both Negroes and whites in the urban and rural centers.

Because of these personal observations, studies and contacts, I feel that I can speak with some degree of authority. I am certainly in a better position to voice an opinion than the Negro leader who occupies a suite in downtown New York and bases his opinions on the South from the distorted stories he reads in the Negro press and The Daily Worker.

38

* * *

The racial lines in the South are so clearly drawn and defined there can be no confusion. When I am in Virginia or South Carolina I don't wonder if I will be served if I walk into a white restaurant. I know the score. However, I have walked into several right here in New Jersey, where we have a civil rights law, and have been refused service.

The whites in the South stay with their own and the Negroes do likewise. This one fact has been the economic salvation of the Negro in the South. Atlanta, Ga., compares favorably with Newark in size and population. Negroes there own and control millions of dollars' worth of business. All the Negro business in New Jersey will not amount to as much as our race has in one city in Georgia. This is also true in South Carolina and Virginia.

Mon 8-23-48

New Jersey today boasts of more civil rights legislation than any other state in the Union, and the state government itself practices more discrimination than Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina or Georgia. New Jersey employs one Negro in the Motor Vehicle Department. All of the states above mentioned employ plenty.

* * *

No matter what a Negro wants to do, he can do it in the South. In Spartanburg, S. C., Ernest Collins, a young Negro, operates a large funeral home, a taxicab business, a filling station, grocery store, has several buses, runs a large farm and a night club.

Collins couldn't do all that in New Jersey or New York. The only bus lines operated by Negroes are in the South. The Safe Bus Company in Winston-Salem, N. C., owns and operates over 100. If a Negro in New Jersey or New York had the money and attempted to obtain a franchise to operate a line, he would not only be turned down, but he would be lucky if he didn't get a bullet in the back.

Negroes and whites get along much better together in the South than Northern agitators would have you believe. Of course, I know that there are some sore spots down there, and we have them up here also. But it is not as bad as it is painted. The trouble in the South stems from dumb, ignorant whites and Negroes, not from the intelligent, better class element of the two races.

* * *

The attitude of the Southerners toward our race is a natural psychological reaction and aftermath of the War Between the States. Negroes were the properties of these people. They were not the peers, and were not even considered human in the true sense. The whole economy of the South was built around slavery. The South was forced by bloodshed and much harm to its pride to give up slavery. Overnight these slaves became full-fledged American citizens enjoying the same rights as their former owners.

Certainly you couldn't expect the South to forget this in 75 or even 150 years. That feeling has passed from one generation to another, but it is not one of hatred for the Negro. The South just doesn't believe that the Negro has grown up. No section of the country has made more progress in finding a workable solution to the Negro problem than the South. Naturally Southerners are resentful when the North attempts to ram a civil rights program down their throats.

I have pointed out in dozens of editorials that the white people of this country are not only our friends, but they want to see us get ahead as a race. As a matter of fact, we are more prejudiced than those whom we accuse of being prejudiced.

Mon 8-23-48

* * *

The entire race problem in America is wrong. Our approach is wrong. We expend all our energies and spend millions of dollars trying to convince white people that we are as good as they are, that we are an equal. Joe Louis is not looked upon as a Negro but the greatest fighter of all time, loved and admired by whites in South Carolina as much as by those in Michigan. He convinced the world, not by propaganda and agitation, but by demonstration.

Our fight for recognition, justice, civil rights and equality should be carried on within the race. Let us demonstrate to the world by our living standards, our conduct, our ability and intelligence that we are the equal of any man, and when we shall have done this the entire world, including the South, will accept us on our terms. Our present program of threats and agitation makes enemies out of our friends.

Segregation Is Outmoded

The Courier

ONE THING the champions of racial segregation have overlooked or ignored is the fact, obvious to many, that most white Americans are indifferent or opposed to it.

38

While some Americans are still clamoring that racial segregation is necessary because most white Americans want it, it is becoming increasingly clear that they do not.

Sat 11-13-48

As proof we cite the evidence of the recent survey made of the tenants of the jim-crow Stuyvesant Town housing project of the Metropolitan Life Insurance project in the City of New York.

A poll of the tenants (all white) recently revealed that 62 per cent of the tenants (white) were not opposed to Negro residents.

Pittsburgh Pa.

All along the Metropolitan officials have been assuming that quite the contrary was the fact and that the only way to protect their investment was to bar Negroes.

Basing their argument on this "fact" the Metropolitan persuaded the late New York Mayor, Fiorella H. LaGuardia, and a sufficient number of other members of New York's board of estimate to permit the company to practice discrimination in the selection of tenants.

The fact of the matter is that no property has ever been depreciated in value by lowering the barriers to Negro occupancy.

Sat 11-13-48

The Negroes who are able to occupy premises in so-called white neighborhoods are usually of a superior type from the higher income brackets and are more likely to enhance rather than depreciate property values.

Discrimination against such an "invasion" may be justified by social snobbery but certainly not by economic necessity.

Segregation in housing projects and elsewhere is simply outmoded because indefensible, and the sooner it is abandoned, the better for all concerned.

Depends on 'White Folks'

The Courier
Sat 3-6-48
Pittsburgh Pa.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — The State NAACP Conference, the Progressive Democratic party, and other liberal and progressive organizations were probing into the character of a "Rev. H. W. Walker" of McCormick, near the Georgia border, who is suspected of being overly fond of "white folks."

The probe was launched after copies of a circular bearing the alleged preacher's name arrived here this week. These announced the opening of a funeral home in McCormick, at which place he says he was born, and also a determination to put his "faith in God and the white man."

The circular apologized for "unappreciative Negroes" who were demanding their democratic rights to citizenship. It said further, "I'll bury only Negroes."

With A Grain Of Salt

Colored People Have Raised Many Racial Barriers Which Also Must Be Eliminated

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Virginia

31

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

Sat 12-11-48

RACIAL BARRIERS, during recent weeks, have been falling so thick and fast one has to jump out of the way to keep from being hit by one. Phi Kappa Psi at Amherst pledged its first Negro and made the nation's headlines; Harvard elected Frank S. Jones, a North Carolina Negro, manager of its 1949 football team; Yale, breaking all precedents at that institution, made Levi Jackson the first Negro captain of the football squad; Negro professors are yearly increasing in our best white schools; the Catholics in cities like Washington and New York are going all out for educational equality; and even a southern school like the University of Oklahoma, although it has done so with bad grace, has nevertheless opened its doors to a Negro. The bars are crashing everywhere; the "civil rights era" is just beginning; and these events, as heartening as they are, are only a token of the progress which is sure to come. When I think of all these efforts on the part of decent Americans to open doors for us, I occasionally have qualms of conscience. All of the bars are being let down on the white side. Are we lowering ours also? I know we don't have as many as the whites, but we are by no means blameless in this matter. The spotlight of protest has glared so long on the other side it tends to blind us to our own shortcomings. In all fairness, one must admit that most of our barriers have been raised "defensively," but regardless of their origin, we have them, and we should start scrapping them NOW.

DR. DAVIS

* * * *

ONE TYPE OF COLOR bar that we have erected is clannishness. We have been herded together by force so long we have come to enjoy our prison house; we are too much inclined to prefer being with our own folks. This statement may sound foolish to southern whites who have always accused us of trying to force ourselves on them. The real danger, as I see it, is the possibility that when all barriers are down, Negroes will continue to segregate themselves through sheer clannishness.

During the past year, one of my colleagues attended a northern university. In the class elections held there, she was made chairman of the social committee. Every Saturday, she told me, the class held a dance, a card party, a theatre party, or some other form of entertainment, and every Saturday night, she found herself the only Negro present—and there were over twenty-five in the class. Honestly concerned, the professors tried to find out why the Negroes refused to attend these affairs. My friend knew the answer, but she couldn't afford to tell the professors. The only way to get these Negroes out, she knew, was to put up a sign "No Negroes Allowed." They would flock there in force then.

Sat 12-11-48

* * * *

ANOTHER RACIAL BARRIER that we must remove is that of thoughtlessness and carelessness. It has been my observation that whites in their schools try harder to make a Negro feel at home than we do when the situation is reversed. We don't mean to be indifferent; we are simply thoughtless. I have also noted that in Negro schools with mixed faculties, we as the majority group tend to forget our white colleagues when we give our parties and dances and other social affairs.

But as soon as we discover one of them joining Rotary or Kiwanis or some other lily-white organization we become huffed. Forgetting that what is fair for the goose is also fair for the gander, we condemn in the white the fault of which we are most guilty. Because of the years and years of bad conditioning on both sides, all interracial contacts must be entered into thoughtfully and intelligently. Negroes are the one group that should never forget this fact.

And as Negroes, we must also lower the barriers of sex prejudice we have raised. For many reasons, these barriers are the hardest to face openly, but we must do it. With the growing number of opportunities for white and colored to meet socially, we must realize that the two groups will tend more frequently to "go with each other," to marry, and to do all of the normal things that persons in homogeneous groups do.

Sat 12-11-48

* * * *

THIS SHOULD BE taken for granted, but it isn't. There is just as much prejudice against interracial marriages on the part of the Negroes as it is on the part of southern whites. I have actually seen white girls married to Negroes who were forced to "pass for colored" in order to meet their husbands' families.

Oh yes, we have our prejudices too. As I have said above, we may have acquired some of them defensively, but we must get rid of them NOW. In the face of the progress being made all around us, we can't afford to have any sort of bars—defensive or otherwise. It would be ironical to find that the best national thinking has gone beyond us and has left us stranded with the Dixiecrats. Wouldn't that be a fantastic situation!

Sat-12-11-48

How I Became Interested in Racial Justice

By ELIZABETH BATES COWLES

Distinguished Civic Leader of Minneapolis, Minnesota

Tri County Bulletin

38

There was no one How or Why in my interest in the Negro problem.

In the upstate New York town of my childhood there was one Negro family. The father was the sexton of the Episcopalian Church. One of the children sang in the choir. That one dark face among the white faces in the sea of white robes was a point of intrest as were the candles on the altar. Just a part of the usual Sunday scene.

Thur 7-22-48

In 1918, in my Smith College gym class, a southern white student once was rude to a Negro student. The southerner embarrassed us. No strong emotions were aroused. It was simply a question of manners.

St Bernardino, Calif

When during early married years in the twenties in Des Moines I took part in civic and charitable causes, Negro problems did not seem distinct from white problems. There was a Negro community center and a Jewish community center but the word "segregation" had no special meaning for me then. And I had never heard the saying "the last to be hired and the first to be fired."

But on a trip to New York, in St. Paul's I had my first adult experience of worshipping in a congregation in which there were some Negroes. And I began to wonder why all churches were not for all people. And about this time there was the poetry of Countee Cullen and Vandercook's **Black Majesty** and Claude McKay's **Home to Harlem** and the books of Peterkin and DuBose Heyward.

However, I didn't begin to wake up until just before and during the war years in Minneapolis.

Housing for a Negro employee was a terrible problem. I saw the sordid sections where Negroes had to live.. The Red Cross refused or segregated Negro blood donors. In the public hospitals where I worked I saw two Negro nurses in all those weary months.. I knew the national need for nurses. There were vast numbers of Negro girls who could be trained. Why weren't they trained? I knew the need for doctors. Why hadn't Negro doctors been trained?

Thur 7-22-48

I learned from the Planned Parenthood League of the terrible death rate of colored mothers and babies in the South and of the shorter life expectancy of Negroes, of the lack of hospital beds and medical care for them. Now I had long known that my own life was held cheap in two states.. I knew that in Massachusetts and Connecticut I would be denied preventive medical care to save my life or preserve my health as a wife and mother of four children. . I felt a bond with colored people whose lives are held cheap in varying degrees in forty-eight states.

More books came along—**Black Boy, Strange Fruit, Freedom Road**, and the life of George Washington Carver. I read a Negro newspaper, The Minneapolis Spokesman, and learned of injustices to Negro servicemen, of brutalities unpunished, of senseless discriminations.

So when there was fine talk of fighting Nazism for the sake of freedom and human and civil rights, I felt an angry sense of national hypocrisy. Basic freedoms and rights were denied to millions in the United States. Unless we as a nation while preaching high ideals abroad, worked to make good at home those ideals to fourteen million Negroes, we were a dishonest nation.. The world, overwhelmingly NOT white, would not trust us. Why should it?

It had taken me a long time, but when the Urban League asked me to join it, I was certainly more than ready.

ANOTHER TAFT TO WATCH

Afro American

Charles P. Taft, Protestant Episcopal lay delegate from Cincinnati to the World Council of Churches at Amsterdam, last week, said that the United States need not be ashamed of its treatment of the racial problem in view of the harsher methods used in Africa, Palestine and India.

He thought that we had done as good a job in racial tolerance as these other countries.

We know that some white people in high places have no apology to make for segregation in the United States and for the method used by prejudiced Southerners to rob us of jobs and our votes, but we never expected that they would go to a council of Christian delegates to stand up and boast about it.

Baltimore, Md.

And as to Mr. Taft's comparison of the U.S. with other countries and his statement we have done as well or better than they, if he reads his Bible at all, Mr. Taft should remember our Lord's condemnation of the Pharisee who preached aloud in public and boasted that "he was not as other men."

Sat 9-18-48

We have just succeeded in defeating one Taft who desired to be President of the U.S. Real Christians in America must do something about his brother, Charles, who before the whole world demonstrated his unfitness to be called a representative American spiritual leader.

Mudd Plan Would Distribute Minority Group Among States

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

BIRMINGHAM—(ANP)—Divide up the colored people of this country among the 48 States, Joseph P. Mudd, white attorney, proposed here last week. He expects to present his plan to Southern Governors and Southern Congressmen. Under the Mudd scheme, the group of the South would be spread over the other States of the union so that all of them would have the same proportion in their total population. To replace them in the South, Europeans would be imported, Mudd said.

Mudd's hope is that all the States be given the "privilege" of uplifting the race in the future just as the South has done in the past 200 years. In his words, the rise of the race is due to the "strength and virility of the civilization of the Southern white people. "But the burden of elevating the colored man should be equalized among other Americans who live in non-Southern States. They should be entitled to receive their proportionate share of the credit for this great uplift by translating their patronizing advice, so freely given on how the South should handle its racial problem, into deeds and actions," he says.

Sat. 12-4-48

To put his ideas into operation, Mudd asks for a 10-year Congressional housing program to settle the migrating people in their new homes and the Europeans in the South. Since the United States is feeding these Europeans anyway, he says, bringing them here would take them off the American relief rolls. Expenses of colored persons to their new homes would also be paid by the Government. "If the non-Southern States," he declared, "could be counted upon to co-operate to the extent of acceping their pro rate share of colored people and aiding them to secure jobs and get established on farms or in business, this plan can be carried out with no serious social or economic problems."

CIVIL WAR GAVE STATE DIVIDED PERSONALITY

By LEM GRAVES JR.
(Courier Washington Correspondent)

Pittsburg Courier

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Here beginneth official jim crow!!!

Previous examinations of State capitals in this series have revealed the fact that the evils of discrimination have manifested themselves to greater or lesser degrees in all capitals and in all States as private individuals or private firms exercised their personal prerogatives of prejudice.

Pittsburg Pa.

But Maryland—and the Atlantic Seaboard States south of it—offers a different situation. Here discrimination is bulwarked by legal sanctions. Statutes and legal codes provide the official framework in which segregation and discrimination are accomplished. The State lends its dignity and its power to the subversion of democratic principles.

Sat. 4-10-48

Here the "South," in all of the insidious implications of that unholy word, begins.

In the other capitals, reviewed heretofore, such discriminations as exist are reflections of personal

prejudices and, as such, are subject to changes and the operation of democratic influences in the community. They are responsive to economic or social conditioning. They operate in a climate conducive to alteration and adjustment. They operate without code or statutory authority.

Not so with Annapolis and Maryland. Here there is no atmosphere in which people of goodwill can, even when convinced that they would like to, eliminate discrimination and turn their back on racial prejudice, because the background for segregation and discrimination is written into the law in the form of jim-crow statutes. Against the vicious circumstance of legal sanctions, the "education" process, which Southerners insist is the way out, has little chance. Once educated out of his fears and prejudices, the Maryland citizen is still stymied by the penalties of the legal code.

Traditional Mark

Annapolis is located some fifty miles south of the Mason and Dixon line—that traditional boundary mark which has been so often used to designate the beginning of the geographic Southland. It strikes a line close to the official Maryland - Pennsylvania boundary.

In some respects, Maryland is not Southern. For instance, it was officially part of the Union in the Civil War. White Marylanders still acutely resent any efforts to group it with the rebel States of the Confederacy and many people here in Annapolis repudiate Governor William Preston Lane's activities in concert with other Southern governors to split the Democratic party. Sat.

Never Seceded

The Civil War split Maryland. The rural farmers of Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland actually attempted a rebellion and tried to establish a rebel Government at Eastern Shore's Frederick. Many Marylanders of the Southern peninsula actually joined the Confederate Army. But the State never seceded. Most of its men fought with the Union. 4-10-48

This split personality is still conspicuously evident in Annapolis. As a result, white Annapolitans contend that Maryland is not to be considered a Southern State and is not to be grouped with Mississippi and South Carolina. Negro Annapolitans, particularly those with a social consciousness and an awareness of the meaning of genuine democracy, unhesitatingly consider their native town a Deep Dixie community little different from Jackson, Miss.

This is the thirty-third in a Pittsburgh Courier series dealing with State capitals for the purpose of showing the extent to which democracy is being practiced in the United States.

EXPORT-IMPORT: MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

The Advertiser
Thur 9-16-48
Race Prob
Montgomery Ala.

Recently The Advertiser carried an editorial, "For Export Use," with which it hoped to do its part in disarming those sincere people of non-Southern regions who are anxious over the condition of the Negro in the South.

It cited the grand scale effort being made in this one of the Southern states to purge the Negro of tuberculosis and syphilis and to educate him. We believe that Southerners should bluster less about interference with the social pattern and develop more amperage in citing the record of Negro advancement. That is the effective way.

That non-Southerners are receptive to this education is evidenced by two experiences. The Baltimore Evening Sun, one of the nation's great newspapers with a circulation of 190,844, "imported" our "For Export Use" by reprinting the editorial.

The Boston Herald (circulation 151,246) ran the following comment:

> Intelligent Southerners are aroused—not against the Negro—but over fear that the progress of the Negro in their midst may be hurt. Typical was a long editorial in The Montgomery, Alabama, Advertiser.
>
> It begins, "This piece is frankly for export. It is written in the hope that it will find a place in the consideration of some non-Southerners who are genuinely anxious over the condition of the Negro in the South . . ."
>
> Then it says it has no quarrel with anybody who is genuinely interested, that, in fact, it invites them and is thankful for their interest. It cites what the typical well meaning Northern do-gooder understands is happening to the Negro in Dixie, and truthfully says. "These people, brought up in a balmy intellectual climate of liberal patter, and in regions where they may go weeks without laying eyes on a Negro, earnestly believe they are being their brother's keeper. They are sincerely concerned over the Negro's civil rights, and it's proper that they should be."
>
> Reassurance is their due, says The Montgomery Advertiser, but the main trouble is that Southern whites get so mad at this Yankee patronization that they forget to give the easiest answer, which is simply the facts. What these people must be made to understand, it says, is that "the Negro is primarily in need of education and health care. Those are his emergency needs. They must be made to understand that the white man, with the growing help of the Negro, is accomplishing these emergency needs and at no small cost."
>
> Thur 9-16-48
>
> Then it gives facts and figures. The scourges of the Southern Negro are tuberculosis and syphilis, it says. Alabama is the first state in the Union to impose compulsory testing of all adults for both diseases, and, a poor state, it is "spending millions" to eradicate both diseases from whites as well as blacks.
>
> "The expanded educational effort in behalf of the Negro is not less than spectacular. We freely acknowledge that this is partly due to outside pressure and proddings, but the point is that an ever growing effort is being made. It is being made ungrudgingly and in a mood of enlightened self-interest . . ."
>
> Negro teachers are paid the same salaries as white teachers, it says. "In Montgomery County where the population is almost equally divided, we are fast aproaching a 50-50 ratio of spending for white and colored children . . ." There are more facts and statistics.
>
> This goes on, to include, "We trust this will not be taken to mean that God's in His heaven and all's right with the world. All this is simply a fragmentary suggestion to our sincere critics in other regions that they owe it to us to learn and understand."
>
> It says that when Mayor Humphrey, of Minneapolis, arises "like Cotton Mather before the National Democratic Convention and screeches that the Negro must be enfranchised," the public should understand that he comes from a state of but 10,000 Negroes, and no difficulties, whereas Alabama, for one, has a total population of 2,000,000 whites and 1,000,000 Negroes. "It's the difference between a million and 10,000 that must be grasped," the paper says.
>
> *This must be accurate reporting, because an Alabama Negro farmer mailed it to his sister here with a friendly word, and she sent it to The Herald with a letter that says, "Please reprint this in The Herald, if possible. We need more information like this disseminated for the good of racial problems. My brother and I are both university graduates . . ."*
>
> It seems to be a straight case of bearing witness.
>
> The Wallaceites are fishing troubled waters wherever they can find any or can make any. A lot of it's silly. Some of it, especially, this part of it's hurting the very progress they so blandly and hypocritically profess to espouse and guarantee to deliver. Furthermore, it's unfair to those who really are doing something. The Wallace contribution is only words dictated by some master and probably not Wallace. He, too, is only being used.

Thur 9-16-48

This, of course, is only a fragment of the effort that must be made to disarm Northern critics. We must remember that a majority of these people are as sincere and well-intentioned as Southern people. This wouldn't be America unless they were solicitious over 11 million Negro citizens in the South. That they can be sold by honest and forthright approaches is manifest in the handsome acceptances of The Sun and The Herald.

ALBERT Barnett

Chicago Defender

Credits Outnumber Debits On Ledger Of Race Relations

Chicago Defender

AS the new year dawns, a greater number of credits than debits appear on the ledger of race relations, for the 12-month period just ended.

Sat-12-25-48

Outsanding credit of the year, was President Truman's Civil Rights Bill and its preachments against bigotry which he has promised to become the law of the land during the next session of Congress.

In a recent report sent out by the American Council on Race Relations from its Chicago office, 4901 S. Ellis ave., progress was recorded in that field of race relations dealing with employment of Negro sales clerks in New York department stores and white collar workers in other places of business.

Of the 128 white customers interviewed, 40 percent registered no complaint against the Negroes, said all they wanted was the merchandise they came to buy and showed no prejudice against the colored clerks; another 40 percent also approved of Negro clerks, except in the 'intimate' departments, such as lingerie, food, etc.; the remaining 19 percent said they were opposed to the hiring of Negro sales clerks, on 'general principles.' The interesting study was sponsored by the Research Committee on Intergroup Relations and the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress. It was directed by Dr. Gerhart Saenger of New York University's Psychology Department and Miss Emily Gilbert of Columbia University.

On the West Coast, a three-year project to combat tensions and improve racial relations has been started by the Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education, private philanthropic organization and the California State Department of Education. Directing the program is Dr. William Vickery, former official of the New York Bureau of Intercultural Education.

Without fanfare, but motivated by a sincere desire to bring about a better understanding between the races, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations presented six awards Friday, to individuals and organizations, for outstanding contributions in the field of human relations in Chicago.

The awards, made at the commission's third annual luncheon in the Congress Hotel, went to: Dr. John Lapp, president, Citizens' School committee; Edward Marcinak, founder and leader of the Catholic Labor Alliance; Fowler McCormick, chairman of the board, International Harvester Company; Michael Reese Hospital; Ben Park, writer-producer of "Report Uncensored," and Captain Michael Spatz, Chicago Police Department.

Sat-12-25-48

Judge George L. Quilici, noted liberal, was master of ceremonies and the awards this year were noteworthy because of the large list of nominees—21 organizations, 49 individuals, and three radio programs having been cited.

Outstanding among the six Award Winners, was Michael Reese Hospital, honored, according to the Commission's statement: "For serving all people by providing hospital care without discrimination, by opening up opportunities on its technical and administrative staffs and in its nurses' program to members of all minority groups, and which, in its plan for a greatly enlarged service institution, has drawn into its operations representative individuals from all groups, thereby hewing out new paths of democratic leadership in the service of all the people."

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THE HORIZON

The Courier

BY P. L. PRATTIS

Patterson Challenged on Claim That Bias in North Equals That of South.

FORMER Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson is just about as good a person with whom to disagree as anybody else. One reason is because a rather good heart beats within the breast of the old gentleman and he wouldn't hurt a flea if he could keep from doing so. He's a nice, gentlemanly sort of a man who believes in passive resistance.

Sat 3-13-48

Mr. Prattis

Mr. Patterson made a speech in Dallas, Tex., a couple of weeks ago. According to the Associated Press, Mr. Patterson told his audience that there is just as much racial and religious prejudice and discrimination in the North as in the South. He is reported to have added: "I feel that prejudice and discrimination are just as prevalent in one section as in another. No area needs a cure for intolerance more than any other. I think there is a steady trend toward better relations among our citizens—better understanding and goodwill."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is getting to be more and more popular for Northerners, white and black, to make love to Southerners in the above fashion of Mr. Patterson. The aim seems to be to add sugar to the bitter medicine the Southerners are required to take. The speaker seems to employ this sort of a device to criticize the Southerners and make them like it. But I, personally, believe Mr. Patterson went too far. I believe most of the speakers these days who follow his line are going too far. I believe they are saying what is not true.

* * *

WHEN MR. PATTERSON says that he thinks there is a There has been lynching and mob violence in the North, but not nearly as much as in the South, as any school boy would know if they taught such things in school.

There may be some restriction of the Negro's right to vote in the North and West (although we do not know about it), but the intimidation and poll-tax States are still in the South.

There are some restaurants in the North and West which refuse service to Negroes.

All restaurants in the South refuse such service except on a segregated basis.

Some Northern and Western hotels refuse to accept Negr guests.

All Southern hotels refuse Negro guests except servants of white guests.

Some theatres in the North and West try to discriminate against Negro patrons.

All theatres in the South practice such discrimination in one form or another.

Sat 3-13-48

*

THE ATTACK on the color line by both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has received opposition in the South, not the North and West.

Finally, the greatest hostility to the President's program for civil rights is being shown by Southern governors and members of Congress from the South. It is admitted that there may be some objection to these proposals in the North and West, but organized resentment stems from the South.

How on earth, in the face of the record and the facts, can some Negroes and some whites from the North and West, go South and declaim that we are all just as bad together? What good can such a distortion of the truth accomplish? The only effect, in any sense desirable, that this writer can perceive is that such statements may make steady trend toward better relations among our citizens—better understanding and goodwill, I'll go along with him. I'll even go further. I'll say that there is a greater and more significant increase of this goodwill in the South than in other sections of the country. I'll add that there is more ardor and courage being shown by the growing army of fair play Southerners.

But I am not going to agree to any such misleading admission that there is just as much prejudice and discrimination in the North and West as there is in the South, particularly where Negroes are concerned. I am not going to agree that no area needs a cure for intolerance more than another—even where Negroes are not concerned.

The South has more legalized and customary segregation and discrimination to the square block than the North and West have to the square mile. Just because, in almost any Northern or Western city, or rural area, you may find some degree of the kind of discrimination practiced in the South, there is no reason to believe or to say that there is just as much of such discrimination in the North and West or that it is just as prevalent. That simply is not so.

Sat 3-13-48

*

THERE IS SOME discrimination in schools and colleges in the North and West, but such discrimination in those areas are not as prevalent as it is in the South.

There is some discrimination, a little, in mass transportation in some Northern and Western cities bordering on the South, but it's fiction to say that it is as prevalent as in the South.

There is some effort made to discriminate in bus and rail travel in the North and West when points of destination are in the South, but such effort is an exception to the rule, not the rule as it is in the South.

Prejudice Called A Mental Illness

The Courier

NEW YORK—(ANP)—What is prejudice? It is an emotional blind spot, an opinion or attitude which is actually a prejudgement, a conclusion formed without careful examination of the facts, an idea uncritically or inaccurately checked against reality.

Sat 3-6-48

Dr. Julius Schreiber, writng under the heading of "Doing Something About Prejudice," in the current issue of Survey Graphic magazine, carries the definition a bit further. He says, "While prejudice is a symptom of a sick personality, it is, in the final analysis, a social problem."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FAR-REACHING EFFECT

"So long as the prejudice is not acted upon or does not lead others to follow in similar irrational behavior patterns, the tragedy and its consequences are a problem of the individual. But when the prejudice is implemented or translated into some form of unfair discriminatory practice, it is no longer an individual problem; it becomes a social problem calling for social concern and social action."

Prejudicial actions have had far reaching effects. The writer points out that millions of humans in each generation suffer anxiety, shame, resentment, because their legitimate aspirations are smashed by the "deadly weight of prejudice."

Sat 3-6-48

This mental illness has a cure, according to the author. The cure is in the form of a need for more information and action against prejudice and discrimination. The action program should accomplish three things: learn how prejudice starts, who it involves, and course of action which can be pursued to do away with it.

Laissez Faire Out-Dated In Realm of Race Relations

Journal Guide Sat 1-17-48

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

TRUMAN'S Committee on Education recommended the cessation of segregation. And what was even more distressing, it recommended this cessation now. These recommendations occasioned grave concern in some sectors of southern thought. It was quickly set forth that the ending of segregation would so upset the patterns of southern life, that a great tragedy would be invited.

Norfolk Va.

While I have some appreciation of the social process and what is involved in too sudden changes, I am also fully appreciative of the fact that beginnings must be made and programs prosecuted if higher social ends are ever to be served. Laissez faire is just as out-dated in the realms of race relations as in economic theory. Good and great things just do not happen in society; and whenever and wherever we find them, they represent planning and hard work on somebody's part.

Sat 1-17-48

THE EMANCIPATION of the American Negro did not just happen, neither did American independence of Britain.

The further emancipation of the American Negro is not going to happen while there are those to look upon this emancipation as a tragedy in embryo. Since when did it become tragic to practice the precepts of righteousness? Since when did the Golden Rule become dangerous to social advance? Since when did brotherhood become a stumbling block to human advancement and a hindrance in the race for survival?.

When it is feared that treating the Negro as an American citizen and as a human brother will result in a tragedy, it should be remembered that Negro question in America and the world is already a tragedy. When a people's traditions put that people at cross-purposes with God and His teachings, we have already the greatest of tragedies.

* * *

WHEN RACE supremacists vaunt their theories in the face of the teachings of Jesus Christ, we have a tragedy than which there can be no greater. Jesus lived and died for the principle that all men are brothers; yet we have those who say that the black man is a lower brother and white man a higher.

There are those who say that the black brother should be forever a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the white brother, which is against the brotherhood doctrines of the Man of Galilee. We repeat, when the traditions of men run contrary to the teachings of Jesus Christ, we have the greatest tragedy that can come to mankind; for it is a fact corroborated by history that no nation or people can long survive at cross-purposes with God and His teachings.

Sat 1-17-48

America, no more than Germany and Italy, can survive the consequences of putting race above righteousness. So when the question is raised that removing segregation would be a tragedy, we must not forget that we have a tragedy anyway, and of the two the one that stems **from defying God to His face is the greater.**

* * * *

IF BROTHERHOOD is the ideal and objective of the Gospel, the sooner we learn to practice this brotherhood, the sooner we lay the foundation of survival. What could be a greater tragedy than to confuse the mind of a pure-minded innocent white child with the notion that he is by reason of his color superior to every black child?

Or to put it conversely, what could be more tragic than to infuse into the mind of a perfectly innocent Negro child the notion that he is innately inferior just because of his color? In other words, could anything be more tragic than to poison the fountain of the life of the children with notions that put them forever at cross-purposes with God and his teachings?

Sat 1-17-48

What greater tragedy do we want than this? The honest attempt to live in accordance with the precepts of Jesus Christ could not possibly produce greater tragedy in the life of mankind. So when we fear to blot out segregation because of the possibilities of tragedy in so doing, we must not be blinded to the fact, that we have a greater tragedy in the present situation.

Those who fear to try to live in accordance with the teachings of Jesus, doubt the growth of righteousness in the hearts of men; they doubt the Kingdom's coming; they doubt the power and majesty of God. Theirs is the greater tragedy!

Minorites

One of the casualties of the late war was that celebrated Celestial of fiction, Dr. Fu Manchu. Though he was a villian, he was executed not for his evil deeds but for his nationality. It was felt that those deeds, particularly on the screen, cast aspersions on our Chinese allies. So the movie people did him in.

Later there were protests from Negroes against "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Their complaint against this ancient melodrama was, as we recall, that it emphasized and inflammed discrimination and inequality today.

Now the New York Board of Rabbis has protested to movie bossman Eric Johnston again the British film, "Oliver Twist." They call it a "vehicle of blatant anti-Semitism," and they object to Dickens' charaterization of "a Jew named Fagin who is portrayed both in the novel and the film as a bawdy underworld character corrupting youth."

Jews, Negroes, Chinese and others cannot be blamed for an acute sensitivity to the discrimination, embrassment and injustice that many of them suffer. But sensitivity can be carried to a point where it may defeat its own purpose.

In this case it suggests that an author cannot create an unpleasant fictional character belonging to some racial or religious minority without defaming or degrading all the members of that minority.

Thus the protesting members of the minorities fall prey to a habit of thinking which they are rightffully fighting against. That is the habit of assigning mass characteristics to a whole class of people simply on the basis of their race, religion or nationality.

We doubt strongly that the creators of Fu Manchu, Uncle Tom or Fagin conceived those characters in a spirit of bigotry. If Dickens, for example, is guilty of blatant anti-Semintism, then he must also be accused of being thrice-blatantly anti-Britsh. One Fagin is scarcely a match for the many evil and despicable English characters who people Dickens' novels.

Yet these and other writers are accused of unfairness, particularly when their characters are transferred to the screen. And the movies, with sensitive fingers forever on the box-office pulse, heed the protest not only of racial and religious leaders, but of professions, business and whatnot.

The results are somewhat less than true to life. The composite movie hero is quite a cosmopolitan character. But vitrually all the screen's bad men are white and the bearers of unmistakably English names, with no apparent religious affiliations and no visible, legitimate means of support.

When, on rare occasions, the movie-makers vary this somewhat montonous pattern, it might seem wiser not to call indignant attention to the fact. For those are occasions are usually cases like "Oliver Twist" where it would be a great impertinence to alter a famous and well-loved story.

AT CRAMTON BOWL

Montgomery Advertiser

At the risk of sounding complacent, we reflected yesterday at the State Normal-Tuskegee game that if everybody in the country could see a closeup photograph of Cramton Bowl yesterday there would be less concern over racial matters in the South.

Montgomery, Ala.

Such a photograph would show Montgomery, as it has been long doing, more or less turned over the town to the two institutions on Thanksgiving. There was an admirable parade down the way over which Jefferson Davis rode to be inaugurated. Fri 11-26-'48

Then the bowl was filled almost to capicity. The white section was filled beyond capicity and many stood. On the field were players representing Tuskegee Institute, one of the best known colleges in the world, and State Teachers College, which has grown to be the largest such institution in the country. 11-26-48

There were Negro bands with excellent music and precision drills. The spectacle was an arresting and unchallengable evidence of the progress the Colored man is making in all directions.

Segregation Approved by Paper, Sprigle Says

Afro American Sat 11-20-48

NEW YORK (NNPA) — One of the nation's leading weekly newspapers was pictured here on Nov. 10 by a Pulitzer prize winner as a concern, which is "perfectly satisfied" with segregation and discrimination in this country and does not "want any change."

Baltimore Md.

This startling charge was leveled at this newspaper by Raymond Sprigle, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reporer and 1938 Pulitzer Prize winner in Town Hall where Sprigle defended a series of articles he wrote on the South, while posing as a colored man, against Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of Greenville, Miss.

Approximately 1000 persons attending the meeting heard Sprigle air his charge in a rebuttal argument against Carter, also a Pulitzer Prize winner, who put him on the defensive by accusing him of touring the South spicifically to search out and report on its "worst" side.

Writer Identified

Carter said he had noted that a colored newspaper in Pittsburgh had sent one of its writers into the South to report on conditions there and that the writer's views as reported in his own paper were almost "diametrically opposed" to those presented by Sprigle.

Sprigle said the writer whom Carter referred to was George Schuyler, who was sent into the South to write a series of "pollyanna" articles, because his paper had suddenly become "aghast" after publishing the Sprigle articles entitled "I Was a Negro for Thirty Days."

Aghast by Action

Sprigle said he had approached officials of the paper in Pittsburgh

Laissez Faire Out-Dated In Realm of Race Relations

Journal Guide (38) Sat 1-17-48

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

TRUMAN'S Committee on Education recommended the cessation of segregation. And what was even more distressing, it recommended this cessation now. These recommendations occasioned grave concern in some sectors of southern thought. It was quickly set forth that the ending of segregation would so upset the patterns of southern life, that a great tragedy would be invited.

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THE EMANCIPATION of the American Negro did not just happen, neither did American independence of Britain.

The further emancipation of the American Negro is not going to happen while there are those to look upon this emancipation as a tragedy in embryo. Since when did it become tragic to practice the precepts of righteousness? Since when did the Golden Rule become dangerous to social advance? Since when did brotherhood become a stumbling block to human advancement and a hindrance in the race for survival?.

When it is feared that treating the Negro as an American citizen and as a human brother will result in a tragedy, it should be remembered that Negro question in America and the world is already a tragedy. When a people's traditions put that people at cross-purposes with God and His teachings, we have already the greatest of tragedies.

* * *

WHEN RACE supremacists vaunt their theories in the face of the teachings of Jesus Christ, we have a tragedy than which there can be no greater. Jesus lived and died for the principle that all men are brothers; yet we have those who say that the black man is a lower brother and white man a higher.

There are those who say that the black brother should be forever a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the white brother, which is against the brotherhood doctrines of the Man of Galilee. We repeat, when the traditions of men run contrary to the teachings of Jesus Christ, we have the greatest tragedy that can come to mankind; for it is a fact corroborated by history that no nation or people can long survive at cross-purposes with God and His teachings.

Sat 1-17-48

America, no more than Germany and Italy, can survive the consequences of putting race above righteousness. So when the question is raised that removing segregation would be a tragedy, we must not forget that we have a tragedy anyway, and of the two the one that stems from defying God to His face is the greater.

* * * *

IF BROTHERHOOD is the ideal and objective of the Gospel, the sooner we learn to practice this brotherhood, the sooner we lay the foundation of survival. What could be a greater tragedy than to confuse the mind of a pure-minded innocent white child with the notion that he is by reason of his color superior to every black child?

Or to put it conversely, what could be more tragic than to infuse into the mind of a perfectly innocent Negro child the notion that he is innately inferior just because of his color? In other words, could anything be more tragic than to poison the fountain of the life of the children with notions that put them forever at cross-purposes with God and his teachings?

Sat 1-17-48

What greater tragedy do we want than this? The honest attempt to live in accordance with the precepts of Jesus Christ could not possibly produce greater tragedy in the life of mankind. So when we fear to blot out segregation because of the possibilities of tragedy in so doing, we must not be blinded to the fact, that we have a greater tragedy in the present situation.

Those who fear to try to live in accordance with the teachings of Jesus, doubt the growth of righteousness in the hearts of men; they doubt the Kingdom's coming; they doubt the power and majesty of God. Theirs is the greater tragedy!

Minorites

(38)

One of the casualties of the late war was that celebrated Celestial of fiction, Dr. Fu Manchu. Though he was a villian, he was executed not for his evil deeds but for his nationality. It was felt that those deeds, particularly on the screen, cast aspersions on our Chinese allies. So the movie people did him in.

June 14-48

Later there were protests from Negroes against "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Their complaint against this ancient melodrama was, as we recall, that it emphasized and inflammed discrimination and inequality today.

Now the New York Board of Rabbis has protested to movie bossman Eric Johnston again the British film, "Oliver Twist." They call it a "vehicle of blatant anti-Semitism," and they object to Dickens' charaterization of "a Jew named Fagin who is portrayed both in the novel and the film as a bawdy underworld character corrupting youth."

Jews, Negroes, Chinese and others cannot be blamed for an acute sensitivity to the discrimination, embrassment and injustice that many of them suffer. But sensitivity can be carried to a point where it may defeat its own purpose.

June 14-48

In this case it suggests that an author cannot create an unpleasant fictional character belonging to some racial or religious minority without defaming or degrading all the members of that minority.

Thus the protesting members of the minorities fall prey to a habit of thinking which they are rightffully fighting against. That is the habit of assigning mass characteristics to a whole class of people simply on the basis of their race, religion or nationality.

We doubt strongly that the creators of Fu Manchu, Uncle Tom or Fagin conceived those characters in a spirit of bigotry. If Dickens, for example, is guilty of blatant anti-Semintism, then he must also be accused of being thrice-blatantly anti-Britsh. One Fagin is scarcely a match for the many evil and despicable English characters who people Dickens' novels.

Yet these and other writers are accused of unfairness, particularly when their characters are transferred to t he screen. And the movies, with sensitive fingers forever on the box-office pulse, heed the protest not only of racial and religious leaders, but of professions, business and whatnot.

The results are somewhat less than true to life. The composite movie hero is quite a cosmopolitan character. But vitrually all the screen's bad men are white and the bearers of unmistakably English names, with no apparent religious affiliations and no visible, legitimate means of support.

When, on rare occasions, the movie-makers vary this somewhat montonous pattern, it might seem wiser not to call indignant attention to the fact. For those are occasions are usually cases like "Oliver Twist" where it would be a great impertinence to alter a famous and well-loved story.

AT CRAMTON BOWL

Montgomery (38) Advertiser

At the risk of sounding complacent, we reflected yesterday at the State Normal-Tuskegee game that if everybody in the country could see a close up photograph of Cramton Bowl yesterday there would be less concern over racial matters in the South. Montg. Ala

Such a photograph would show Montgomery, as it has been long doing, more or less turned over the town to the two institutions on Thanksgiving. There was an admirable parade down the way over which Jefferson Davis rode to be inaugurated. Fri 11-26-'48

Then the bowl was filled almost to capicity. The white section was filled beyond capicity and many stood. On the field were players representing Tuskegee Institute, one of the best known colleges in the world, and State Teachers College, which has grown to be the largest such institution in the country. 11-26-'48

There were Negro bands with excellent music and precision drills. The spectacle was an arresting and unchallengable evidence of the progress the Colored man is making in all directions.

Segregation Approved by Paper, Sprigle Says

Afro American Sat 11-20-48

NEW YORK (NNPA) — One of the nation's leading weekly newspapers was pictured here on Nov. 10 by a Pulitzer prize winner as a concern which is "perfectly satisfied" with segregation and discrimination in this country and does not "want any change." (38)

This startling charge was leveled at this newspaper by Raymond Sprigle, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reporer and 1938 Pulitzer Prize winner in Town Hall where Sprigle defended a series of articles he wrote on the South, while posing as a colored man, against Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of Greenville, Miss.

Approximately 1000 persons attending the meeting heard Sprigle air his charge in a rebuttal argument against Carter, also a Pulitzer Prize winner, who put him on the defensive by accusing him of touring the South spicifically to search out and report on its "worst" side.

Writer Identified

Carter said he had noted that a colored newspaper in Pittsburgh had sent one of its writers into the South to report on conditions there and that the writer's views as reported in his own paper were almost "diametrically opposed" to those presented by Sprigle.

Sprigle said the writer whom Carter referred to was George Schuyler, who was sent into the South to write a series of "polly-anna" articles, because his paper had suddenly become "aghast" after publishing the Sprigle articles entitled "I Was a Negro for Thirty Days."

Aghast by Action

Sprigle said he had approached officials of the paper in Pittsburgh before he decided to write the articles on the South and that when he had asked for aid from them they had turned him down "cold."

He said, however, that when he returned with the articles, one of the paper's officials had died and the company decided to use his articles. Thereafter, Sprigle charged, the paper became "aghast" at what it had done and sent Schuyler in the South to write a "Pollyanna" series.

P.C. 11-20-48

Carter had used the same argument against Sprigle in a radio debate on the Town Hall of the Air program Nov. 9. He then quoted Schuyler as saying: "After the tour (of the South) it strikes me that the biggest handicap colored people are encountering is themselves.

Carter further quoted Schuyler as writing in his newspaper that "Most of what is being said about the South is untrue."

Young Southern Negroes

To the Editor of The News: Jn. 8-12-48

Thank you for the appearance of my letter, "Who's Satisfied," that appeared in your issue of Sunday, June 27. I also enjoyed the very nice comment coming from Grady C. Harris, of Altoona, Ala., titled "Life in the South."

I do not say that the South is not a pleasant place to live, neither do I deny that only a small percentage of the white people vote, but why do they not vote? Does anyone ask them to explain portions of the Constitution of the United States, or do they own property? If so, the percentage of voters would be smaller. Daily World

The "agitators" who think Negroes will be easy to handle at the polls will find them not so easy to handle. They will get little or no support from the new young Southern Negro. The new Southern Negro realizes the importance of good government, or, by and for the people, as well as he knew the importance of carrying bullets to Hitler, rather than have Hitler send his bullets here. Atlanta, Ga.

Radio political speeches have given the new young Southern Negro a substantial understanding and a dogged feeling that if and when the time comes when he can cast his ballot it will be an honored privilege that money cannot buy. The carpetbagging system might well be traced to the meager earnings of the old Southern Negro when he sold his God-given rights and the heritage of his children for a few paltry dollars.

These young Southern Negroes know they must have something to live on after the balloting is over: good government. They know too if they are ever to be lifted from their present plight it must come from the Southern white people and not from "agitators."

MRS. EDNA GAMMONS.

SIAMESE TWIN

Editor, The Advertiser:

The Montgomery Advertiser
Mont. Ala.

Mr. John [illegible] says he would not thrust upon the Negro's "kindly, befuddled mind the intricacies of an Anglo-Saxon government yet he would subject the Negro to an even more intricate segregation pattern imposed upon him by Anglo-Saxon government.

It is much easier for the Negro to understand intricate Anglo-Saxon government based upon law and order than to understand an intricate segregation pattern that cannot be tested by logic. What is more intricate than adjusting yourself to as many segregation patterns as Southern cities you visit? Jn. 11-26-48

Mr. Altman is an alarmist. He speaks as though Negroes are converging upon Washington to take over the government. This grows out of a misinterpretation of the civil rights plank. The civil rights plank does not call for "placing the crown of American sovereignty on his (the Negro's, brow." Rather it demands that all Americans have the right to equal participation in government.

As so many other writers have done, Mr. Altman prefaces his letter with stagnantly sentimental affection for the Negro—an affection based on human exploitation. We like living together in mutual good will and affection, but we resent affection not grounded in respect for human character. Affection and respect are Siamese twins. Jn. 11-26-48

LYNWARD W. STEVENSON.
Montgomery.

Rolling Along

The Defender
Sat. 5-1-48
Chicago, Ill.

Despite the fulminations of the Southern rebels, the explosive denunciations of the President's civil rights program by Governor Tuck of Virginia and his colleagues throughout Dixie, the march of Negroes toward full citizenship goes on.

For the first time since the days of Reconstruction Atlanta has eight Negro policemen who will begin patrolling their beats on May 1. Silas Hunt is studying law at the heretofore lily-white University of Arkansas and, though he is separated from his classmates, he is winning friends in a presumably hostile camp.

The little concessions that Southern Negroes are winning every day are obscured by the sound and fury of the Dixie political leaders who are determined to make asses of themselves. It must be noted that many prominent Southerners, including Governor Cherry of North Carolina, ae holding their tongues and resisting quietly the racist hysteria which is making headlines in the press of the world.

Recent reports from the South indicate that the Negro citizens are not being intimidated by the lynch-language of the demagogues. There is a hard core of interracial goodwill among a minority of Southern whites which will not be dissipated by the new wave of reaction. We cannot afford to lose sight of them in our appraisal of conditions in the South in this hectic period.

While we have no grounds for complacency over race-relations in Dixie today, we must not lose our heads because the demagogues have lost theirs. The white-supremacists of the South are up in arms because the Southern Negroes are making progress. These racists whites are stricken with fear. They know that the real emancipation of the Negro, politically and otherwise, is close at hand and no power nor force they can possibly muster will for long delay the real progess.

Sat. 5-15-48

No matter what the South does in the 1948 elections, the confederacy is on its last legs. This conviction strengthens the determination of the Negro leadership in the South and we believe that the great majority of Americans will support our fight for fairplay.

ONE WAY OUT

The Afro-American
Sat. 8-14-48
Chicago, Ill.

Last week a news dispatch from Europe revealed that a Negro Army Captain of World War II has officially renounced his United States Citizenship.

The Captain gave as his principal reason for this action, that he could no longer accept the American pattern of discrimination and Jim Crowism.

Many young Negroes who have been stung by the whip-lash of racial discrimination often dream of escape to some magic land where color and race have no importance. They become quickly disillusioned, however, when they begin to learn the hard facts about other societies and other cultures. They soon discover that while they would like to escape racism in America, most of the inhabitants of the rest of the world, white and colored, are trying to do everything within their power to get to the United States.

While in some countries less emphasis is placed on color and race than in the United States, there are other forms of oppression which can be just as frightful and just as difficult to overcome. With all of its faults, America is the great magnet attracting ambitious and freedom loving people all over the world.

The protest implied in the action of the Negro Army Captain will not go unheeded. He may feel that he can work out a better destiny elsewhere, and we wish him good fortune.

Sat. 8-14-48

Nevertheless the great majority of his fellow Americans who served with him overseas, and who have had a chance to compare different cultures have elected to put their trust in the Stars and Stripes. They know that what is wrong with our society can be corrected and, unlike peoples under dictatorships, they are free to work and strive toward a better and more democratic country.

Another "Monroe Story"

The Constitution
Thurs. 8-12-48
Atlanta, Ga.

Monroe, being the county seat of Walton County, came in for nation-wide notoriety a few months ago.

The good citizens of Monroe winced as thousands of words of copy about one of the most despicable crimes in the history of the nation went out under a Monroe date line. They were humiliated when national networks set up special wires into Monroe to broadcast the latest bulletins on the FBI's search for the sadists who perpetrated the outrage. They were chagrined when South-baiting magazines singled out Monroe for abuse.

Their indignation was, in good measure, justified, although certainly there could be no castigation adequate for those who actually committed the wanton slaying. For the crime took place a number of miles from Monroe. There were many indications that it was done by persons from another section. And Monroe's record of interracial harmony was as good as that boasted by any city in the South.

That record is being continued.

On Tuesday, flags in Monroe's business section were flown at halfmast as the town, black and white, paid warranted tribute to Wendell Conyers, a 20-year-old Negro sergeant, who was killed June 23 while on guard duty in Korea.

Thurs. 8-12-48

The wire services were justified in not carrying the story. It was not the kind of Southern story for which Eastern papers are looking. The sensational newsmongers didn't even make reference to it in their broadcasts. And the national magazines will never hear of it, either.

Just the same, it was a significant story, indicative of the fact that the South is neither as benighted nor as little as its demagogues at home and its detractors abroad seem to believe.

Birmingham News

Return To God

To the Editor of The News:

It was several months ago. An elderly friend of mine was all out of step with himself and his true American ideals. He had just read of the so-called "civil rights" program which our president had only recently put forth. "I'll use my shotgun to keep the niggers off," he said. I do not intend here to expose my feelings toward this program, only to attempt to call attention to its stormy fringe.

Birmingham, Ala.

To my friend, I countered, "Did it ever occur to you that you are now in the exact mental state which our anti-American groups would have you be?" Each day I read the "Voice of the People." I find there are other people with the same excited attitude—pray to God they be few in number—I only wish I could ask each one in turn the same question I asked my friend. It was an enlightening question to

Mon. 7-5-48

Now is the time for all Christian Americans to take stock of their true ideas regarding our American way of life. In the main our great country was settled by great people in search of religious and other freedoms. There is no place among these freedoms for a "hooded" group of "yellow-backed" men; nor is there a place for persons who sincerely believe that in the sight of their God they are better than their Negro neighbor.

Now is the time for all real Americans (Gentile, Jew, Catholic, Negro) to come to realize that the so-called Negro problem, and other similar ones, is only a vehicle on which the forces of evil can ride to glory and power in America.

Now is the time for America to look again for the freedoms—not partisans and class hatreds; now is the time for unity among all freedom-loving peoples. We must be prepared to meet the next attack of the satanic forces. Ten years ago a man named Hitler bore satan's standard. Today our communistic neighbors bear his standards. Yesteryear it was someone else. Decades in the future, Stalin-Marx-Lenin will be lost in dusty pages of history for satan will have finished with them. There will then be other Stalins and Molotovs. Satan will always use capable and ruthless leaders to carry on his works.

Friends, now is not the time to "shoot the nigger," ostracize the Catholic nor persecute the Jew. It is time to return to the Lord our maker and all our so-called problems will suddenly become as childish whims. Then and only then shall be present a united front to Stalin and Wallace and their brothers in satan.

HARRY JEFFCOAT, JR.
4406 Sixth Avenue, South.

Jewish League Says Reds Foster Racial Tension

Herald-Tribune

New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UP).—The American Jewish League Against Communism Sunday accused the United States Communist party of setting one racial group against another by "subtle incitation, propaganda and occasionally violence."

Tues.

The league's executive director, Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, delivered to the White House a letter asking President Truman to appoint a commission to investigate Communist-inspired "racial tension."

The league cited incidents in New York, Detroit and Los Angeles to back up its charge that much tension was fostered deliberately by the Communist party to divide the people and "soften America for the revolutionary moment and for international Communist aggression."

7-27-48

It said the Red racial action was headed by Henry Winston, secretary of the National Negro commission of the Communist party; Alexander Bittleman, general secretary of the Jewish commission, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, chairman of the party's women's commission.

Their action, it said, has taken two forms: To inflame the discontent and grievances of each minority group while claiming that the Communist party is that group's only friend, and to set one racial group against another by incitation, propaganda and occasionally violence.

New York, N.Y.

Says World Watches U. S. Closely

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — Foreign lands consistently watch our newspapers for stories of racial and religious strife declared Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last week at a luncheon of the dress division of the National Conference of Christains and Jews in the Waldorf Astoria hotel here.

Sat. 7-10-48

Greater Danger

Atlanta Constitution

Editor Constitution: It does one's soul good to read such words as appear in the Lowndes County News under the caption, "It's simple, just holler Nigger." Here the writer says: "All one needs to do to be elected to public office is to holler 'Nigger' louder than any other candidate." Regardless of one's political record, statesmanship or character if he can "develop a strong voice to holler Nigger, he may be sure of election."

Atlanta, Ga.

28

The Negro's salvation physically and spiritually, in body and soul has been and will be his ability to carry on in spite of opposition. And his great danger is that he may adopt the way of his oppressor and hurt instead of heal, hate instead of love. No greater word has ever been spoken than the words of Booker Washington, "I will let no man drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

Mon. 6-28-48

Our greater danger lies in prosperity and relief than in adversity and oppression. The latter in spite of all the advocacy of equality and justice in which we all concur and pray some day will come.

CHAS. W. KELLY, Pastor
Greenwood Baptist Church,
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Two Sheriffs Evict White Group From S.C. Academy

Sat. 38

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

EDGEFIELD, S.C. — Bowing to pressure brought to bear upon them by sheriffs of two counties, who made four visits to Bettis Academy here last Thursday, a group of white Northern youths evacuated the colored institution.

The group, consisting of 22 girls and 6 boys, from Philadelphia area schools, under supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knutsen of the American Friends Service Committee, had arrived at the junior college on June 29, to help build a new wing on one of the school's dormitories.

7-17-48

The group had been quartered at the academy, a private school that lies partly in Edgefield and partly in Aiken County. Sheriffs of the two counties reportedly told the youths they were "in the wrong place and it would be better for them to get out."

Citizens' Protests Cited

Indignant white residents had called upon them to evict the group, Sheriff A. J. White of Edgefield County reported, in discussing the driving out of the amity group from the locality.

He said neither he nor Sheriff Price Fallow of Aiken County tried to invoke the State law which forbids mixing of races at meals or in living quarters.

The officer explained that he did not know of the presence of the group at the school until after a July 4 celebration there, attended by 6,000 colored persons, which the white group also attended.

Aroused by Mixed Celebration

Residents became indignant, he said, at learning that the white youths participated in the exercises and passed out pamphlets proposing that persons of all races spend summer vacations together.

In discussing the project at the school, he reported that 3,000 cement blocks were piled up on the campus which the white boys and girls intended to use in building the dormitory wing.

Permission Granted for Project

Permission had been granted the Friends Service Committee last February to send a work party to the school, Jerome Courtney, Edgefield County school superintendent said, but he thought the party would be colored.

Clarence Pickett, executive secretary of the Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, stated that his organization had an agreement with Bettis Academy that the work group would be a mixed one.

THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Drew Pearson, Says—

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Things to Remember About the South and Rights

Wed. 7-28-48

WASHINGTON—A lot of my Southern friends have been telling me I should be awfully careful how I discuss the current political rebellion below the Mason-Dixon Line. Undoubtedly they are right.

But, since so many people are already sore because of my nosepoking into all sorts of things, from the high cost of ambassadorships to Secretary of the Treasury Snyder's bibulousness at the President's birthday dinner, I suppose it won't hurt to get a few more people sore. So here goes.

One thing I can't help thinking about the civil-rights row is that the boy who is getting most satisfaction out of it all is Joe Stalin. He and his pals in the Kremlin must be licking their chops—and pumping stuff out over the Moscow radio every day about how Americans are feuding and name-calling over civil rights.

I also can't help thinking that a time when we are very much on the spot in Berlin is a time when we ought to be preserving a reasonably united front back home.

•

THE Russians, of course, don't know—or care—that all things are relative and that we've made a lot of progress in this country. It was only as recently as the 1919-20 post-war period that a horrible massacre of Negroes occurred in East St. Louis, while disgraceful race riots took place even in the nation's capital. The present post-war period has been largely free from such violence.

And on the same night Birmingham was staging its rebellion, Satchell Paige, Negro pitcher for the Cleveland Indians, pitched against the Washington Senators in the nation's capital and a white batter who tried to unnerve him was booed.

I remember also the great furor created when Oscar de Priest, Republican Negro congressman, was invited to a White House in the Hoover Administration. The

blicans were supposed to be the cham- of the Negro, but so many of them

Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the man now leading the Dixiecrat revolt, is the same Governor Thurmond who got a lot of his own Southern white friends boiling mad when he insisted on trying some taxi-drivers for lynching a Negro near Greenville, S. C.

Local sentiment was violently against Governor Thurmond, but he insisted that the men charged with lynching be prosecuted—which they were.

The Courier-Journal

There are a lot of Southerners honestly working for fair play in the South. Only they don't like to have reforms rammed down their throats by outsiders. Ellis Arnall, when Governor of Georgia, had no trouble getting Georgia to abolish the poll tax. Most Georgians took pride in this, though currently a lot of them have their backs up and if the poll-tax issue came along today they would vote the other way.

What Northerners don't always realize is that the Talmadges, the Rankins and the Bilbos aren't really typical of the South, and that there are a lot of fine Southerners who don't at all share their views.

Anyway, it seems to me we should all work a little harder on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line at understanding each other. Louisville, Ky.

•

THE other day I met a man who has been doing his part at better understanding between the North and the South—a gentleman named Champ Pickens, of Montgomery, Ala., who has organized the Blue and Grey Association. He is trying to get folks who followed the Confederate grey during the Civil War, and those who followed the Federal blue to get together at least once a year at a football game between the all-star team of the North and the all-star team of the South. He stages the game at Montgomery, cradle of the Confederacy, and as many Northern folks as possible are invited down to see the game. Wed 7-28-48

Not all Southerners wear white sheets or fight against the Negro's welfare

protested and Mr. Hoover got so worried that Congressman de Priest discreetly stayed away. The Courier-Journal

In recent Democratic Administrations, two Negroes have served consistently in Congress, both Democrats; and Representative Dawson of Chicago has informed me that his colleagues from the South have treated him with respect and courtesy. There has been no protest when Negro Congressmen were invited to recent White House receptions.

And today in Georgia, a Negro is running for the U. S. Senate against Senator Dick Russell and is free to campaign where he pleases throughout the State.

These are things the Soviet propagandists will not mention.

Louisville, Ky.

THEY also will not mention—and a lot of people have forgotten—that Gov.

Richmond Pastor Gets Race Relations Post

NEW YORK—The Rev. Dr. [illegible] of Richmond, Va., for many years prominent in interracial work in the South, has been appointed co-secretary of the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Courier
Sat 7-3-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wed. 7-28-48

Strom Thurmond

. . . he bucked public opinion

A World Without Prejudices?

The News
Tues 9-7-48
Bham Ala

Education's chief purpose, as the philosopher William James pointed out years ago, is to teach the recognition of worth wherever it is found. That even the best of us carry prejudices with us is a sad fact which none would deny. Those who live on the highest intellectual levels are least likely to be infected with the virus of dislike for that which is different. For with education comes understanding, and when a man tries to understand the point of view of those who hold different views, he is exhibiting tolerance and a desire for broader enlightenment.

We often dislike simply because we are ignorant. It may be ignorance of a whole people, of a class, or of an individual. Talk of inferior races often reveals little knowledge of the work of ethnologists and anthropologists. Talk of a religion which we do not accept frequently is ill-informed as to comparative differences in this field. When we show class hatred, we may reveal, probably without realizing it, that we are less intelligent than we should be.

We are not speaking, of course, of reasoned differences of opinion. We may never agree that another religion or a different set of mores is appealing; we need not accept all doctrines; we do not have to admire all cultures. But when we really know the bases for our preferences, intolerance tends to diminish.

Tues 9-7-48

How and where and when do we acquire prejudices? The question may never be answered satisfactorily. Yet most of us know that we have picked up ideas in early youth, have accepted other judgments than our own without thinking them through. Each man, as he progresses along the field toward as perfect an educational knowledge as he is capable of holding, is surprised first, then horrified, at the lack of substance behind his feelings. In the ratio by which he keeps his mind open to new ideas he grows in civilized living. As he develops a penetrating and discriminating mind, he advances in good citizenship.

In a recent article in *The New York Times,* Catherine MacKenzie, child-parent editor of that newspaper, points out a way by which prejudice can be unlearned. Children, it used to be believed, did not develop prejudices until they were nine or ten years old. That idea is not true, according to the findings of child phychologists, says Miss MacKenzie, for the child at four or five is already aware of differences. "He doesn't go to our church" or "We're richer than he is" or "My folks don't like his folks" are statements which come frequently from the mouths of those just past babyhood. By the time the children enter school they have formed ideas and are able to discern differences. Tues 9-7-48

So the task of making tolerant persons begins in the schools as soon as they get the children. No matter what subject a teacher teaches, her ideas on many ways of life are communicated to the youngsters in her charge. She may confirm the early prejudice, or she may make valiant endeavors to enlarge the horizon. Patterns are set both in the home and on the playground. As the process of education goes on, the mind can be broadened. If the teacher is herself responsive to the best ideals of citizenship, she can begin early to change man from what Cardinal Newman called a feeling, seeing, hearing, acting animal, into a reasonable human being.

* * *

If young men and young women came out of high school—or out of college—with a firm resolve not to hate or even dislike just because another individual is different in appearance or belief, there would be less conflict in the world. The statement is applicable to nations as well as to persons, for it is the people of a country who finally make that country's policy. No government, no matter how dictatorial it may be, can forever survive against the light of reason. Time is long, but man's ideas are immortal.

Irate Husband Calls Police To Evict Age White Woman Visiting Wife

1-31-48
The Black Dispatch

An irate husband living in the 700 block NE Seconl, is reported in police files as calling the police dispatcher last Saturday to send officers to put a 61-year-old white woman, friend of his wife, out of the home when the wife announced the friend was to spend the night after coming from Hominy, Okla., to take a Dallas bus early Sunday.

According to the report, the city wife, of Indian extraction, is long time friend of the Hominy would-be visitor and the two had often shared rooms in the eastern part of the state. The husband said he was refused permission to call police from the home phone and went to a north Lindsay address and phoned the officers to come or "I'll run her off myself," according to the report.

Oklahoma City Okla.

Two scoutcarmen reported they carried the aged woman to the Hudson hotel to spend the night before taking an All-American bus Sunday morning. 1-31-48

Southerner Says "Gradualism" Wrong Program

Journal Guide
Sat 2-20-48

Richmond Speaker Advocates Direct Attack On Problem

Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—The settlement of racial problems has no place for "gradualism," declared the Rev. Charles M. Jones, pastor of Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, N. C., here last week. He was speaking before a mixed audience in the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA branch, at a meeting sponsored by the joint local Fellowship of Southern Churches Fellowship of Reconciliation groups.

"You can't gradually slip into an unsegregated meeting," he said. He advocated that a "direct honest approach" should be adopted, rather than a policy of "gradualness" in the improvement of race relations.

Rev. Mr. Jones figured prominently in a Chapel Hill incident where two Negroes from the North engineered a test of the jim crow law on a bus by refusing to occupy rear seats. He helped the two leave the city when they were threatened by "incited taxicab drivers."

ALL VISITORS ACCEPTED

His church congregation voted to accept all visitors for services, regardless of race or color, and he disclosed that the policy has not caused any trouble.

"Minority groups must learn to fight for their rights without arousing enmity and disgust. A method of righteousness that will not only win our case but also our opponents, could accomplish more in Richmond than all the churches in the city," the speaker asserted.

SOUTH MAD

Referring to the President's civil rights program, he asserted: "The whole South is fighting mad over the proposals, but I have found few of the loudest yappers who have read it."

The session voted to hold a meeting in the future with a member of the President's civil rights group, to discuss the program.

LOWNDES COUNTY NEWS

The Constitution

It's Simple: Just Holler 'Nigger'

Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 6-10-48

Isn't it a sad commentary on Georgia people that apparently all one needs to do to be elected to public office is to holler "Nigger" louder than any other candidate. It matters little what one's political record has been. One can bolt the party; present little evidence of statesmanship; adopt no platform of improvements; no need for one to consecrate one's self to relieve the shackles of the impoverished; to expand educational opportunities; to provide improved health programs; to advocate reforms for the improvement of human rights; to study and champion policies that will bring progress to Georgia. No, indeed. Apparently what the successful candidate needs to do is develop a strong voice to holler "Nigger" and think up ways and means of being "against" something. Think, act and talk negatively and one is more likely to be accepted.

The public will accept one's advocacy of naturalization of Russians, Japs or Mongolians but politician oblivion awaits those who come forth with any platform that includes the franchise for the Negro or reforms that will assure equal justice in our courts, educational opportunities or economic equality.

It was Georgia's revered Henry Grady who in substance said of the Negro, "A thousand torches lighted by him during the Civil War would have disbanded the Confederate army but not one was lighted; into his keeping was given the responsibility of caring for the master's family; cultivating the crops that fed the army; it was he who with assurances of loyalty sent his master off to war, the success of which would mean his continued slavery, and it was he who met his master on his return with sympathy and aid in binding his wounds. Never in all history was more responsibility placed on a slave and to his everlasting credit not once was that trust betrayed." Thurs.

It is the Negro whom we have entrusted the raising of our children, the care of our homes. It is the Negro who has cultivated our crops and carried out those tasks in life distasteful to us and what is his reward today? Preach hate against him; grind him farther down the economic ladder; shackle him tighter and treat him more disdainfully. Holler "Negro" louder and more often and Georgians will honor you with political success and revere your memory when you are gone, or so it would seem. 6-10-48

Dance Jails 3 Negroes, 18 Whites

The Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat.

Atlanta police last night booked three Negroes and 18 white persons at a mixed dance sponsored by the Georgia Workers Education Service at 353 Courtland St., Northeast.

All those booked were charged with disorderly conduct-disturbance, except Miss Ruth Warren, of 422 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., a staff worker for the GWES who was charged with giving a dance without a permit and disorderly conduct-disturbance.

Officers said they saw a half dozen white men milling outside the building angrily watching two Negro youths and one Negro girl dancing with white men and women. The officers said they received a complaint from white persons living in the section of "extremely loud" and "undue noises" coming from the building.

Residents of the section told police they had observed whites and Negroes entering the building togethed previously but this was the first instance in which so much noise was made. 7-17-48

In addition to Mrs. Warren, those arrested were:

Roger A. Lutz, Jr., of a Hills Avenue address; David Andrews, 9 McDonough Boulevard, S. E.; B. D. Walker, 424 Grant St., S. E.; William W. Bennett and Dorothy Bennett, Negroes, of Ashby Street addresses; Albert Phillips, Grantville; Bob Regan, 9 McDonough Boulevard; George Younger, 9 McDonough Boulevard; J. W. Chattum, 9 McDonough Boulevard.

Helen Lewis, Emory University; A. G. Ritchie, 9 McDonough Boulevard; Rosalia Oaks, 422 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.; Miss Mary Godby, 1302 West Peachtree St., N. W.; Carolyn Hancock, 244 Baker St., N. W.; Herschel Henry, Juniper Street, N. E.; Hubbard Thacker, 9 McDonough Boulevard; E. F. Brown, 9 McDonough Boulevard; A. G. Ritchie, 9 McDonough Boulevard; Jean Hinson, 422 Ponce de Leon Ave., and Edith Lewis, Vidalia.

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21 Charged With Interracially Dancing Here

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 7-18-48

Charged with disorderly conduct and disturbance, four Negroes and 17 whites were ordered to appear in Recorder's court Monday after a trio of city officers claimed they participated in an interracial dance Friday night at a hall operated by The Georgia Workers' Education Service, at 353 Courtland St., N. E.

Officers who made the charges claimed when they arrived, a group of white men milled outside the place, staring angrily within.

Charges were reportedly preferred against:

Bob Regan, of 9 McDonough blvd., S. E.; B. D. Walker, of 424 Green St.; William W. Bennett and Miss Dorothy Bennett, of 253 Ashby St., S. W., all Negroes; and Miss Ruth Warren, of 422 Ponce de Leon ave., N. E.; Miss Rachel Henry, of 882 Juniper St., N. E.; Roger A. Leitz Jr., of Charlotte, Va.; Albert Phillips, of Grantville, Ga.; George Younger, J. W. Chatturn, David Andrews, Hubbard Thatcher, E. F. Burrows and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Richie, all of 9 McDonough Blvd.; Misses Jean D. Hinson and Rosalie Oakes, of 422 Ponce de Leon Ave. N. E., Miss Edith Lewis, of Vidalia, Ga, Miss Helen Lewis, of Emory University; Mrs. Mary Godby, of 1302 West Peachtree St., N. W., and Carolyn Hancock, of 244 Baker St., N. W. 7-18-48

An additional charge of giving a dance without a permit was placed against Mrs. Warren, identified as a staff member of the GWES, the officers reported. Sun.

The officers reported further that a denial came from the director of the hall, Frank McCallister, that the GWES had anything to do with the dance. He was quoted as saying: "Mr. Richie called me and asked if the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen could use the hall for an evening of entertainment. The GWES is a innocent bystander."

The hearing before Recorder A. W. Callaway Monday in set for 4 P. M.

Atlanta Cops Jail Dancers

Defender

Chicago Ill.

ATLANTA — (ANP)—Four Negroes and 12 whites were arrested for attending a "mixed" dance last week at the Georgia Workers' Education Service Hall.

Sponsors of the event, the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, said it was "a regrettable affair" and that they "had no intention whatsoever of stirring up trouble."

The Group was arrested on the complaint of two whites.

Rev. A. J. Richie, white, arrested with the dancers, said he was director of an interracial, interdenominational group meeting at Gammon Theological seminary on the campus and sponsored by the Fellowship of Southern churchmen. Sat. 7-31-48

The students were studying economic conditions of the south, he said. Accused of being Communist-sponsored, he said. "We are merely a group who believe that if a man is a Christian or a churchman, his denomination or race doesn't matter."

Rev. J. S. Thomas, acting president of Gammon, said his school was not responsible for the event.

Rev. Richie said that he and his wife are directing eight divinity students on the campus. He did not reveal their names, races nor denominations.

According to neighbors, this is not the first time interracial dances had been given at the hall. Frank McCallister, director, said he had noting to do with the dance.

Arrested on charges of disorderly conduct were William W. Bennett, Dorothy Bennett, Bob Regan and B. W. Walker, and the following whites:

Rachel Henry, Roger A. Leitz, Jr., Charlotte, Va.; Albert Phillips, Grantville, Ga.; George Younger, J. W. Chatturn, David Andrews, Hubbard Thatcher, E. F. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Richie; Jean D. Hinson, Rosalie Oakes, Edith Lewis, Vidalia; Helen Lewis, Emory University; Mrs. Mary Godby and Carolyn Hancock.

Deputy Tells White Dixie County Not To Molest Workers

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

Sat. 8-10-46

DAWSONVILLE, Ga. — All white Dawson county this past week apparently heeded the warning of its deputy sheriff, Toy Jenkins, who dispersed a crowd that assembled near the site of construction of a veteran's home to protest importation of Negro plasterers. 8-10-46

Jenkins told the crowd that it was not to interfere with the Negro craftsmen and that assembling in front of the building and muttering threats "had better not happen again." The following day the plasterers continued their work without annoyance by whites.

Draw Ambulance Color Line on Injured Child

The Courier

Sat. 9-11-48

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Special to The Courier)

MACON, Ga.—Human decency and mercy took a pitiable second place to racial discrimination here last week when an ambulance driver stood by the laws of the land and questioned the right of a seriously injured child to be placed in a "white" ambulance.

As a result, Dollie Mae Pitts, 11, 400 Davis Street, who had been struck and injured by a truck, was left lying in the gutter on Clinton Road for several additional minutes before being loaded into an automobile and rushed to the hospital's emergency room.

Witnesses at the accident scene charged the driver, J. R. Bowden, refused to take the child to the hospital because the ambulance he was driving was for the use of white patients.

Bowden flatly denied this charge. He admitted he answered the call in the ambulance normally used for white patients. "I determined the child was not seriously hurt and told them to put her on the front seat of the ambulance with me and the Negro orderly.

"There was some Negro man there, however," Bowden went on, "and he refused to put her on the front seat. He said they would get her to a hospital in an automobile. I did not refuse to bring her."

DIAGNOSIS WRONG

The driver's diagnosis of the extent of the child's injuries later proved grossly inaccurate. She arrived at the hospital's emergency room, according to records, shortly before 5 P. M. (the accident occurred just after 4 P. M.) in an automobile driven by William Coppage, 236 Lower Hazel Street. After examination she was sent to the X-ray department where it was determined her skull was fractured severely. She was listed in serious condition and was unconscious at 10 P. M.

ACTION CENSURED

The action of the driver was immediately censured by Dr. C. L. Ridley Sr., superintendent of the hospital, and Charles L. Bowden, chairman of the Macon Hospital Commission. Both promised a sweeping investigation into the accident. Sat 9-11-48

"I definitely think the driver made a mistake," Dr. Ridley declared. "That patient should have been brought to the hospital immediately, even if the ambulance had been made of gold. You can rest assured we will investigate the entire situation."

At latest reports, Dollie Mae was improved, "perfectly rational" and seemed to be coming along all right.

Whites Buying Negro Property

The Constitution

Oct 8-1948

Atlanta Ga.

A group of white residents from the Mozley Park area banded together last night in an effort to keep Negroes from building homes in the section.

Approximately 200 persons joined the West End Co-operative Association at a called meeting. They raised $755 for the purchase of Association bonds to be used in acquiring real estate where they claimed Negroes are now buying the building.

The property sought is located along Mozley Drive, Mozley Place, and Chicamauga Avenue. A drive was launched to obtain additional members from the area.

Joe Wallace, Association President, said the organization in the past two years has bought several thousand dollars worth of real estate which Negroes previously had purchased and planned to use. The property acquired has been turned back to white persons, he added.

Hodding Carter Explains His Views On Race Issue

Chicago Defender

HODDING CARTER, the young Mississippi newspaper publisher and author, is in the unhappy position of being termed a "nigger lover" by such violent racists as the late Sen. Theodore Bilbo, and "a temporising gradualist" by Negro leadership exemplified by Walter White.

Chicago Def.

Caught in that crossfire, he answers the unreconstructed as he once did Senator Bilbo on his paper's front page: "Yes, I am. I love all my fellowmen down to and not including Sen. Theodore Bilbo." To Negroes pressing forward he gives the harrassed cry, "We've made tremendous advances in the South, but we still have to change basic attitudes which takes time."

Sat 12-4-48

The Chicago Defender interviewed him in New York while he was here for Town Meeting of the Air on which he quoted George S. Schuyler in defense of the South. Carter was forced to change his appointment day because his clothes were locked up in a New Jersey cleaner's over Armistice Day. On Friday, he appeared at the Defender—a fortyish, intelligent reporter with five years of war service under his belt.

He was wearing a gray suit with a neat blue tie and green socks. His eyes are intense and piercing like most hard-bitten newspapermen. He wears a short haircut which gives him a younger look and talks in a soft southern drawl.

He is most vehement about the President's Civil Rights program. His comment on anti-lynching is, "You'd still have southern juries."

Asked if he definitely opposed the bill, he shrugged and said, "I can't get mad whether I think it's futile or not." As to poll tax, he declared, "I want the poll tax eliminated in all elections for everybody."

Sat 12-4-48

As to FEPC, he said, "When you have only two groups and one unified against the other, I don't think it would work.

"It's made people in the South realize we have a lot of non-segregated employment—our crafts have been traditionally—carpenters, artisans, painters, and so on." That realization has resulted in less integration, and not more, Carter holds.

Sat 12-4-48

BELIEVES CIO CAN DO MORE THAN GOVERNMENT

"I BELIEVE the unions can do more than the federal government. If the CIO actually lives up to its pledges on no differentials in pay, and job opportunity, it can do it."

Sat 12-4-48

His comment on the segregated army was very revealing—"I think we should have a volunteer interracial regiment, and people could how easy it is."

"Southern Legacies" is the title of the new non-fiction book on garten rushed home one day not long ago and told his parents with alarm, "I heard a boy say a bad word in school today—'nigger'!"

Sat 12-4-48

Hodding Carter remembers many Souths, the romantic one of his which he is now working. It expresses his great awareness of the importance of Southern tradition to himself and other Southerners.

"In an informal way," he explained, "I am trying to discuss all the facts that make up Southern attitudes. The inheritances, good and bad: violence, sterile politics, a strong sense of unity and the 'broad sword virtues of the Klan' which were very real and fine."

He broke off and added in an attempt to make the basis of his admiration clear, "My grandfather was a Confederate veteran and a Klansman." He recalled hearing his grandmother tell the tales of Civil War days when their home was burned by the Union Army. The stories handed down of the Confederacy were reverent and their romantic tinge had an effect on the young Hodding.

NEW LESSONS TODAY FOR DIXIE CHILDREN

"My children don't have to unlearn what I had to unlearn about human relationships," Carter said thankfully. "As a little child I grew up in the country. I played with Negro children, but they ate in the kitchen and some were always set apart. My parents never talked about the traditions of Southerners. They were very gentle people."

His young son now in kinder-grandmother's tales, and one he has known of violence and hate.

"When I was young, I saw a lynched body. It made a horrible impression on me. The kids all rode out on bicycles to see it." He paused and then added, 'Once I saw 16 to 20 boys attack one Negro boy. They were throwing rocks and he was all alone. I remember thinking that wasn't right.

"As I grew up, I had a good friend, a Negro boy my age."

He continued a bit self-consciously, "You can say 'handerchief head.' But we grew up together from the time we were six, and it started me thinking. It was a very warm, two-way friendship and still is." He has written a magazine article about it, which will be published soon.

Sat 12-4-48

PROUD OF TOWN'S HISTORY ON RACE

Pulitzer winner Carter publishes the Delta-Democrat Times in Greenville, Miss., a town of 32,000 one-half of which is Negro. Despite its name, the newspaper came out for Dewey in the last campaign, the only Mississippi paper to have that distinction.

He's proud of Greenville's racial record. For instance of two Negroes who killed whites recently, one was freed justifiably by the jury and another received a jail sentence. In conversation, Carter's feeling that he has helped there is evident. Only on the radio, and in Northern newspapers, does he seem hyper-sensitive about Southern practices.

Sat 12-4-48

His newspapers have fought for better schools, housing and complete voting rights for Negroes. In the November elections, Greenville passed a $1,000,000 bond issue of which $650,000 was earmarked for a new Negro high school, and $350,000 for improvements in the existing white grammar school. At the same time a bond issue was passed authorizing the construction of two identical swimming pools, $100,000 each. Carter said that his paper had insisted that no pool for whites should be built unless both were built.

Speaking of the school bond, he declared, "Ten years ago they wouldn't have done it." He also said all Greenville schools were overcrowded.

"My wife did a series of articles on the Negro school which was in very bad shape. Education is tremendously important because young people at the college level can get over things the uneducated mass can not.

"I guess I am a gradualist," he smiled, "but I know that if the white people in Mississippi had to choose between ten times as much for their school system at the price of segregation, they wouldn't take it. If you wait for that change of mind," he said urgently, "we'll be several generations behind."

CORRECTS FIGURES OF RAY SPRIGLE

Sat 12-4-48

HE NOTED THAT Pittsburgh newspaperman Ray Sprigle had charged on Town Meeting of the Air that Mississippi spends eight times as much educating every white child as for a Negro child.

"Really, it's two and a half times as much, which however still isn't good." Referring to Walter White, he said, "It's easier for White to fight for principle," implying that as a member of the majority group in a benighted state like his own, he found it harder.

"It's not easy yet to get equal justice even though the Negro votes now," he concluded. About 600 Negroes are 20 per cent of the total electorate in Greenville, vote now, although only a token number was given the right in the past, according to the author. He was pleased that the state's voters had not accepted a proposed subterfuge based on "moral grounds" to keep Negroes from voting.

CARTER'S SINCERITY EVIDENT TO REPORTER

It's obvious that Carter has studied U. S. race relations, and that he is completely sincere in his own analysis. "If you change the feeling of superiority, you have got to change the condition of the people toward whom we feel superior. If there are two dissimilar groups: if one group because of what had happened to it, had a higher incidence of diseases, poorer housing, lack of ambition or a silly lack of opportunity, it's hard to pass a law and tell those people they're more nearly alike.

"If I see a person," he smiled "as well dressed and healthy as I am, I'm not going to feel I'm better than he is—no one would. But if there's no change in him, a simple statement won't affect my attitude."

Sat 12-4-48

White Mississippians are "talking a lot" about the race question, according to Mr. Carter. "Nobody is horrified now at calling Negroes Mr. or Mrs. And they're giving you the right now to your own opinion."

As he says, the South is in "ferment," and the same elements are also in ferment in the mind of Hodding Carter, a man in mid-passage.

Sat 12-4-48

HE DUFFY BOMBING

Lawlessness and violence when tolerated by the law enforcement agencies so long as the victims are persons considered of no great importance, have a nasty way of spreading out and increasing the scope of their depredations until many who show no deep concern over damage done to others themselves become the victims of the terror. A case in point is the bombing last week of the rome of Alderman John J. Duffy of the 19th ward.

The racial outrages at Airport Homes of the Fernwood Veterans Homes project and the bombing of the homes of three Negro families since the first of the year were "tolerated" in the sense that inadequate protection was given to the victims in advance of the violence, and no very thorough effort was made by either the police or the states attorneys' office to hunt down and bring to justice those responsible.

The bombing at the Fernwood project was a specially flagrant taunt at the authority of the law and courts in that it followed by just one day the discharge by Judge Drucker of 87 rioters whom many feel he treated with unwarranted leniency.

But violence begets violence, and the bombing of the Duffy home brought to the scene not only the neighboring police but the special detective squad detailed to bombings, the chief of the uniform police, and even the police commissioner.

The states attorney's office has pledged itself to do a thorough job on this case and the other two bombings of business establishments which occured at about the same time. We sympathize with Alderman Duffy as we did and do with all the other victims of lawless outbursts, and we hope that it will serve to stir the police, the prosecutor and the courts to squelch this wave of violence before it can spread any further.

It should be borne in mind by Chicago's authorities that the reign of terror of the "pineapple mobs" and bombing squads from gangland which blackened the city's reputation in the Twenties had its beginning in the diffident response to the bombing of Bethesda Church and the Jesse Binga home.

The Defender

Apr 10-48

Chicago, Ill.

In the Land of Jim Crow

N.Y. Herald Tribune

By RAY SPRIGLE

Ray Sprigle, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter and staff member of "The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," recently disguised himself as a Negro and for four weeks "lived black" in the South among his fellow Americans. This is one of a series of twelve articles in which he presents his findings. Mr. Sprigle has changed the names of persons and places in some instances to protect those involved.

N.Y. N.Y.

We're at breakfast in this pleasant, comfortable, Negro home. One of the daughters is home on a visit from Tennessee, where she and her husband are university instructors. The conversation drifts, as it inevitably will wherever and whenever Negroes gather, to the all-overshadowing race problem. Her five-year-old son is at the table, too. Whenever she uses the word "white" she spells it out w-h-i-t-e. She spells N-e-g-r-o too. So far, she hopes, her youngster doesn't know the difference between Negro and white. He probably doesn't because some of his relatives are as white in color as any white man, and others range all the way to deep black.

Those spelled-out words highlight another and vitally important problem of the intelligent Negro.

Wed. 8-11-48

When do you begin teaching your child how he is to live as a Negro? When do you begin teaching him the difference between black and white—not as colors but as races? When do you begin teaching him how to live under the iron rule of a master race that regards him as an inferior breed? When do you begin teaching him that for him the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence are scraps of paper?

Parents Must Answer

Those are questions that every Negro mother and father has to answer.

"We try to let them have their childhood free of prejudice and confusion," the mother says after we have shooed young Bobby out to play. "But we've got to tell them before they come up against the hard facts of discrimination and prejudice for themselves. You people up North have only one set of 'the facts of life' to put before your children. Down here we've got two. And sometimes I think the racial facts of life are the most important." (When she says "you people up North," she does so with the assumption that I, too, am a Negro.)

Generally, the Negro child gets his first lessons in race relations before he goes to school. But one couple I know delayed. So one day their little daughter brought home a white friend, a girl of her own age. They had encountered each other when their pathways to school crossed—one on her way to her white school, the other on her way to the Jim Crow schoolhouse. The parents had to work fast.

First, as considerately as possible, they sent the little white girl on her way home with the understanding that she was never to come back. To their own little one they had to explain that she could not enter a white home except through the back door, that no white could enter a Negro's house except on business and that certainly no little white girl could ever visit a little black girl.

Guest From North

All through the day friends of the visiting daughter of my hosts were dropping in to see her. And of course Mr. James R. Crawford, the guest from Pittsburgh, was introduced to all of them. (James R. Crawford was the name I was using.) So what was more logical and natural than that Mr. Crawford should seek to slant the conversation toward a comparison between life in the South and the North?

The Southern Negro woman, particularly one of refinement and culture, has Jim Crow problems all her own. For instance, there's the seemingly simple matter of buying hats and dresses. In most Southern cities—with the notable exception of Atlanta—no Negro woman is permitted to try on anything—not even a $200 dress if she's got the $200 right in her hand. In some millinery departments the sales girl will carefully pin a cloth over her black customer's head before she'll let her try on a hat. But in most places the Negro customer just picks her hat and dresses off the rack. If she touches them—she's made a purchase—they're all hers. All the women agreed that Baltimore was worst town in the country for reatment of Negro patrons.

hoe stores arbitrarily set aside tain benches in the rear of the ore for Negro customers. Every oman there recalled what happened to Roland Hayes, famous Negro tenor, when his New York-born wife went into a Rome, Ga., shoe store for a pair of shoes. Hayes had purchased the plantation, not far from Rome, where his mother had been born and lived in slavery. He planned to establish a model plantation that would supply ideas, modern methods, pure-bred seed and stock to neighboring farmers, white and black. In town for the weekly shopping, Hayes had dropped his wife off at the shoe store and had driven on to park. In the shoe store Mrs. Hayes sat down on the first bench available. A white clerk, determined to keep his race pure, ordered her to a rear bench. She refused. By the time Hayes got back to the store a noisy argument was under way. Some one called police, and a couple of cracker cops beat Hayes within an inch of his life.

"If it can happen to Roland Hayes in Rome," agreed all the women, "it can happen to any Negro anywhere in the South."

Telephone Is Ordeal

Even using the telephone is likely to be something of an ordeal for a Negro woman in the South. One quite frequent difficulty stems from a peculiar quirk of Southern white psychology.

No Southern White who even pretends to be worthy of the noble traditions of the South—white supremacy—the purity of the race, the sanctity of white Southern womanhood, would ever call a Negro "Mr." or "Mrs." He'll call them "Doctor," "Professor," "Counselor," but he'd cheerfully burn at the stake before he'd ever so far forget his white heritage as to call one of the creatures "Mr." or "Mrs."

Wed. 8-11-48

All of which presents a pretty involved problem to your Southern telephone operator who is emphatically Southern before she is a telephone operator. She won't say Mrs. to a Negro woman either—not if she knows it.

One woman in the group, on a visit to Jackson, Miss., some time ago, wanted to telephone her family in Atlanta. She put in the call and gave her name as Mrs. John Black—or at least Mrs. John Black will do for this story. If I used her real name she'd never get another long-distance call through as long as she lives. Anyway, the operator asked her, politely, "What's your first name?" So she told her "Grace."

"Is this the colored woman Grace Black?" asked the operator when she rang back a little later. "Yes," was the response. A couple of other questions and the replies, "Yes," "Yes."

You Say "Ma'am"

"Look here," was the infuriated response of the operator, "don't you 'yes' me. When you talk to me you say 'Ma'am' if you know what's good for you."

Then there was the incident of a purchasing agent of Tuskeegee Institute who tried to call his wife from Atlanta. He put in the call for "Mrs. Morgan" and gave the Tuskeegee number.

"What's her first name?" demanded the operator. "There's only one Mrs. Morgan there," she was told. "Just get any Mrs. Morgan at that number and she'll be the right one."

"But she's a nigger, ain't she?" was the wrathful response. "Do you think I'm going to say 'Mrs.' to a nigger?"

Well, the next day Mr. Morgan was in the office of the telephone company manager. The lily white operator was summoned and summarily fired. But the soft-hearted black man interceded, and she got her job back.

58

Negroes get normal telephone service in Atlanta today.

Tomorrow: A Woman Tells How Her Husband Died.

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In the Land of Jim Crow

N.Y. Herald Tribune

By RAY SPRIGLE

Ray Sprigle, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter and staff member of "The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," recently disguised himself as a Negro and for four weeks "lived black" in the South among his fellow Americans. This is one of a series of twelve articles in which he presents his findings. Mr. Sprigle has changed the names of persons and places in some instances to protect those involved.

N.Y. N.Y.

You begin to get a better idea of what it means to be a black share-cropper in the South as you sit on a home-made stool in the two-room shack of Henry Williams in Sumpter County on the road to Americus in the Georgia cotton country. No Northern farmer would keep his cattle in a shanty like this. And this place of Henry's is far and away better than hundreds of others we have passed on our travels.

Fri. 8-13-48

It at least has one window in one room. Many of these share-cropper cabins have none at all—just holes in the wall with a wooden shutter than can be closed against the sleet and cold of the winter. And when you close the shutters you shut out the light too, so you live for five months of the year in a dismal black cavern. In the summer you can leave your shutters open to the sunlight and wind—and also to the flies, mosquitos and sundry other insects.

Discrepancy in Count

Henry, however, has no fault to find with his mansion. "Yessir," he says, "got us four rooms here." The two-room discrepancy between Henry's account and mine is due to a rough board lean-to slapped against the back of his shack and bisected by a rough board partition. In one-half of the place is a rather hopeless stove where Mrs. Williams does her cooking. At that she's far better off than scores of her neighbors up and down the road. They do their cooking in an open fireplace—with a kettle for collards or turnip greens, a skillet for fat-back and the corn pone baked in the ashes.

Henry has been a share-cropper for twenty-nine years, he tells me.

"You been making any money these few years back with cotton and peanuts bringing big prices?" I ask him.

"You don't make any money share-croppin'," he replies, surprised at the question. "Some years you get some cash in the fall. Bad years you jest go over to the next year."

Five Years His Record

Henry, like most share-croppers, admits that he "keeps movin'" in a so-far futile effort to do better for himself. Five years was the longest he ever worked on one plantation in his 29 years of share-cropping.

In 1946, he says, he "made" 14 bales of cotton and six and one-half tons of peanuts. That year "The Man" (the landlord) gave him $800 cash.

Last year, 1947, he made 17 bales of cotton and 10 tons of peanuts. Despite bigger crops and equal if not higher prices, that year "The Man" gave him $700. Between crops he lives out of the commissary maintained by "The Man."

Cotton last year brought about $200 a bale, with the seed, and peanuts sold at $200 a ton. That would be $3,400 for Henry's cotton and around $2,000 for the peanuts—$5,400 in all with Henry getting half of it or $2,700. Of course out of that $2,700 comes tractor hire—if "The Man" supplies a tractor—fertilizer, and Henry's commissary bill. But $2,000 for that seems just a little high. Even Henry seems to think so. Now, it could be that that $700 that Henry got was a perfectly fair settlement. Point is that Henry doesn't know, I certainly don't know—nobody in the whole wide world knows except "The Man."

Never Sells Own Produce

In all his share-cropping Henry has never seen any kind of account of his operations. "The Man" never gives him a statement—no figures—just hands him a check or a bundle of cash. Henry never has had a bill or account of his purchases at the commissary. He has never known what his cotton or corn or peanuts sold for. Technically, half the crop he raises is his. But he never has sold an ounce of cotton or a single peanut.

Here is the pattern throughout the South.

Every Negro knows it and accepts it. It's a custom, a tradition, just as basic as Jim Crow. No Negro dares buck the system. Everywhere I went, and I talked with at least a score of share-croppers, I heard the same expression.

"If you go to figure behind The Man you're gonna git trouble." For that matter every Negro share-cropper I talked to admitted that he couldn't "figure." "The Man jes' calls it off," they told me, each with a wry smile.

Unable to "Figure"

Up in Macon County Henry Mann farms 22 acres of "The Man's" plantation. Last year he raised two tons of peanuts and 11 bales of cotton. At $200 a bale and ton that would have been $2,600—Henry's share $1,300—less, of course, his "furnish" and other expenses. He got $242 cash. Shamefacedly he admits he can't "figure." He wouldn't "figure behind 'The Man'" anyway. Year before, he says, he made only seven bales and a ton and a half of peanuts. He had a hospital bill to come out of his share and wound up with $30 cash for his year's work. But Henry has a garden of his own and raises a few hogs each year. Apparently he's convinced he is doing all right for himself.

Fri 8-13-48

On many plantations "The Man" won't waste good cotton land in gardens for his croppers, so cotton grows "right up to the front door and right up to the back door." On many other plantations "The Man" puts in a big patch of collards and turnips and other garden truck and assigns a couple of hands to take care of it. The share-croppers then buy it from "The Man." Every stem of collards they eat is charged against them on the bill they never see.

Some More Examples

Over in Early County, Gary Davis farms thirty acres, peanuts, cotton and corn. Last year he made nine bales of cotton and six tons of peanuts. His share, $1,500. He got $500. He can't "figure" and wouldn't try it if he could.

Joe Downs, in Clay County, with the help of his wife and nine children made fourteen tons of peanuts and seven bales of cotton. That's worth $4,200, Joe's share $2,100. He got $400. In all his life he never saw a statement, never saw any figures. He can't "figure" either.

Well, it's no use cluttering up the record with statistics. The story runs like that all over the South. It could be that the share-croppers I happened to strike were all worthless, lazy or liars. But in county after county in the plantation country of three states, I talked to Negro business men, professional men, undertakers, now and then a Negro farm agent. Certainly they know the share-cropping system and the black men at the bottom who produce the cotton and the peanuts and the corn. Not one of them but insisted that cheating a share-cropper out of his eye teeth was accepted and standard practice. Every one of them backed up his belief with instance after instance. I didn't bother taking notes. I'd talked with share-croppers myself.

This share-cropping in the South is grand larceny on a grand scale. And the Negro is the victim.

Tomorrow: One Who Served His Country in War—and Died at Home.

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In the Land of Jim Crow

N.Y. Herald Tribune

By RAY SPRIGLE

Ray Sprigle, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter and staff member of "The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," recently disguised himself as a Negro and for four weeks "lived black" in the South among his fellow Americans. This is one of a series of twelve articles in which he presents his findings. Mr. Sprigle has changed the names of persons and places in some instances to protect those involved.

N.Y. N.Y.

When they call the roll of Americans who died to make men free, add to that heroic list the name of Private Macy Yost Snipes, black man, Georgia, U. S. A.

Death missed him on a dozen bloody battlefields overseas, where he served his country well.

He came home to die in the littered door-yard of his boyhood home because he thought that [illegible]edom was for all Americans, [illegible] tried to prove it.

[illegible]asn't that he didn't get fair warning. He knew what to expect. And he got just that.

Early in July the white folks passed the warning through the Negro countryside around the little sun-warped country hamlet of Rupert, in Taylor County, Georgia. It was brief and to the point. The first Negro to vote in Rupert would be killed, ran the word.

Hadn't Thought of Voting

Macy Yost Snipes hadn't even thought of voting, so his friends told me. But when the word came that he'd die if he did—then he decided that he'd vote. He had never voted. He didn't know where or how to do it. He went to Butler, the county seat, to register. There they told him he'd have to go back to his home town of Rupert to register, and later, vote. The white folks in Rupert let him register. There were already a few Negro names on the registry lists.

Bright and early on Election Day Macy appeared at the polling place — and voted. Afterward Macy told a friend that the white folks on the election board appeared "sorta dazed" as he cast his ballot. "It was like they thought a dead man was voting." Macy said laughingly to his friend who told me the story of how a Georgia Negro died.

Private Snipes didn't know it, but the white folks were right. He was already dead when he dropped that ballot in the box. The white folks just let him walk around another week before they buried him.

Riddled With Bullets

Just a week later four white men drove up to Macy Snipes's home, called him out, and after a few words riddled him with bullets and drove off.

Taking courage from the fact that the white folks had promised to kill only the first Negro who voted, another black man voted after Private Snipes. He was right. The white folks didn't kill him. They just ran him out of the county.

But even after they had murdered him, the white folks weren't finished with Private Macy Yost Snipes. The Snipes family owned a little burial plot in a Negro cemetery near Rupert. The mother and father of the dead soldier arranged with a Negro undertaker to bury their slain son in the family plot. But the day of the funeral the undertaker got word from Rupert.

"You try to bury that nigger here and you better have another grave ready for yourself." The undertaker had a plot in another cemetery at the other end of the county. That's where Macy Snipes rests.

Sat. 8-14-48

Family Told to Get Out

But it wasn't enough to murder the returned veteran and deny his body burial because he had sought to overthrow white supremacy by dropping his ballot in the box. The white folks decided that they wanted none of Macy Snipes's family in their midst, either. The Snipes family were hard-working and respected farmers owning 150 acres which provided them with a better-than-ordinary competence. They were warned that they had better get out of the county. "Remember what happened to your son," one note read.

So the Snipes family sold their farm and fled North. They live in Ohio now.

And what about the champions of racial purity who murdered Macy Snipes? Well, one William Cooper proudly claimed the honor of having fired the shots that dropped the young veteran in front of his own threshold. He hunted up the coroner and explained that he and his friends were just trying to collect $10 that Macy Snipes had borrowed from him. When Snipes told him he hadn't any money he said he told Macy to go to work for his companion, a sawmill owner and the sawmill man would pay off Macy's $10 debt.

"You don't get me in no saw mill," was Macy's reply, according to Cooper. A few more heated words, said Cooper, and Macy started toward his door, saying, "I've got something in the house that'll move you fellows off."

"That's when I shot him," explains Cooper. There was no gun on Private Snipes's body but there was $40 in his pocket and all the members of the Snipes family had through the years built up a reputation for paying their debts.

"Justifiable killing in self-defense," was the verdict.

Well, what price a monument for Private Macy Yost Snipes now?

But surely, even if you're black, if you've died for your country in France, or Germany or on Saipan or Iwo Jima, the white folks will forget your color and remember only that you were a hero!

Reader, you don't know. Here is the ultimate in Jim Crowism.

In every Southern town you'll find not one but two honor rolls, one for white, one for black, sometimes side by side, oftener the Negro honor roll hidden in the dingy Negro section.

No Negro is going to contaminate the white race by getting his name on the same honor roll with a white man even if he did die a hero in the service of his country.

Tomorrow: The Delta Country, Last Outpost of Feudalism.

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In the Land of Jim Crow

N.Y. Herald Tribune

By RAY SPRIGLE

Ray Sprigle, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter and staff member of "The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," recently disguised himself as a Negro and for four weeks "lived black" in the South among his fellow Americans. In a series of twelve articles beginning today in the New York Herald Tribune, he presents his findings. Mr. Sprigle has changed the names of persons and places in some instances to protect those involved.

For four endless, crawling weeks I was a Negro in the Deep South. I ate, slept, traveled, lived black. I lodged in Negro households. I ate in Negro restaurants. I slept in Negro hotels and lodging houses. I crept through the back and side doors of railroad stations. I traveled Jim Crow in buses and trains and street cars and taxicabs. Along with 10,000,000 Negroes I endured the discrimination and oppression and cruelty of the iniquitous Jim Crow system.

It was a strange, new—and for me, uncharted—world that I entered when, in a Jim Crow railroad coach, we rumbled across the Potomac out of Washington. It was a world of which I had no remote conception, despite scores of trips through the South. The world I had known in the South was white. Now I was black, and the world I was to know was as bewildering as if I had been dropped down on the moon.

The towers and turrets of the great cities of the Southland, painted against the falling night, as we rolled along the highways, represented a civilization and an economy completely alien to me and the rest of the black millions in the South. Mon. 8-9-48

Questioned Only Twice

Only twice in my month-long sojourn was my status as a black man even remotely questioned. A Negro doctor in Atlanta, to whom I was introduced and with whom I talked briefly, later turned to my Negro companion, who was ding me along the unfamiliar ths of the world of color, and manded:

"What are you carrying that ite man around with you for?" which my friend replied:

"He says he's a Negro and it's enough for me. Have you nd any way of telling who car- Negro blood and who n't?" And if the doctor wasn't vinced, he was at least silenced. Another time my membership the black race was doubted was own fault. I broke my resolu- to keep my mouth shut. For ple of days I was alone in nta, living in the Negro M. C. A. and eating in a small cellent restaurant. Mrs. Hawk, the proprietress, tangled me in conversation one day—never a difficult task for any one. So, I talked too much, too fast and too expansively.

A couple of days later she met my friend and remarked:

"That friend of yours—he talks too much to be a Negro. I think he's white."

Detected No Suspicion

But in literally thousands of contacts with Negroes, from nationally known leaders of the race to share croppers in the cotton rows I was accepted as a Negro. I sat for long hours in Negro groups where we discussed everything from Shakespeare to atomic energy and the price of cotton. Neither I nor my companion ever detected any reserve or suspicion that I wasn't just what I pretended to be, a light-skinned Negro from Pittsburgh, down South on a visit. I attended half a dozen Negro meetings, from Y. M. C. A. banquets to political conferences and church gatherings—and was even called upon to speak.

My contacts with whites were few indeed, but here, too, I went unsuspected and unquestioned. Southern whites have long taken the position that when a man says he's black, as far as they are concerned, he is. So the white folks never lifted an eyebrow when I sat in the Jim Crow sections of trains, buses and street cars, drank from the "For Colored" fountains in courthouse and railroad station, ate in Negro restaurants, sat in the "For Colored" sections of rail and bus stations. Rarely is a light or white Negro questioned in the South when he seeks Jim Crow accommodations. Now and then a conductor or policeman will remind a passenger, apparently white, in a Jim Crow coach, or a light-skinned Negro entering a "For Colored" restaurant—"That's for Negroes, you know." But the usual response of "I'm where I belong" ends the matter right there.

He Took Guide

Of course, I realize that if I had tried to make my way through the black South on my own, alone, I would have met with suspicion and rebuff on every hand from blacks and whites alike.

Fortunately, though, I didn't have to go alone into the black world of the South. Walter White, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, took care of that. Out of his vast store of friendships among Negroes, North and South, he chose a man to lead me through the warrens of the black South.

And if there is any commendation due any one for these chronicles, surely the lion's share must go to that companion of mine. I doubt if there is a man living who knows the South, black and white, as he does. We ate, slept, lived and traveled for four weeks. If I learned anything about the life of the Negro, it is because he took me to the places, the men and the women from whom I might learn.

Roll Along Through Night

We'd roll along through the night, our destination the Negro section of a town perhaps 200 miles away, and for hours I'd listen while he recited long passages from Macbeth and Hamlet, Ingersoll's essay on Napoleon—page after page from the best in English literature. All his life he has fought against the oppression, the injustice and the discrimination weighing on his people. But there is no bitterness, no hatred in the man. To him, his "Southland," as he always calls it, is the fairest country in the land. He loves his Georgia above all other states—he would live nowhere else in America. Mon. 8-9-48

In four weeks and 4,000 miles of travel we met and talked with the Negro leaders of the South. If in four weeks any one can get the actual picture of the life of the Negro in the South—then I got it. Because that friend of Walter White showed it to me.

One last word as I begin this account of my four weeks of life as a Negro in the deep South. Don't anybody try to tell me that the North discriminates against the Negro, too, and seek to use that as a defense against the savage oppression and the brutal intolerance the black man encounters in the South. Discrimination against the Negro in the North is an annoyance and an injustice. In the South it is bloodstained tragedy.

In the North the Negro meets with rebuff and insult when he seeks service at hotels and restaurants. But, at least in states like Pennsylvania and others, he can take his case to court and he invariably wins.

Children Denied Education

But in the South he is barred BY LAW from white hotels and restaurants. He is fined and jailed, and frequently killed, if he seeks to enter a railroad station through an entrance reserved for whites, to ride in the forward end of a street car or bus, or a railway coach sacred to the white man. His children are barred from white schools and denied an adequate education in the tumbledown shacks in which little black citizens are forced to seek learning.

No Northern white can deny that there is discrimination against the Negro in the North. Prejudice against the black citizen breaks out in race riots from time to time, as witness Detroit in recent years, and Chicago and Springfield, Ill., in an earlier day. But in the North both black and white rioters go to prison. In the South only the black ones climb the steps to a gallows or serve term in a cell. Mon 8-9-48

In short, discrimination against the Negro in the North is usually in defiance of the law. In the South it is enforced and maintained by the law.

Tomorrow: Going South by Jim Crow Car.

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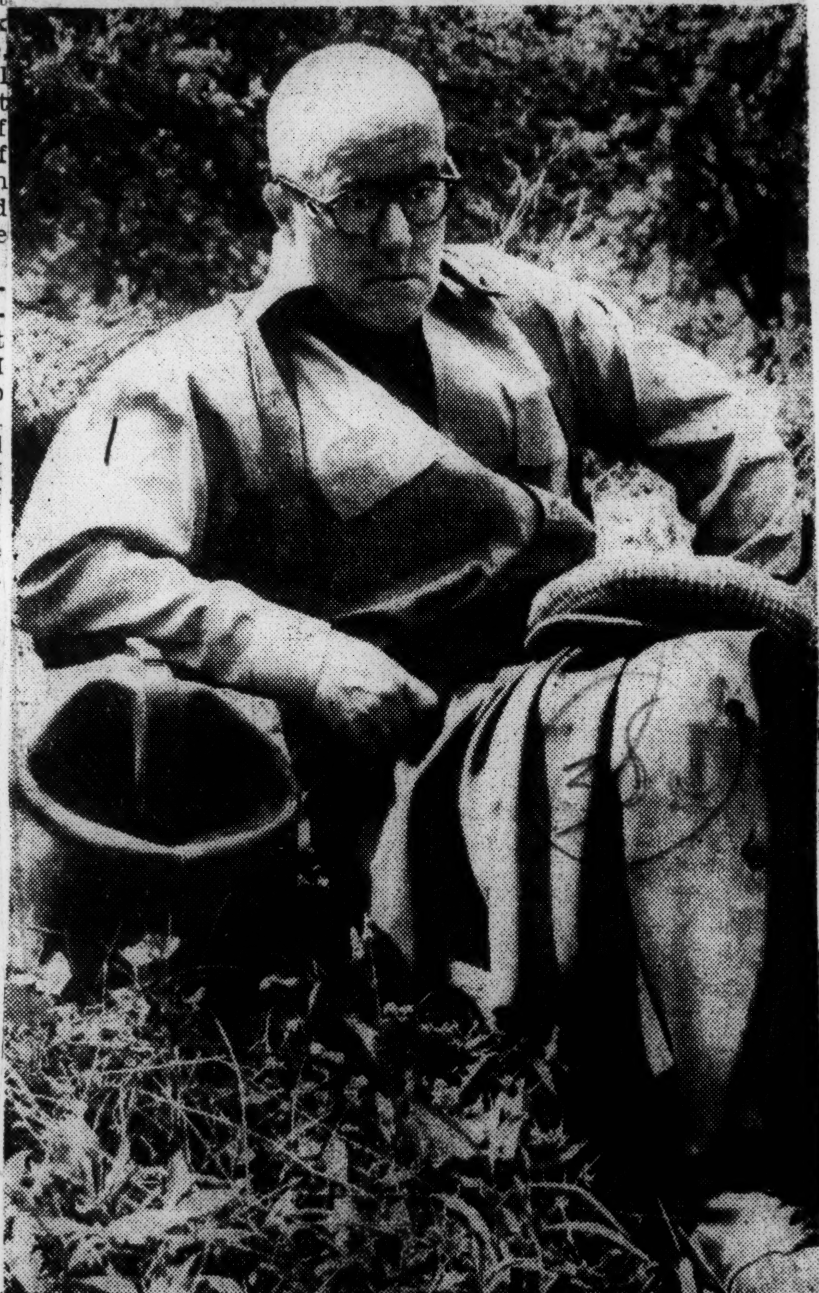
Ray Sprigle—In His Disguise and as He Is



Ray Sprigle, as he looked while he worked his way through the South gathering material for the series: "In the Land of Jim Crow." His disguise consisted of a closely shaved head, heavy black-rimmed glasses and an intensive sunshine treatment

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In the Land of Jim Crow 2

N.Y. Herald Tribune

By RAY SPRIGLE

Tue 8-10-48

Ray Sprigle, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter and staff member of "The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," recently disguised himself as a Negro and for four weeks "lived black" in the South among his fellow Americans. This is one of a series of twelve articles in which he presents his findings. Mr. Sprigle has changed the names of persons and places in some instances to protect those involved.

N.Y. N.Y.

I quit being white, and free, and an American citizen when I climbed aboard that Jim Crow coach in Washington Union Station. From then on, until I came up out of the South four weeks later, I was black, and in bondage—not quite slavery but not quite freedom, either. My rights of citizenship ran only as far as the nearest white man said they did.

Not that that Jim Crow coach was particularly bad—when regarded solely as a railroad coach. In fact, it was surprisingly good. The reclining seats were comfortable. The wash room was really luxurious compared with those in some of the coaches I ride around home. Seats were numbered and reserved. There was no crowding.

But—even excellent accommodations are not going to reconcile intelligent, cultured Negroes to Jim Crow. My companion and I were having a little difficulty in finding the black section of the train. He encountered the daughter of an old friend of his, a handsomely-dressed, quite beautiful Negro girl, and asked where the Jim Crow coaches were.

School Teacher Goes Home

"There's the things we'll ride in," she said with a contemptuous wave toward the two pieces of Jim Crow rolling stock. It developed that she was a school teacher from Harlem on her way home to visit her aged mother. (Weeks later we passed through the sun-baked, dusty, sprawling little town where her mother lived. There was a vast difference between that unkempt town and the fashionable, cultured-appearing girl from Harlem with upswept hair-do and latest doo-dads in the way of costume.)

Both coaches were filled. The crowd was like any other group of travelers one might encounter anywhere—except, of course, that nearly every one was on the decidedly brunette side. Every one was courteous and quiet. Even the inevitable drunk who seems to be standard equipment on every railroad coach in the world was annoying only because he was so insistently polite.

So, early in the journey, some of the many absurdities—idiocies might be a better word—that mark the Jim Crow system began to develop. To get to the diner we had to traverse half a dozen Pullman coaches. My companion stopped to introduce me to at least three Negroes riding Pullman—a doctor from Atlanta, a minister and a business man. And I was astonished to learn that Jim Crow doesn't go on a Pullman. If you've got the price you ride Pullman, no matter how black you are.

No Wait in Diner

In the corridor of the dining car a long line of whites waited for vacant tables. My companion, leading the way, brushed unceremoniously past them.

"Oh, oh, now comes trouble, so early," I said to myself. But it was just that he knew the ropes and I didn't. There were no seats for white folks, but at the end of the diner were two tables curtained off from the rest of the car, and vacant. They were for us colored folks. So we sat down while the white folks stood. Just what protection that curtain affords the white folks I don't think that any living human has ever figured out. We could watch them eat and they could watch us eat. There weren't any curtains around the Negro waiters who served their food with black hands.

I don't know what kind of service the white folks got from those waiters. But ours was something right out of the old South. Our food arrived on the jump—promptly—and hot. Our waiter "sirred" us as I've never been "sirred" before.

Across from us a family group took over the other table. He was a Navy petty officer—spick and span—and black. His wife was pretty and fashionably dressed. Their baby had everything hung on him that the magazines say a well-dressed baby ought to have. And then there was the baby's grandmother—also right out of the old South. She wore a turban just like the one in the pancake ads. I noticed that her hands were hard and knotted and gnarled. I was to see many hands like that on little old colored women in the weeks to come. They get that way from long hours on a hoe in the cotton fields.

Becoming an Alien People

On our way back to our Jim Crow seats we pressed carefully through the queue of whites waiting to enter the diner. Then we staggered through the swaying Pullmans past the white folks—but careful not to jostle or bump any of them.

Already I was in the pattern. Already I was experiencing the thing that was to grow upon me through the succeeding weeks. These whites already were a people entirely alien to me, a people set far apart from me and my world. The law of this new land I had entered decreed that I had to eat apart from these pale-skinned men and women—behind that symbolical curtain. For 300 years these people had told each other, told the world, told me, that I was of an inferior breed, that if I tried to associate with them they would kill me.

Already I had begun to dislike them. It did no good to tell myself that I was white—or that I would be white again four weeks hence. I was beginning to think like a black man. Not that I wanted to ride with these whites, nor eat with them. What I resented was their impudent assumption that I wanted to mingle with them, their arrogant and conceited pretense that no matter how depraved and degenerate some of them might be, they, each and every one of them, was of a superior breed.

A Psychological Change

In weeks to come I was to become seriously concerned about the psychological change that was taking place in my thinking. There were to be nights when I had sat for hours listening to grim tales of injustice, and cruelty and the wanton shedding of innocent blood, that I began to be worried over the problem of turning my mind white again. To tell the truth, I doubt if I ever regain the satisfied, superior white psychology that I took South with me.

Came morning—and Atlanta. Now I had been briefed for days on my manners and behavior as a Negro. And I went wrong before I even got out of the Atlanta railroad station.

Tues 8-10-48

I was ahead of my companion and mentor since I was traveling light and he was laden with more bags than an actor. Through the front portal of the station I could see the line of waiting cabs. Eager to be helpful I hustled ahead, intent on staking claim to a cab.

"Wait a minute," I heard my friend call. "This way." I backtracked and he led through a door branded "For Colored," to a small littered waiting room. Another door with the Jim Crow brand above it led outside. Here was no wide portico, no line of cabs. In fact, no cab. Not until you called one. I knew of course that white and Negro passengers must wait in separate waiting rooms in Southern railroad stations. But I didn't know until then that there were black and white entrances to stations.

Just Police Inefficiency

But my mistake gave my companion an idea. He led me around to the front of the station and we defiled the white folks' entrance by going through it. Nothing happened. So we tried it again. Still nothing happened.

"Well, why aren't we in jail? Looks like the white folks are easing up," I said to my companion.

He was actually disappointed. But his reaction was somewhat astonishing.

"Just another example of police inefficiency," he asserted. "There usually is an officer on duty at that front entrance with the sole duty of shooing Negroes around to the side entrance." My friend was all set for minor adventure and then the Atlanta police force let him down.

"Seriously though," he told me while we waited for our Jim Crow cab, "ordinarily we'd have been stopped and told to go to the colored entrance. There'd have been no unpleasantness unless we had refused. They wouldn't even have called us 'nigger' as they would have a few years ago. But if you have any idea you can walk through the white folks' entrance to a railroad station—you just try it at any station in the South outside Atlanta. And I'll stand back and watch—and bail you out."

Politely I declined his challenge. That was the first, last and only time I disobeyed the white folks' law during all my stay in the South.

Finally our cab, with the "For Colored" legend that Georgia law requires on its door, arrives. Half an hour later we debark at the home of my friend—the way I feel right now, my only friend in all the world—just off Auburn Avenue, Atlanta's Black Broadway.

Well—I'd asked for it. Now I was due to get it.

Tomorrow: Facts of Life on Jim Crow for Negro Children.

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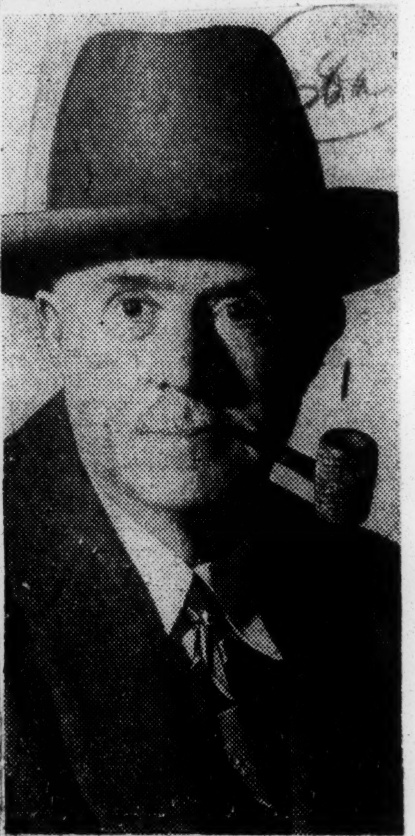

Mr. Sprigle, as he appears on less strenuous assignments

In the Land of Jim Crow

Herald

By RAY SPRIGLE

Tribune

Ray Sprigle, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter and staff member of "The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," recently disguised himself as a Negro and for four weeks "lived black" in the South among his fellow Americans. This is one of a series of twelve articles in which he presents his findings. Mr. Sprigle has changed the names of persons and places in some instances to protect those involved.

Strangely enough, the Negro in the South doesn't hate the white man. It could well be that my four weeks as a Negro in the deep South falls grievously short in equipping me as an authority on the subject. But I'll still stand on my opinion.

Fri. 8-20-48

Remember that I talked at length with the real leaders of the Negro—not all of them by any means—but with scores of them in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. They are the men on the firing line who are battling for Negro rights and Negro progress where it's dangerous to do it.

They are the local heads of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—ministers, business men, college professors, doctors, lawyers, school teachers, Negro plantation owners, men of substance and influence in their own communities among both whites and blacks.

I wasn't a white man interviewing them, remember. I was a Negro from the North, a friend of Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP. I was a guest in their homes. We sat for hours over their dinner tables. I slept in their guest rooms. We were just a group of Negroes talking things over

Solid Basis for Hatred

Frankly, why the Negro doesn't hate the Southern white is a mystery to me. Give me another couple of months, Jim Crowing it through the South—forever alert never to bump or jostle a white man—careful always to "sir" even the most bedraggled specimen of the Master Race—scared to death I might encounter a pistol-totin trigger-happy drunken deputy sheriff or a hysterical white woman— and I'm pretty sure I'd be hating the whole damned white race.

It seems to me that the intelligent Southern Negro has realized that this fabric of segregation with its development of vicious discrimination; its pattern of organized brutality and oppression—all of it with its roots in slavery—has become a tyrant over both White and Black.

There are—and every Southern Negro, field hand or college president, knows it—decent, humane, tolerant white men and women in the Southland. The Negro knows too, that those white people lack courage—and it would take courage of a high order—to take a definite stand against the more vicious and unnecessary forms of discrimination. He knows they don't approve of wanton, brutal murder. They just lack courage to condemn it publicly. He knows that they lack the courage to spearhead a movement to jail, indict try and hang the trigger-happy "nigger-killers" who are the men who actually set the pattern for race relations in the South.

Might Be Mobbed

The least that could happen to any white who so "betrayed" his race would be to be dubbed "nigger lover" and see his wife and children and his business suffer. He might easily be lashed within an inch of his life by a hooded mob.

In practically every group of Negroes of which I found myself a part, somebody was sure to say in one fashion or another:

"I'd almost be willing to quit the fight for better education for our people for five or ten years, if I could have some sort of assurance that all of these cracker whites would get a sound education. That way, the cruelty and ignorance and gullibility would be educated out of them and they'd forget their hatred and intolerance of the Negro."

Your more cynical, educated Negro has a sort of kindly contempt for most of the white race in the South. In business contacts he is accustomed to outsmarting the white—in cultural contacts he can't help realizing that quite frequently he is the superior of the white man he's dealing with.

And Nothing Will Happen

But no Negro in the South—no matter who he is and no matter how high his station—ever forgets that the white man always has the one final all-conclusive badge of superiority. The white man can kill him in his tracks, in cold blood, for fun or for no reason at all. And nothing will happen to the white man.

That's the one thing that overshadows every phase of race relations in the South. It's the terrifying specter that leers over the shoulder of every white man who talks to a Negro in the Southland. Why, I don't recall hearing a single Negro refer to the "Mason and Dixon" line. To him it's the "Smith and Wesson" line.

And despite all that, your black man in the South doesn't hate the white.

But what he does hate with all his heart is the discrimination and the oppression that dog his footsteps from the cradle to the grave. He hates most of all the fact that he is but half a citizen. He has all of the obligations of a citizen but not a single one of the rights. He fights and dies for his country, but he can't vote. He pays his taxes—at a Jim Crow counter usually—but no Negro in the South has half the representation that a colonist had in 1775. The ringing sentences of the Declaration of Independence are a grim and tragic joke to him. He has no right of liberty that a Southern sheriff court or white plantation owner is bound to respect. As witness the fact that he is killed by the score every year—and his slayers walk free.

Those are some of the things that the Negro hates.

As for what he wants—two things. And in this order. First, the ballot. Second, proper and adequate education for his children.

At first when they'd tell me this—everywhere it was the same, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee—I'd try to argue.

"Why not end murder first?" I'd demand. "Why not stop the senseless slaughter of Negroes in the South?"

One answer I got in Georgia will do for all of them—they followed the same line.

Fri 8-20-48

"Look," this Negro leader said. "Voters don't kill easy. Nobody's going around shooting voters just to make a record. With the vote, the Negro will have a voice in picking his officials. That's going to make it tougher for the candidate for sheriff whose only platform is the number of unarmed Negroes he killed."

No Negro I talked to expects to see an elected Negro official in the South in his lifetime. In fact, many of them don't want to—not for a long, long time.

Don't Want a Negro Party

As the franchise comes slowly to the Negro in the South, notably in Georgia where close to 200,000 Negroes will be registered this fall, what Negro leaders are on the alert to oppose is anything resembling a Negro political faction, or a Negro party, or even block voting by Negroes. They realize the danger of increased racial tension if that should occur now.

In Atlanta, where some 30,000 Negroes are registered, Negro leaders carefully avoid indorsing candidates. Who am I to say that there's no quiet, under-cover proselyting? But there are no public indorsements. For one thing, it probably would be a kiss of death for the favored candidate.

But, believe me, white candidates do diligently cultivate the Negro vote in Atlanta. They call on the Negro in home or office and solicit his vote in quite courteous fashion. How do I know? Brother, I was there.

Tomorrow: What Does the Negro Want?

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In the Land of Jim Crow

12

By RAY SPRIGLE

Ray Sprigle, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter and staff member of "The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," recently disguised himself as a Negro and for four weeks "lived black" in the South among his fellow Americans. This is the last of a series of ~~twelve~~ articles in which he presents his findings. Mr. Sprigle has changed the names of persons and places in some instances to protect those involved.

All my life I've regarded Eliza's stunt of crossing the Ohio on the floating ice floes, with bloodhounds baying at her heels, as a pretty heroic adventure. Not any more. The night I came up out of the deep South in a Jim Crow bus I'd have been glad to take a chance crossing on the ice if anything had happened to stall our jolting chariot on the Kentucky shore. And there'd have been no need of any bloodhounds to put me into high gear.

We rolled out of Kentucky across that old Ohio River bridge into Cincinnati—into safety and freedom and peace. Again I was free, with all the rights of an American citizen. Again I was—no, not white. Not yet. It wasn't that easy. Down South my friends had done too good a job of making me into a Negro.

For many days I'd been looking forward to an elaborate meal in a luxurious restaurant with fancy food and prices and service and attention. I found one. And then—take it or leave it—I didn't go in. I found a little lunch counter and ate there.

How Crossing Line Feels

I took a cab to the Hotel Sinton—my first cab in four weeks that didn't have "For Colored" on the door. And, safely delivered at the hotel, I hesitated again. So I went down a block, found a telephone, called the hotel, made a great point of the ~~fact~~ that I was a "Post-Gazette" man from Pittsburgh, asked for a room and got it.

I registered, talked fast, slid past the clerk as swiftly as possible and followed the bellhop.

I'll bet I know one thing that no other white man in America knows. That's how a white skinned Southern Negro must feel when he quits his race, "crosses over" and turns white.

On that bus trip across three states from Atlanta to Cincinnati, as usual, nothing much happened. Only that we Negroes had the least comfortable seats, ate in squalid cubbyholes—or not at all—and found our Jim Crow rest rooms filthy and evil.

For traveling companion I had the young son of an Atlanta Negro minister on his way to New York.

Allowed to Stand Outside

Bus stations along the line were strictly Jim Crow. Usually we ate at a counter across a corner of the kitchen, right beside the food being cooked for the white folks. At the last station just before reaching Covington there was no accommodation for us colored folk at all. But we were permitted to stand outside and watch the white folks eat. However, none of it bothered me in the least. I could have put up with anything. I was on my way back to the white world.

On that long bus trip North, as in all ~~my sojourn in~~ the South, in 4,000 miles of travel by Jim Crow train and bus and streetcar and by motor, I encountered not one unpleasant incident. Nobody called me "nigger." Nobody insulted me. Nobody pushed me off the sidewalk.

Sat 8-21-48

As to that last, however, I might mention that I gave nobody a chance. That was part of my briefing: "Don't jostle a white man. Don't, if you value your safety, brush a white woman on the sidewalk." So I saw to it that I never got in the way of one of the master race. I almost wore out my cap, dragging it off my shaven poll whenever I addressed a white man. I "sirred" everybody, right and left, black, white and in between, I took no chances. I was more than careful to be a 'good nigger."

Could Have Gathered Scars

True enough, this would be a far better story if I could show scars left by the blackjack of some Negro-hating small town deputy whom I'd failed to "sir." Or a few bullet holes, mementoes of an argument with some trigger-happy Atlanta motorman.

I could have gathered them all right. Just by getting "fresh" at the right time and place. But for me, no role as hero. I took my tales of brutality and oppression and murder at second hand. And was mighty glad to do so.

But if I were to become a Negro for four years or 40 years instead of a mere four weeks, there's one thing to which I could never harden myself. That's the casual way in which these black friends of mine in the South refer to slavery. I have read my history, of course. I know that for 250 years slavery was a respected and respectable institution in the South. Less so for a shorter period in the North.

Sat 8-21-48

But to these people with whom I lived, slavery is no mere matter of history. They didn't learn about slavery from any book. They learned about human bondage and the lash and the club at their mother's knee. Most Southern Negroes, 65 or more, are the sons and daughters of slave parents. My friend with whom I traveled only escaped it himself by 17 years.

Few former slaves are still living. They'd have to be well past 85 to know anything of it at firsthand. But sons and daughters of slaves are leaders of the Negroes in the South—and for that matter in the North, too.

Barbarism Still in Background

And when you hear a cultured, educated Negro, doctor, lawyer, educator casually remark, "My mother was sold down from Virginia to a breeding plantation in South Georgia"—Well you realize that you're not so far away from barbarism after all.

That pattern of 250 years of slavery still endures in the South. For 250 years, for instance, it was a crime, in some places, to teach a slave to read and write. And looking at some of the Negro schools in the South, it must still be a crime.

Discrimination, denial of the franchise to the black man, the South's indifference to wanton murder of a Negro—all these, Negroes say, exist because the psychology of slavery still endures in the mind of the white South. Maybe that's what a Negro friend of mine, a $20,000-a-year executive of a big corporation, had in mind when he told me before I started on this adventure:

"You're going to learn that it's hell to be a Negro in the South."

Final Word to White Man

One thing more as this chronicle draws to a close. I don't know if anybody in the South will read these articles. But if they do I hope no Negro gets killed or harmed because of them. No Negro that I talked to had any idea that he was going to be quoted. He thought he was just talking to a fellow black man from the North who wanted to find out how his people lived in the South. In many episodes related I have changed names and even locations. But where the story involves relations with the whites, the white man concerned is going to know that a Negro talked. I hope he'll have forbearance in his heart.

And finally too, one last word to the white man in the South from a Negro, even though a temporary one.

Don't be concerned that the Negro seeks to rise to the stature of manhood and American citizenship.

Don't worry about him defiling either your hotels or restaurants or, above all, your race. Not one Negro did I meet who wanted to associate with white folks. True, all of them condemned segregation bitterly. But as they talked on, it developed that it was discrimination rather than mere segregation that they hated. Every man and woman I talked to, field hand or educator, betrayed the fact that he wanted as little contact with the white world as possible.

But here are a few things with which, it seems to me no decent Southerner could quarrel.

Plea for the Franchise

Quit killing us wantonly just to try out a new gun, or to teach us that it's not good for us to try to vote, or just because you "don't like a damn nigger nohow."

Next, let us exercise the franchise guaranteed us by the Constitution and the Supreme Court. You'll never see a Negro party in the South. You'll find that the Negro vote, when there is one, is going to split along the same lines as the white vote.

Give our children a decent chance at a decent education—the same kind of an education that you want for your children. And give our young men and women a chance for a university education—in law, medicine, engineering. We might even be of service to you.

Surely none of that is going to destroy the way of life of the white South. It probably won't even appreciably dent white supremacy.

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In the Land of Jim Crow

N.Y. **By RAY SPRIGLE** Herald Tribune

Ray Sprigle, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter and staff member of "The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," recently disguised himself as a Negro and for four weeks "lived black" in the South among his fellow Americans. This is one of a series of twelve articles in which he presents his findings. Mr. Sprigle has changed the names of persons and places in some instances to protect those involved.

N.Y. N.Y.

Black of the rich earth and green of the springing cotton plants stretch from horizon to horizon. This is the fabulous Mississippi Delta, last outpost of feudalism in America. Here is land more fertile than any other in the world. Here close to half a million Negroes toil from childhood to the grave in the service of King Cotton, from sunup to sundown if they share-crop, from 6 to 6 if they work by the day.

Here are feudal baronies that run from 5,000 to 20,000 acres, where as many as 6,000 share-cropper families, wives and children, parents and grandparents follow the one-mule plow and the chopping hoe all their lives.

On these tight little Delta principalities "The Man" (the landlord) is the middle justice, the high and the low. Mississippi law stops dead in its tracks at their boundaries. No sheriff, no peace officer takes a man, black or white off these acres until "The Man" tells him he may.

Mon. 8-16-48

Briefed on Tactics

Back in Jackson, the night before we started our expedition into the Delta, half a dozen Negro leaders briefed us on tactics, strategy and general behavior for our Delta tour as if we had been going into an occupied country to join the Underground.

"Don't talk to share-croppers either at work or along the roads." "Don't argue if a 'rider' stops you and asks questions." ("Riders," by the way, are the mounted patrols that plantation owners maintain as field foremen and general overseers. Mounted field foremen frequently are trusted Negroes. Overseers are white.)

In any event—whether because of the briefing or because our smiling brown faces aroused no suspicions—nothing happened.

We did stop one woman share-cropper near Scott, Miss., on the vast Delta Pine Land Company holdings. All we wanted was to find out where we were. The woman regarded us suspiciously and then started to give us road directions. Suddenly she broke off, slipped down the road embankment and disappeared.

We found out why when we heard a horn honk behind us. We had blocked the narrow road when we stopped and a Mississippi car with a couple of white men in it had pulled up behind us. That's what had scared the woman away. I didn't feel so good myself. But when we pulled out of the way the car rattled on.

All the Negro leaders I encountered insisted that Negro life in the Delta was not far past the days of slavery. I couldn't agree with them. In the first place, the Negro share-cropper or field hand can pull up stakes and leave whenever he wishes. No longer do deputy sheriffs pursue fleeing share-croppers and drag them back to the plow and hoe to work out their debts. The Federal Government broke that up ten years ago. But the Negroes still take no chances. I talked with one share-cropper who was getting ready to leave. He'd gotten his parents away on a "visit." He was planning to send his children away in a few days. A relative had sent him tickets to Chicago.

"Best way is to just leave quiet at night," he confided. "That way there just can't be any trouble."

Delta Negroes are undoubtedly cheated out of their eyeteeth by "The Man," but certainly not to the extent that their brethren in Georgia are. None of them ever sees a statement of the prices brought by their cotton or of supplies they have bought from the huge commissaries maintained by the plantation owners. But there are few of them who get less than $500 cash at settlement time in the fall. And that's good compared with Georgia. For one thing, the cheating is more honest here. It's accepted Delta custom that the Negro gets about four cents less a pound for his cotton than "The Man" sells it for—so all the Negroes I talked to assured me.

Normally, life flows peacefully and uneventfully for the Delta Negro.

Seldom, almost never, does the Delta break into the headlines of the nation with the sensational lynchings and wanton Negro murders that spatter the bloody record of Georgia and South Carolina. Your Delta Negro seldom has any trouble with his white folks. Or if he does, neither the trouble nor the Negro lasts very long.

Iron-Clad Despotism

Reason is that the Delta Negro lives under an iron-clad despotism so ruthless and so efficient that your ordinary share-cropper and field hand seldom comes in contact with it. In the Delta, the Negro not only "knows his place" but he keeps it faithfully from childhood to old age. Or he never lives to reach old age. It's seldom that the white folks have to kill a Delta Negro. But when they do it's done quietly and expeditiously. And there are no "political and civic" leagues as in Georgia to start raising hell about it, either. Even the remarkably efficient and almost omnipresent N. A. A. C. P. functions limpingly in Mississippi. The white folks see to that.

Typical of Delta Negro killings was one that a group of Negro friends in one of the little Delta towns told me of. A Negro undertaker happened to be calling on a Negro share-cropper to collect a small balance on a bill. A "rider," gun-hung like a one-man army, came galloping up. In the friendliest tone imaginable he called out:

"Jim, I just had to kill that brother of yours down near his place. Better see to getting his body out of there"—and galloped off again.

The undertaker, right on the scene, got the body. Next day the Negro minister preached the funeral sermon. They put the dead man in the ground and that was that. No fuss, no questions.

No Negro votes in the Delta. In all Mississippi with its more than a million Negroes, not more than 10,000 vote and those only in the larger cities where selected handfuls of Negro leaders are permitted to go through the motions of voting. But Mississippi, like Georgia a few years ago, is having Supreme Court trouble when the folks try to kill a Negro by "due process" with a rigged jury.

So just recently the county officials of one of the Delta counties called in a Negro friend of mine.

"Asa, we've got to make new arrangements," they told him. "We want about six Negroes we can trust. We'll let 'em register and vote so we can put 'em on the jury list.

"Supreme Court's held up hangin' of a nigger down below Jackson because no Negroes were called for jury duty. We got to see that that can't happen here."

Who said Mississippi white folks wouldn't let Negroes vote?

Tomorrow: A Marble Monument to Crueltv.

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In the Land of Jim Crow

N.Y. Herald **By RAY SPRIGLE** Tribune

Ray Sprigle, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter and staff member of "The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," recently disguised himself as a Negro and for four weeks "lived black" in the South among his fellow Americans. This is one of a series of twelve articles in which he presents his findings. Mr. Sprigle has changed the names of persons and places in some instances to protect those involved.

N.Y. N.Y.

Wed. 8-18-48

This thing of bald and unashamed discrimination against little black American citizens in the matter of education can get really brazen. Witness the situation down here in District No. 4, Madison County, Miss. What these lordly exemplars of white supremacy have done down here in the Delta country is to use the tax money paid into the county treasury by Negro property owners to build themselves a magnificent school plant at the Negroes' expense.

What the Negroes got out of their tax money and the usual state contribution for school purposes is right here in front of us, hidden away on this back country road, a desert of dust in summer and a morass of mud in winter.

This school is new. And that's all that can be said for it. When the white folks took Negro tax money and built themselves their fine school, they at least built a new school for the Negroes. But not until there was a storm of protest from all over the state—from whites and black alike.

The white folks of District No. 4 were going to let the little Negro pupils continue to pick up what education they could in their two schools, one in a church and the other in a lodge room.

Pay 90 Per Cent of Taxes

In this school district there are four Negroes to every white. That, however, is common in the South. The unusual part is this: The Negroes own about 90 per cent of all the land in the district and pay 90 per cent of the taxes. And they haven't one single little word to say about how their tax money is spent.

This new school building is just a big square box with two partitions breaking it up into four rooms. Only one of the rooms has desks. They are hammered together out of the scrap lumber left over from the building of the school. The scraps were picked up out of the mud. The mud is still on the desks. In the other three rooms there are no desks—not even muddy ones—just home-made benches and tables. There is one toilet for both boys and girls. It leans drunkenly in the wind.

Now let's go back up to the highway to take a look at what the white folks built for their children with Negro money.

Here you've got a really up-and-coming school plant. Five buildings designed by a good architect. There's the main school building, an agricultural building, a vocational school building, a gymnasium and a beautiful little bungalow for the principal. And nine-tenths of every stick and brick in it paid for by the despised and hated Negro. What price "separate but equal" now?

Teachers' Pay Rates

Oh, in passing—let us not forget that the Negro teachers in that bare box back in the country get from $55 to $90 a month—there are four of them. Only the principal gets the $90. Minimum salary for white teachers in Madison county is $150 a month. There are 15 of them in the white folks' school.

And why is the Negro school away back there on that dirt road? Well, when the white folks finally decided to open their hearts and the Negroes' purses they called a meeting of the tax-paying colored folk to discuss the prospective new school. One young Negro property owner got up and broached the matter of location. A colored church organization offered a couple of acres on the highway for the new school. And free.

Somewhat shamefacedly the white school superintendent told the group:

Wed. 8-18-48

"I guess I might as well tell you that the location is all settled. Mr. Pearl Hawkins wants it down by his cotton gin. So that's that."

And that was that. "Mr. Pearl Hawkins" is "The Man" in District No. 4, one of the big plantation owners—and white of course. He wanted the school near his acres and his cotton gin because that makes it easier for him to keep his hands. Negroes throughout the South are literally desperate for education for their children. Given a school in the neighborhood they'll put up with almost any working conditions, no matter how bad. So in Madison county many of the little Negro kids walk six miles to school every morning—and six miles home at night.

Discrimination Is Universal

Discrimination against the Negro school child in Mississippi is universal and vicious. Many counties do not even pretend to provide school buildings for Negro children. In rich Bolivar county in the fabulous Delta country there are 121 Negro schools. Only 31 operate in school buildings. The others stumble along in churches, lodge halls and even garages.

Bulk of the state's school budget comes from a 2 per cent sales tax. A million Negroes—half the population—pay their share of that sales tax. But, believe it or not, the white masters of Mississippi pay more just to haul their white children to their schools than they spend on the entire state-wide Negro school system. The figures run—3½ million dollars to haul white children—only 3 1-3 million to educate the little Negroes.

Nearly half the state's 477,000 Negro children of school age have never even been enrolled in school. The Southern states have compulsory school laws, just as in the North. But no state enforces the law as regards Negro children.

Trudge Along Dusty Highways

In Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, I saw groups of bright-faced, neat, little Negro children trudging the dusty or dangerous highways morning and evening to and from their tumble-down schools. From time to time the swirling clouds of dust thrown up by school buses would engulf them. The children in those buses were white.

In the South white children ride to school. The black ones walk—one mile, two miles—often enough, six miles. Only in four or five counties in Georgia and the same in Mississippi are there any buses for Negro school children. They walk.

"Separate but equal"—tell that to a million little black Americans struggling for an education against almost insuperable odds.

Tomorrow: The Atlantic Ocean Is for White Folks Only.

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In the Land of Jim Crow

N.Y. Herald **By RAY SPRIGLE** Tribune

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N.Y. N.Y.

For three hot and dusty weeks ... 3,000 hot and dusty miles I've been looking forward to Brunswick and Savannah; the broad white beaches of the Georgia coast and a couple days of ocean swimming.

Thur. 8-19-48

All right—here are Savannah and Brunswick. Here are the broad white beaches. Here is the wide blue Atlantic Ocean. But there'll be no sea bathing for me. I've dragged those swim trunks all these miles for nothing.

And why? Because this is a strictly Jim Crow ocean and I'm black.

Along all the hundred miles of Georgia's coast line with its scores of beautiful island and shore beaches, there's not a single foot where a Negro can stick a toe in salt water. North and south South Carolina and Florida have public and private beaches reserved for us black people. Not Georgia. Georgia is going to keep her share of the Atlantic pure and undefiled—and lily white.

Standard Fine Is $50

And if you're black and you think that either I or Georgia is fooling about this thing—just try dunking yourself along Georgia's ocean strand. The resulting fine is standard—$50 and costs. For trespass—no less. To get to the ocean you must cross some one's land. That's trespass. And—that's $50 and costs.

Last time anybody tried going to the mat with the sovereign state of Georgia on this issue was a couple of years ago when three young colored girls decided they'd strike a blow for the freedom of the seas. Rena Atkins, Winsor Roberts and Inez Walker, of Brunswick, donned bathing suits, hired a cab and went to a deserted section of the Glynn County waterfront.

Thur. 8-19-48

They never even got their feet wet. A county policeman herded them back into their cab, directed the driver to take them to the police station and locked them up. They were in cells all day until a professional bondsman seeking a fee notified friends and put up bail. Next morning they were each fined $50 and costs. Since then the Atlantic, around here at least, has been strictly white.

More recently the black folk of Savannah and Brunswick have been passing along another story about their Jim Crow briny deep. I didn't bother checking it because it isn't important except as it is so strikingly reminiscent of the jokes about Hitler that used to be current in Germany and the similar witticisms at the expense of Stalin, that come out of Russia now. And incidentally, that faculty of laughing at their strutting overlords and their pretensions of superiority acts as a mighty efficient safety valve for the resentment that inevitably, now and then, must fill the Negro heart in the South. But to get on with the story.

Mangy Poodle Dunked

It seems that a poodle belonging to one of the rich society dames in the exclusive Sea Island Beach colony—white, of course—had contracted a slight case of mange. Her veterinary suggested that daily salt water baths might ease the itch of the pooch. So the white lady ordered her maid to dunk the mangy kyoodle in the sea each morning. The maid obeyed, but after a few days of dog-dunking rebelled.

"I don't think it's right," she tearfully told her mistress, "that I have to take that dog swimming every day and if I tried to go in myself I'd be arrested. And that dog's got mange and I haven't."

According to the story, the mistress dunked her dog herself after that, but she told the maid that she "found her attitude very unfortunate."

All this in Brunswick and Savannah, known as the "best Negro towns in the South," better even than Atlanta.

True enough the lot of the Negro in these cities is infinitely better than in most areas of the South. Records of both towns are free from outrages against Negroes that mar the history of many communities down here.

Never Had a Lynching

In all its 215 years Savannah has never had a lynching. It came close back in the days when the Klan was at the height of its power. A Savannah Negro was jailed, charged with shooting a white man. Savannah whites were content to wait for the law. But from Statesboro, seat of one of the adjacent counties, came a mob of Klansmen led by their Kleagle, intent on lynching the prisoner if Savannah folk were too soft to do their duty by the white race.

So the Savannah sheriff waited on the steps of the jail with a tommy-gun across his arm and when the mob arrived he calmly shot the leader to ribbons. There was no lynching.

In both Brunswick and Savannah there are parks for both black and white. Savannah has a small swimming pool for Negroes.

Savannah also has a modern 100-bed hospital for Negroes. Joker is, however, that city and county only contribute one-fourth of its budget. Three-fourths of the running expenses come from private sources—mostly from the North.

Thur. 8-19-48

Twenty thousand Negroes vote freely in Savannah and hold the balance of power. The city has twelve Negro policemen, and they are making excellent records. In Brunswick 3,700 Negroes vote. A new juvenile detention home is projected for Savannah, and it will house both black and white children. In separate wings, of course.

But Jim Crow Rules

But Jim Crow rules both towns with an iron grip. In Savannah's stately courthouse the only restrooms for Negroes are down in the janitor's quarters. Negroes may ride only in Jim Crow cabs.

Glynn County, Brunswick, the county seat, voted a $100,000 bond issue for a beach for Negroes. But the white folks killed the plan, and the Negroes are only going to get another park out of it.

Georgia bought the fabulous Jekyll Island, playground of the Rockefellers, Whitneys and Bakers, for $800,000. It will build a great seashore resort for the citizens of Georgia. But there will be no accommodations for Negroes, despite pleas by most of the Negro organizations in the state.

In beautiful Forsythe Park, in Savannah, both white and black folk sit where they please. But in an adjoining extension park the tennis courts and ball diamonds are for whites only.

Dixon Park is a beautiful little spot running from Henry to Duffy streets. A few years ago park benches dotted the park. But now the Negro section has moved onward, so that the park is half in the white section and half in the black. Those benches might spell trouble under the circumstances decided the city fathers, and they took them out. Now you stand while you enjoy the beauties of Dixon Park.

Tomorrow: Does the Negro Hate the White Man?

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Reporter Posing As Negro Branded As An "Uncle Tom"

The Daily World

Tues. 8-17-48

Editor's Note: Stetson Kennedy is a well-known author and liberal, whose pronouncements on southern life are widley read. In the article below, he replies to the Ray Sprigle series which are currently running in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and other papers.

BY STETSON KENNEDY

Author of "Southern Exposure"

The idea of sending a white reporter into the South as a Negro was such a good one, I almost fell for Ray Sprigle's series which began in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and other papers August 9, sight unseen.

Atlanta Ga.

But when the publisher sent me a complete set of advance proofs on all 21 articles, I decided they should be titled "I was An Uncle Tom" instead of "I Was a Negro in the South for 30 Days."

Sandwiched in between the horror stories (which are all to the good) are tidbits which reveal Sprigle to be a white supremacist at heart, and a Yankee supremacist as well.

Before he finishes, he manages to predict that no Southern Negroes will hold public office in this generation, and echoes the Ku-Klux line "Not one Negro did I meet who wanted to associate with white folks." The Bilbos and Rankins were shouting this long before Sprigle came along, the implication being that Negroes simply love Jim Crow.

'EXPOSED' HUGO BLACK

Sprigle's chief qualification for his assignment seems to be that he once "exposed" the oldtime Klan connection of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black. As something of a Kluxer-exposer myself, I say what this country needs is more ex-Klansmen like Hugo Black, whose decisions upholding Negro rights have been among the greatest blows ever struck against Ku Kluxery.

PARTISAN PROPAGANDA

I am not one to say too much for either of the old political parties just now, but when Sprigle waxes sentimental over some inter-racial handshaking between Georgia Republicans, I resent his not mentioning what such Democrats as Dan Duke and Ellis Arnall are doing to ban the Klan, and otherwise cut the tap roots of discrimination.

But the bill of particulars against Sprigle's series is long. In No. 1 spot I would put his inclusion of a story about how a group of Negro farmers have conspired together to keep whites from purchasing land in their neighborhood. The publication in a white newspaper of such an isolated instance of restrictive covenants in reverse can only contribute to the ghettoization of America.

Tues. 8-17-48

GRIST FOR WHITE SUPREMACY

In the same way, Sprigle harps on Negroes who not only "pass." but become Jim Crowists and refuse to serve their own people. Negro share croppers, too, are scored for throwing away their money when honestly paid.

In the same category is Sprigle's assertion that when Southern Negroes "resist" whites they "generally" do so with intent to kill.

All this is nothing but grist for the mill of white supremacy.

WHITE UNDER THE SKIN

Sprigle stained his skin dark, but evidently the change-over was only skin-deep. For example, he does not hesitate to speak of Negroes having no more chance than "a showball in hell." Nor did I like it when he made a great fuss over hiding a dollar under his cornpone plate, after a hospitable Negro sharecropper had refused a tip.

With even more rare condescension, Sprigle says "here and there and now and then you'll find a Negro with a shrewd Yanke instinct for business."

There are errors too— like "Jim Crow doesn't go on a Pullman." He should have tried to buy a Pullman ticket in certain parts of the South— or at least ask a Negro who had.

Tues. 8-17-48

2ND CLASS CITIZEN

Then he boasts that "in the North, both black and white rioters go to prison." Someone ought to inform Sprigle that 85 per cent of the 1,300 persons arrested in the Detroit riot were Negroes; and it was the same old story in the Los Angeles zoot suit rioting.

Sprigle winds up his saga by saying that upon crossing back over the Ohio River he regained "all the rights of an American citizen."

It's too bad he was in such a hurry to turn white again; otherwise he would have soon discovered that second-class citizenship is not just a Southern Phenomenon.

Jim Crow's Other Side

By HODDING CARTER Tribune

Hodding Carter, editor of "The Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times" has written six articles in answer to Ray Sprigle's "In the Land of Jim Crow" recently published by this newspaper. Like Mr. Sprigle, Mr. Carter is also a Pulitzer Prize winner and author of the books "The Winds of Fear" and "Flood Crest." Mr. Carter prepared this series for the New York Herald Tribune and "The Providence Journal." The fifth article follows:

Let's assume that in the ascertainable future the Southern Negro gains the unchallenged right to vote, equal pay for equal services performed, equal job opportunity if such a thing exists, equal justice in Southern courts and equal housing, recreational, health and educational facilities.

These gains would satisfy all but an insignificant fraction of Southern Negroes. Ray Sprigle himself discovered this fact. They would certainly satisfy the Southern white men and women who support the Negro in his quest for whole citizenship.

Fri 9-3-48

But well organized and uncompromising Negro and white groups outside the South would not be content with such progress.

Their argument is that as long as mass segregation continues in the South, the Negro is still being discriminated against no matter whether all of his economic, political and juridical goals are achieved.

Segregation, they say, is the arch discrimination. They demand that the white South be forced to end segregation in its theaters, in its restaurants, in employment, in its residential areas, its churches, its public schools and universities and public conveyances within state lines. They demand an end to laws against marriage between the races. Incidentally, such laws are not confined to the South.

Urge U. S. Step In

They contend that the power of the Federal government must be employed to wipe out segregation. From talking to a number of spokesmen for these militant groups, I am convinced that they don't want to see better hospitals and schools for the Southern Negro. If those hospitals and schools are to be separately operated from their point of view, it would be better in the long run for the living conditions of the segregated Southern Negro to get worse instead of better. The worse they are, they argue, the more chance there will be of Federal antisegregation action with the backing of the rest of the nation.

In their demand for an end to segregation in all its aspects, these groups represent one extreme in the struggle against racial disparities in the South and the country at large. At the other stand the Ku Kluxer, the obscenely demagogic type of Southern politician and the submarginal poor white who truly hates and is hated by the Negro with whom he is in economic competition and against whom he expresses violently his racial distinctiveness. In between are the 9,000,000 Southern Negroes who stand to suffer most from the pressures of these extremes. In the middle also are those white Southerners who recognize, willingly or grudgingly, the validity of every Negro goal except the ending of general segregation.

United on Segregation

I cannot emphasize one point too strongly. The white South is as united as 30,000,000 people can be in its insistence upon segregation. Federal action cannot change them. It will be tragic for the South, the Negro and the nation itself if the government should enact and attempt to enforce any laws or Supreme Court decisions that would open the South's public schools and public gathering places to the Negro. The one saving factor in such an event would be the Southern Negroes' own commonsense refusal to implement the law.

I know as well as does Mr. Sprigle of the ironic aspects, the contraditions and the individual humiliation and tragedies of segregation. In the most squalid slum area of my own little city our poorest whites live in the same dismal neighborhood with Negroes, and their ramshackle homes are indistinguishable in their poverty. It is in these despairing areas where the frictions are the greatest and the chance of explosive action more acute that public interest is least in evidence. When the American Legion holds its annual carnival, the chief attraction is one of those gaudy midways whose objective is to extract as much money as possible from the public for the least possible return. In that midway's cheap sideshows and fixed gambling concessions the white and Negro patrons are permitted to mingle indiscriminately while they throw their money away. The best food in our town is served in a restaurant-grocery for Negroes operated by an Italian. It is the favorite eating place of the white people, for whom tables are provided in the kitchen. Our "separate but equal" public facilities, as prescribed in the constitutions of the Southern states, are still rarely equal in fact. And we have Negroes in our town whose complexions are lighter than mine and who could and sometimes do move to distant places and there cross the color line.

Light-Skinned Negroes

It is the presence of these numerous light-skinned Negroes that is most frequently pointed out by the critics of segregation in the South. Mr. Sprigle used this device. The answer to him is a harsh one but it is true. The white man, particularly the white man of northern European and English origin, has rarely been interested in the inviolability of the women of those other races which he has conquered, colonized, exploited and almost invariably segregated, and to which he may some day pay the piper. He has been concerned only with keeping his own women inviolate to the others. And throughout all time, the women of culturally retarded, conquered or enslaved races and nations have been so used, as the histories of Spain, Greece and Italy, as well as Africa, show. I'm not saying that this is right but I do say that it is so. The basic point is that you can't legislate or deride segregation in the South out of existence. For 300 years, ever since the first Negroes were brought to America, they have been subject to legal segregation in the South. A deeply rooted folk pattern has resulted. It has been solidified by more than the assumption of racial superiority. The pressure of numbers has much to do with it. So does the widespread and inexplicable fear that the Negro desires and—in the absence of segregation—would somehow be able to merge biologically with a resisting white majority.

Most Favor Segregation

I repeat that as a matter of fact the Southern Negro, by and large, does not want an end to segregation in itself any more than does the Southern white man. The Negro in the South knows that discriminations, and worse, can and would multiply in such event. He knows that those things which he does want—the vote, educational opportunities and the rest—are more readily attainable in a South that is not aroused against Federal intervention in the field of segregation.

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As a symbol, the vote is more important to him than is anything else. And despite Mr. Sprigle's accounts of violence committed sporadically against would-be voters, he is getting the vote. The Negro voter was generally accepted, however grudgingly, in such states as Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina before the present dubiously inspired emphasis upon a Federal rights program. In the recent Democratic primary in South Carolina, 30,000 Negroes voted without incident. In each of the Mississippi elections of the past two summers between 5,000 and 10,000 Negroes voted, although Mississippi, with nearly 50 per cent Negro population, is the most adamant of the Southern states in its attitude toward unlimited Negro suffrage. And they are voting in Georgia and Arkansas and Louisiana and Florida in increasing numbers and against decreasing opposition.

What Will Vote Mean?

What the vote will mean to the Southern Negro, other than a symbol in his quest for citizenship, can't be determined now. Obviously, his support will in time be sought by rival political groups, and he will probably derive some economic benefits thereby. But the single factor of voting won't answer his or the South's problems. I doubt that the forlorn voters in the heavily Negro district in New York which Vito Marcantonio represents are helping either their country or themselves by sending him to Congress. Neither have the almost exclusively white voters of some Southern districts and states helped anything by electing those demagogues who have become falsely identified as representative of the whole South.

The question of the franchise goes deeper than that. The vote may in time insure what the vote should have as a prerequisite. That is an educated citizenry. The addition of four or five million Negro voters to the Southern rolls, or the addition of another seven or so million white votes through elimination of the poll taxes in the seven states which require them, won't in itself raise our political standards.

For this basic progress can come only through wider education, which in turn can be achieved only through increased income. If the Federal government is concerned with the plight of a racial minority, it should be concerned also with the general problems and predicaments of the area in which that minority principally dwells. In short, in addition to the journalistic "who, what, when and where" employed by Ray Sprigle, it should ask "why." There are directions which Federal action could properly and beneficially take in the South. In my last article tomorrow, I shall try to indicate these directions.

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A COURAGEOUS PUBLISHER

The two most famous visits to the South recently by men on legitimate business (that excludes Wallace) were those of a white Pittsburgh reporter and a Negro newspaper publisher.

The white man, Ray Sprigle, of The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, disguised as a Negro, wrote a crumby piece for his credulous and ignorant clientele telling them what they wanted to hear—that Southern Negroes were in bondage to sadistic white masters who missed their calling by not being guards at Buchenwald. Ignorant or careless papers printed Sprigle's cynical fabrications. Many of them are now sorry and are printing refutations, much to their credit. Advertiser

The Negro man was Davis Lee, publisher of The Newark (N. J.) Telegram and other papers. Lee's article was a spirited and compelling defense of the white Southerner's treatment of the Negro. He pungently made the point that the Negro was better off in the South because he knew where he stood, which he did not in the Pharisaic Northeast.

The Negro publisher has written another piece in defense of the South. It is notable and destined to receive widespread notice. Some excerpts:

Montgomery Ala.

> . . . Recently I wrote an editorial on the South and the civil rights program, and I gave my honest opinion to my readers. Not one Negro leader disagreed with my views until it was reprinted in over 100 outstanding white dailies and weeklies, then they hit the ceiling.
>
> I have been a Negro for 40 years. I am proud of my race. I have always been regarded as an outspoken fearless champion for right. Never in all my life have I been branded an Uncle Tom or called a "white man's n—." Fri. 9-3-48
>
> But because I pointed out that the civil rights program is not a solution to our problem, and that it would cause race riots in the South, and would retard the progress of our group, I have been criticized by many race agitators.
>
> However, I will continue to advise my people as I see it. I want to see Negroes

enjoy every right, every privilege and every opportunity enjoyed by any other race or nationality in this nation.

I am opposed to the civil rights program because I regard it as an invasion of personal liberty. Sure, I love my race, but I know plenty of members of it that I would not want in my home, would not want to sit down with in a restaurant or ride beside in a bus or train.

Why should I want to see a law passed to force other people to accept on an equal basis what I am not going to accept myself?

I have tremendous faith in the future achievements of my race, but the American Negro, and especially those in the South, will never reach the top in education, agriculture, politics or in the industrial and economic world without the aid and cooperation of the Southern white man. Certainly, we cannot afford to destroy this good will and genuine desire to help our race forge ahead.

The Negro has come a long way since emancipation, but he didn't do it alone, and he has a long way yet to go to take his rightful place in America as a citizen, an asset to his community and state, and not an economic ward or liability.

He must assume his citizenship responsibility by helping to maintain the institutions of his community just like other citizens.

Negroes have made great strides in the field of education, but despite all of the progress we have made, we haven't scratched the surface. There is entirely too much illiteracy, too much ignorance, too much superstition, and too much prejudice in our race.

The Southern whites are well aware of this; in fact, they understand the Negro's needs better than many Negroes themselves, and certainly better than some Northern whites who haven't had the contact or experience.

The Negro not only needs to be taught to read and write, but he needs to be taught to be proud of the fact that God made him black, and color is no barrier to success in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi any more than it is in New York.

The Northern Negro doesn't have the educational opportunities afforded Negroes in the South. It is true that Negroes can go to most of the schools and colleges with the whites. However, while these schools will accept a Negro as a student, very few of them will accept that same Negro as a teacher or instructor. A majority of the Negroes who desire to teach what they have learned up North have to go down South to get a job. The South not only trains the Negro, but gives him a job to use the training and knowledge he has acquired . . .

Well, I spend more time in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia than I do in New Jersey, my headquarters. I have not suffered Mr. Sprigle's experiences, I am not pretending to be a Negro, I am the real McCoy, and I would like for Mr. Sprigle to know that I am not ashamed to be a Negro in Georgia or Mississippi . . .

Two things are striking about this declaration by a New Jersey Negro publisher. One is that he is not ashamed to be a Negro. He has pride in himself and his race. He does not want to be taken in where he is not desired. He doesn't want anything from the white man beyond his rights as a citizen and his economic opportunity. For that kind of Negro, the white man, whatever his attitudes toward the Negro's advancement, cannot repress his generous respect.

The second striking fact is that this defense of the South by a Negro publisher is courage in the best tradition of the editorial page. He relies on Negro patrons for the prosperity of his publishing properties. He is being assailed by many of his own people for daring to speak his mind. Ironically, there are doubtless many Negroes born in the Northeast who are as ignorant of Southern conditions as the white people. This man Lee is willing to be branded an apostate by his own patrons and followers.

But in doing that Lee is not establishing a precedent. It is the duty of white people to remember that after the Civil War, the white man was aided in regaining control of state and local government by Negroes. These were Negroes placed in office during Reconstruction by the Yankee oppressors. Realizing the necessity of white rule, many of these Negroes aided the white restoration.

Tri. 9-3-48

The Negro senator from Mississippi, Hiram R. Revels, a barber and Union soldier, helped purge the carpet-baggers in 1875. A Negro congressman from South Carolina and a sailor in the Confederate Navy, Joseph Rainey, obstructed Reconstruction measures. Jonathan Wright, a justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court, signed the order that brought the Democrats back in 1877.

It is the duty of white people to remember such figures as these and Publisher Lee.

A Reply to 'M.C.H.'

Courir-Journa

"M. C. H." of Winchester, who wrote the letter headed, "The Segregation Question," is kidding no one but herself. In fact, she may not be kidding even herself. She may honestly be ignorant of the falseness of the statements she makes. In the first place, there is no democracy when there is segregation because of race.

Secondly, she does have something against Negro people" or she would not say, "But I do not wish to be confronted with the idea of my children going to college or school with them." If she has nothing against them, then what possible explanation can there be for this statement?

As for the suggestion that Giles Cooper and Miss Betty Ellis leave Kentucky if they do not like segregation, running away can never accomplish anything. These two at least have enough courage to try to help make a democracy in which we might live.

Louisville. Sat. 7 [illegible] WILLIAM H. BAUER.

Readers Debate Merits Of Civil Rights Laws And Segregation

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Sun. 5. 30-48

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Relative to your editorial captioned, "A Neglected Point In Civil Rights Laws," I see you are "still harping on my daughter," notwithstanding you have been set aright on this problem over and over again. I cite your own column in evidence. Did you happen to read the dissenting report of Dr. Douglas Freeman on this matter? Or the article reproduced from the Raleigh News and Observer? If so please review them and ponder a little more deeply their implications.

It is an elementary fact that any law, regardless of the loftiness of its aims, which does not meet with the approval of a substantial majority of those affected by it, is not only useless but positively harmful. Witness the National Prohibition Act. I am surprised you were naive enough to refer to this in your pontificial effusions referred to above.

This by the way: The real question is whether race relations will be better or worse for the passage of the laws undcr discussion. With the writer of the editorial, the chances of racial equality is likely largely an academic matter. Otherwise, a disertation largely devoted to idealism would have taken a turn in the direction of the practical effect of the passage of such laws on the part of the people most concerned.

If you were surrounded by hordes of ignorant Negroes, like certain portions of the South, you, doubtless would see the question from a different angle. A careful review of recent history will convince any fair-minded enquirer that race relationships have been greatly harmed by this agitation, leading to lawlessness that went unpunished and delaying by years needed betterment of the Negro condition.

It is still true, if trite, that fools rush in where angels fear to tread. You doubtless still favor the anti-lynching law in face of the fact that only one Negro was lynched in '47.

It reminds me of the old gag—"It's not the money, it's the principle of the thing."

Corydon, Ky. R. B. ALVES.

What the Negro Wants

Often in speaking with white friends about the so-called Negro problem and in regard to Noah J. Parsons' letter on "The Negro in the South." I am amazed at their lack of information concerning the failure of democracy in our regard. They, in turn, are amazed often to learn that the Negro is so badly and so generally ill-treated, since being a Negro, I do not rail and sweat and frown in anger. They seem vaguely to feel that things are not really so bad after all. And sometimes men of the best good will look at me and say, "Just what do you want?"

The Courier-Journal

It would seem wise then to set down clearly and plainly what I and 13,000,000 other American Negroes desire. The things that I shall enumerate are basic and non-controversial. They are the things any self-respecting citizen of the United States has a full and equal right to possess, regardless of color, race or creed.

Louisville Ky

Therefore, we want nothing not compatible with democracy and the Constitution, nothing not compatible with Christianity, nothing not compatible with sensitive, civilized living. We want simply economic opportunity, educational opportunity, decent housing, participation in government, fairness at law, normal courtesy and equality in public services.

I can see nothing wrong in wanting these things, things that are based upon the foundation of human dignity, and things that are just plain common sense. If so, wherein lies the wrong?

Sun.

In America there are 13,000,000 Negroes. We are men and women of good will, seeking good will from others. 5-30-48 ELMORE DUNLAP, Secretary,
Louisville. Youth in Action Club.

Fears Communist Control

Communism will eventually become master in these United States. Communism will become master because it thrives on lies, turmoil, persecutions and a glittering promise of an Utopian world where laborers don't labor and every one has an abundance of everything the heart yearns for. Communism will become master here because it is directed toward the laboring man, who has not time or energy to learn the truth of things as they are. The laboring man reads only pro-labor publications, or the daily press, which he holds is catering to capital. The labor unions are dominated by Moscow. In many major unions in America there is an executive, minor or major, who receives instructions from the Kremlin. And never in the history of America has the time been more ripe than now for Uncle Joe's entrance into command.

As the unions are organized, it is an easy matter for major strikes to be called simultaneously in all essential industries. A rail strike, coal strike, truckers' strike, communications strike (telephone, telegraph, radio) and then a strike in the printers' unions would completely enshroud this nation in a blanket of silence and anarchy. A few men in each union working together could do the necessary evil. Here and there a few patriotic Americans might have to be shot. But it would take place quickly. The masses would then hear the radios blaring, "Everyone remain where you are! Uncle Joe has saved America for you! Those who have too much soon won't have anything, and those who have nothing soon will have seven days of hard labor each week —for the first 'five-year plan'!" HARRY LONG.

Horse Cave, Ky.

Replies to Paul Robeson

Just recently you had an editorial on Paul Robeson anent his visit to Louisville and to our municipal university. In that article you state, "He is a great actor, a great singer, and because he is a Negro he knows bitterly about race relations. What he thinks and why he thinks it are as treasures to the inquiring mind."

The Courier Journal

I notice you call him a great actor and a great singer, but not a great American. Is that because he has constantly appeared at Communist-front rallies, spoken on platforms and at meetings with well known Communists and mouthed the venomous atheistic philosophy of the Kremlin? That same day Mr. Robeson said, "America faces no danger from an upheaval of the left, but all liberals stand in danger because the American Fascists would lead us into war and beat our brains out the next day."

He also said, "It's awfully hard to pick up men like Harriman, Forrestal and Dulles. These men happen to be the U. S. Government and represent the great monopoly interests which would welcome war." I wonder how many Americans think that Harriman, Forrestal and Dulles are Fascists? I know this for sure: The majority of sensible thinking men believe these three men to be good Americans and have shown what they think of Robeson, Wallace and their Communist comrades. Actually what is a Fascist? To Robeson, Wallace and the Kremlin, a Fascist is anyone who opposes them. If Robeson is sincere, then he has been duped and fooled by the Communists like so many of his race.

Robeson also says, "Without Wallace we might be at war." I'll go him one better. With Wallace we probably would be chanting the Volga Boat Song, and instead of Harry Truman stalking around his new balcony, Gromyko and Molotov, the obstructionists, would be entrenched there. GEORGE W. LEAHY.

Louisville.

Louisville Ky

The Sermon On the Mount

If in reality the United States foreign policy is built around the Sermon On the Mount, as President Truman proceeded to inform the 400 Catholic priests, then he should be delighted to make it known to the entire world. For that sermon, preached by our Blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, was the greatest sermon ever preached to man. It was the loving holy spirit of God, glorified, magnified, sanctified, and multiplied, but not crucified, as President Truman did, in closing the door to the peace conference with Russia, first to Molotov and second to Stalin.

Sun. 5-30-48

No that was by no means the spirit of the Sermon On the Mount. Neither was it the spirit of love thy neighbor as thyself. Remember, Mr. President, God is no respecter of persons, and that applies to Presidents, kings, and rulers of nations, the same as coal-cart drivers, thank the Lord. Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. B. A. REED.

Bondville, Ky.

Institute Finds Human Relations Here Below Par; Blames Segregation, General Apathy, Prejudice

Courier Journal - June 11-14-48 - Louisville Ky

(38) Ky

Discussions Close Meeting At Halleck Hall

Human relations in Louisville are not what they should be.

That is the conclusion reported by one of six discussion groups at the second and final session of the Human Relations Institute yesterday at Halleck Hall. The institute was sponsored by the Louisville Education Association and the educational organizations committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

According to this particular discussion group, the reasons for unsatisfactory human relations here are: 1, the segregation of racial and religious groups; 2, the prejudices passed on by parents to their children; 3, the refusal of some teachers to search out and report the facts about racial and religious differences, and 4, a general apathy toward the whole problem of improving human relations.

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The institute is composed of about 100 educators, parents, clergymen, and civic leaders. Among the group leaders were Dr. Robert A. Warner and Dr. George Muench of the University of Louisville.

The group studying individual relationships concluded that one of the reasons for prejudice on the part of children is a feeling of insecurity. A child who feels insecure also feels inferior, the group said, and thus the child uses community prejudice to compensate for the feeling of personal inadequacy.

Concerning school curriculum, another group reported its opinion that teachers need more training in the improvement of human relations.

Two other groups pointed to the need for co-operation among social, economic, and religious groups and the recognition by the people of the interdependence between all groups in a community.

The group discussing the causes and effects of prejudice concluded that more community leaders ought to attack the causes of prejudice rather than attempt to modify its effects.

Concede New Jersey Editor Has A Half Million Readers

The Nashville Globe

Fri 9-10-48

(38)

Nashville, Tenn.

Dailies Also Glorify Colored Man's Fiction Story About Negro In South; Findings Of Noted British Economist Refute All Lee Said

Many a comment was heard the past week-end on an article carried in the Nashville Tennessean, which appeared designed to refute one that appears in the September Negro Digest. The general subject of the article in the Tennessean and the one in the Negro Digest were about the same, "The Negro's Opportunity for Advancement in the South," might well have served as the topic for the pro and con discussion. The headlines over the article in the Friday, September 4 article in the Nashville Tennessean were as follows: "Northern Negro Editor says: WHAT A NEGRO WANTS TO DO HE CAN DO IN THE SOUTH; New Jersey Practices More Discrimination Hampering Colored Than Any Southern State, Despite Boasts of Civil Rights.

It is stated that the Tennessean article was reproduced from the Atlanta Journal and was written by Morgan Blake "Southern sports authority and eminent Atlanta churchman." Mr. Blake gave wide circulation to the claim made by one Davis Lee, Negro publisher of the Telegram of Newark, N. J., who in Mr. Blake's opinion, wrote a remarkable editorial on the race question in the South. Mr. Blake then takes Davis Lee's word for it and informs the world that:

"His (Lee's) paper has 500,000 (yes, five hundred thousand) Negro readers in the South."

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Before analyzing what Davis Lee says on the "race question" there was general agreement among persons acquainted with the Negro press and the circulation of its papers, that Davis Lee is some sort of a champion prevaricator if he says he has a paper with five hundred thousand readers in the South. The disposition of local realists to attach importance to what Lee says in the remainder of the editorial that struck the fancy of Morgan Blake, the Atlanta sports authority and churchman, is affected by his "whopper" about the circulation of the "Telegram" in the South.

It is pointed out that Lee is claiming a number of readers that is about twice the number of subscribers the famed Pittsburgh Courier has. Here in Nashville, the "Telegram" does not circulate, it appears, as it could not be found on any of the local news stands.

According to Davis Lee, Negroes spend millions of dollars trying to convince "white people we are as good as they are, that we are equal." He does not, it appears, go further, thus suggesting that he personally does not feel any such "goodness" or equality. Then he proceeds to tell us that Joe Louis "is not looked upon as a Negro, but the greatest fighter of all time, loved and admired by whites in South Carolina as much as by those in Michigan"—this despite the fact that Joe Louis makes his home in Michigan and has made a habit of staying away from his white friends in South Carolina. At least Joe has never staged an inter-racial boxing match in South Carolina or elsewhere in the South.

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Commentators on the "line" that what a Negro wants to do he can do in the South, make the following observations about some well known Negroes nor more or less in the lime light:

Oscar DePriest and Arthur W. Mitchell of Alabama wanted to be United States congressmen. What chance did they have to gratify their ambitions in Alabama? Or Congressman William Dawson to get elected in his native Georgia?

Joe Louis, in due course, wanted to be heavyweight champion of the world and to contest for the honor against the ruling white champion. What chance did Joe have to contest for the championship down home in Alabama?

Jackie Robinson, in the process of time, wanted to display his talents as a baseball star in the Big League. What chance did he have to do it had he remained a citizen of his native state of Georgia; that is make the grade by first showing what he could do as a player for the Atlanta Crackers?

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President Truman has appointed Attorney Mollison of Chicago as a Federal Judge in New York. What chance did Mr. Mollison have to merit, by his political activities in the Democratic Party of his home state of Mississippi, such an appointment.

Since the establishment of the State Commission Against Discrimination and the enactment of anti-discrimination laws in New York state, both under the administration of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, a college-trained colored woman has become the Secretary of Labor in the Dewey cabinet and many colored girls, among other things are switchboard operators for the telephone company. Where in the South do similar conditions exist?

Davis Lee points out that some Negroes are doing a prosperous undertaking business right in the heart of the South. Surely he does not contend that colored undertakers are not doing just as well in the North.

Anybody who is disposed to ignore the Biblical admonition that "Man cannot live by bread alone," can agree that Lee's catalogue of successful business enterprises owned by a few Negroes in the South looks impressive. But Negro business enterprises, built up by Negroes in the North in recent years, are just as impressive. Three million Negroes did not flee the South during the past 35 years because there were no opportunities to engage in the business among their people.

Even Mr. Blake, himself, is not as enthusiastic as Davis Lee the Northern Negro editor" about the multipolicity of things Negroes can do in the South. Here is what he says after predicting that there will be a lot of white people of the South "who will pat themselves on the back on reading this article:

"But the effect of this editorial, says Morgan Blake, "should be to inspire the white people of the South to do more and more to give the minority race in this section an opportunity to help themselves to a better way of life. All decent people in the South know we have not done what we ought to have done. The rise of the Negro race from slavery in the past 75 years has been a remarkable achievement. They have achieved in spite of the eternal efforts of the professional demagogues and politicians who have tried to keep the iron heel on their necks."

With the professional demagogues still in the saddle and riding high, wide and handsome, Mr. Blake, as well as all other intelligent Southerners, know that it is stretching the blanket, far too far, to say that "What the Negro wants to do he can do in the South." The demagogues are keeping the better element of the South, both white and colored, from doing what they want to do to show to the world that the South is as civilized as any ither section and will prove it when the section can get from under the yoke of Dixie Demagogues, the hirelings of Big Business rascals of the North, who keep the "race issue" alive so they can foist on the South an economic system of high prices and low wages.

What Eminent Writers Say:

It is this rule of the Dixie Demagogue which enables the world's most eminent writers to make big money revealing the plight of the Negro south of the Mason and Dixon line. One such is Harold J. Laski, outstanding British economist. Wide publication of what Mr. Laski says in his book, "The American Democracy," is a much better service for the daily, press of the South to render than shouting and praising the Lord over the ignorant and irresponsible editorilizing of Davis Lee and his ilk. The Negro Digest for September has a condensation of Mr. Laski's book. Here is one quotation from what the British economist says:

"Nothing in the evidence suggests a biological inferiority in the Negro as compared with the white man. When the barriers are down, his faculties are capable of making the same kind of contribution to civilized life as the white man.

"But the fact is that he is oppressed and repulsed at every turn. If he asserts his rights: he is arrogant; if he accepts humiliation, he is servile. Whether it be education or health, the place where he lives or the place where he works, whether it is justice in the courts or justice in the legislature, the assumptions of Southern action are destructive of the basis upon which the Negro can hope for fulfilment as a human being.

"There is no vocation in which he does not suffer from being a Negro; there is no single environment in which he can hope, quite simply, to give expression to his own personality. Even so tolerant and humane a president as Franklin Roosevelt hardly dared do more than pay occasional verbal homage to the Negro claim to be treated as a rational human being. . . .

"The only effective protection the Negro has lies in the fact that the peculiar psychology of the South has not been able, in any comprehensive way, to penetrate other areas of the United States."

"This is not to say that he is not victimized politically, socially, and economically outside the South; he is victimized in ways that are often conscious and shameful. But the victimization in the North has neither the universality nor the intensity of Southern victimization.

Fri 9-10-48

"There is not the same continuous and determined effort to use the power of the state to keep the Negro from improving his position. There is not the same fantastic expectation that the Negro will be content, and ought to be content, to accept a status of permanent inferiority. There is not the same shadow of contingent disaster hanging over Negro life whenever, in the South, it challenges the mores imposed by Southern idea."

What the civilized world will think regarding the Negro's opportunity in the South and North very plainly, will be governed more by what noted figures like Harold J. Laski and Dr. Gunnard Myrdal, author of "The American Dilemma" say than by such self-serving "selling talks" as Davis Lee inflicts upon the Siuth's unsuspecting daily newspapers.

Davis Lee Espied

Light house & Informer

Columbia, South Carolina

Davis Lee, editor and publisher of The (Newark, N. J. Telegram, whose editorial attack on Negroes and their conduct and liberal northerners on him almost unanimous denunciation by the Negro press and conversely, plaudits from Dixiecrats, was spied riding about Columbia Monday.

In his Chrysler town car with him were apparently his wife and three or four children.

Sun 12-12-48

A reporter later discovered copies of The Telegram at some places in Columbia and assumed that the editor was around to collect from agents, as he has been reported doing in this and neighboring states for some time.

A copy of the newspaper, the Dec. 5 edition, carries 12 pages in tabloid, with eight of these given entirely to sexy, scandalous and gossipy reports on Negroes, under the guise of a character called "The Shadow." Several cities and towns in South Carolina are "covered" under the column, including Columbia, and here and there at the end of columns, readers are urged to send their gossips to the newspaper for publication.

"SOUTH CAROLINA" EDITION

The edition carries a "South Carolian Edition" ear on the front page, which also carries a two column editorial discussion by the editor, furthering his contentions on the north and south and what he believes to be the opinions of Negroes.

Sun 12-12-48

Two of three front page pictures show Dr. Ralph W. Sparks, his wife and a nurse, at work in Darlington. The edition carries exactly 14 news stories, including the one on page one, while 5 towns are listed under the gossip column.

Whether or not Lee is residing in South Carolina could not be learned but his frequent trips into the State and into neighboring states suggest strongly that he spends little time in Newark, here the paper is supposed to be published.

REPORT ON DAVIS LEE

The Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

(38)

Davis Lee is the Newark N. J., Negro publisher whose defense of Southern segregation was reprinted in scores and scores of Southern dailies. We carried an editorial on him.. "A Courageous Publisher." Comes now a bulletin of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association which detracts a good deal from the Negro publisher's repute.

The S. N. P. A. bulletin says: ". . . Inquiries were made concerning Davis Lee and his newspaper, The Telegram, A memorandum sent us by an editor follows:

"'Davis Lee publishes an 8-page, weekly tabloid called The Telegram . . . It is definitely a scandal sheet with sexy pictures on Pg. 1 and the usual overplay of suppression of Negroes inside. About 5 of the 8 pages are given over exclusively to a department called The Shadow in which it prints any scandal it can get from its readers about Negroes in various parts of the East . . . Legitimate Negro groups say they do not even send him releases because he twists them seeking scandal.'"

Never having seen Lee's paper and knowing nothing of the man, The Advertiser is incompetent to reply to this. But whatever the case, this much appears unchallengeable. What Lee wrote about the Negro in the South and his destinies was substantially a re-broadcast of the wisdom of Booker T. Washington. What he wrote of the South and eastern hypocrisy is the truth. The tone was not that of a scandal sheet.

Adv 9-22-48

Still impressive to us is the fact that Lee's subscribers are Negroes, most of them eastern Negroes. What Lee wrote was a red flag in their faces. Presumably he suffered a business reverse. That doesn't sound like a scandalmonger. We wish we knew more.

FOLKS NEGRO EDITOR

(38)

From The Birmingham World

The Citizen

Feb 9-4-48

David Lee, who has worked on a number of Negro news papers and who, confessedly, has been causas. has become the white associated with any number o folk's Negro editor.

The Birmingham Post, arden supporter of the Dixiecrats, in an editorial Friday, August 20, said 'it takes real courage for a Negro to speak out against the untruths and half-truths which are so damaging to inter-racial harmony and progress." Those quoted lines were said in praise of Lee who blamed the "trouble" in the South on "dumb ignorant whites."

Tuscaloosa Ala

(38)

Today in the labor movement in the South, the working class white people as announced by organized labor, are for most part opposing the Dixiecrats and porting the ticket of the al Democratic Party. Th

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ticularly true in Alabama.

Wrongs in New Jersey do not excuse wrongs in Alabama.

Unlike The Birmingham Post who says "We do not know this New Jersey editor (Lee)," the Birmingham World knows him. Yet the Post commends him for the soundness of hie view." Lee has been in Birmingham covering conventions. That was a few years ago. It would be interesting to see how the Post would react to what he wrote then.

Post 7-?-48

It does not take courage for a white newspaper to praise a journalist like Lee.

More On The Davis Lee View

The Lighthouse

Sun 9-12-48

(38)

Editor Davis Lee of the Newark Telegram dropped by during the week to leave several complete copies of his editorial of July 16, which has provoked much criticism, and also to leave some exceptions to views previously expressed by this newspaper.

The exceptions taken by Mr. Lee are that he believes we intended a personal attack against him, rather than confining discussion to the views he expresed. Further, he declares that while he was involved in a libel suit (criminal) at Savannah in 1940, he managed not to be jailed and did not mistreat a bondsman in the case.

Since these matters are petty and are of no concern, we simply take his word for it and close discussion on them.

However, we do yet say that his own departure from the publishing business in Savannah, is in conflict with his present assertion that the South is bountiful in business opportunity for Negroes.

Columbia S.C.

We hold that Mr. Lee has soured on his people and now considers them worthless, perhaps because they haven't responded as he has wanted them to. And this discredits his opinions on the race. Surely, and it is elementary knowledge among all who have specialized in the race issue, the sledding is tough but it isn't so tough that one has to denounce his people.

Interracial Picnics

(38)

Negroes interested in the interracial picnic in a Louisville park seemingly have not read or heeded the advice of Davis Lee. His plan to eliminate racial prejudice is the wisest policy for Negroes to follow.

Louisville Defender

Mr. Lee wrote, "The entire race problem in America is wrong. Our approach is wrong. We spend all our energies and spend millions of dollars trying to convince white people that we are as good as they are, that we are an equal. Our fight for recognition, justice, civil rights, and equality, should be carried on within the race. Our present program of threats and agitation makes enemies out of our friends."

Sep 9-4-48

Louisville Ky

Passage of civil-rights legislation or repeal of Jim Crow restrictions will not blot out the color line in the minds of men regardless of race—white, black, red or yellow. Any civil rights law will be useless until people more fully pattern their lives in accord with the Ten Commandments, the true basis of law.

As He Found It

By DAVIS LEE

Publisher of The Newark Telegram,
a weekly Negro newspaper

The Advertiser

I HAVE just returned from an extensive tour of the South. In addition to meeting and talking with our agents and distributors who get our newspapers out to more than 50,000 readers in the South, I met both Negroes and whites in the urban and rural centers.

Because of these personal observations, studies and contacts, I feel that I can speak with some degree of authority. I am certainly in a better position to voice an opinion than the Negro leader who occupies a suite in downtown New York and bases his opinions on the South from the distorted stories he reads in the Negro Press and Daily Worker.

Adv 8-25-48

The racial lines in the South are so clearly drawn and defined there can be no confusion. When I am in Virginia or South Carolina I don't wonder if I will be served if I walk into a white restaurant. I know the score. However, I have walked into several right here in New Jersey where we have a civil rights law, and have been refused service.

Montgomery Ala

The whites in the South stay with their own and the Negroes do likewise. This one fact has been the economic salvation of the Negro in the South. Atlanta, Ga., compares favorably with Newark in size and population. Negroes there own and control millions of dollars worth of business. All the Negro business in New Jersey will not amount to as much as our race has in one city in Georgia. This is also true in South Carolina and Virginia.

New Jersey today boasts of more civil rights legislation than any other state in the Union, and state government itself practices more discrimination than Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina or Georgia. New Jersey employs one Negro in the Motor Vehicle Department. All of the states above mentioned employ plenty.

No matter what a Negro wants to do, he can do it in the South In Spartanburg, S. C., Ernest Collins, a young Negro, operates a large funeral home, a taxicab business, a filling station, grocery store, has several buses, runs a large farm and a night club.

COLLINS couldn't do all that in New Jersey or New York. The only bus lines operated by Negroes are in the South. The Safe Bus Company in Winston-Salem, N. C., owns and operates over a hundred. If a Negro in New Jersey or New York had the money and attempted to obtain a franchise to operate a line he would not only be turned down, but he would be lucky if he didn't get a bullet in the back.

Negroes and whites get along much better together in the South than northern agitators would have you believe. Of course I know that there are some sore spots down there, and we have them up here also. But it is not as bad as it is painted. The trouble in the South stems from dumb ignorant whites and Negroes, not from the intelligent, better class elements of the two races.

Adv 8-25-48

The attitude of the Southerners toward our race is a natural psychological reaction, and aftermath of the War Between the States. Negroes were the properties of these people. They were not the peers, and were not even considered human in the true sense. The whole economy of the South was built around slavery The South was forced by bloodshed and much harm to its pride, to give up slavery. Over night these slaves became full fledged American citizens enjoying the same rights as their former owners.

CERTAINLY you couldn't expect the South to forget this in 75 or even 150 years. That feeling has passed from one generation to another, but it is not one of hatred for the Negro. The South just doesn't believe that the Negro has grown up. No section of the country has made more progress in finding a workable solution to the Negro problem than the South. Naturally southerners are resentful when the North attempts to ram a civil rights program down their throats.

I have pointed out dozens of editorials that the white people of this country are not only our friends, but they want to see us get ahead as a race. As a matter of fact, we are more prejudiced than those whom we accuse of being prejudiced.

Adv 8-25-48

The entire race problem in America is wrong. Our approach is wrong. We expend millions of dollars trying to convince white people that we are as good as they are, that we are an equal. Joe Louis is not looked upon as a Negro but the greatest fighter of all time, loved and admired by whites in South Carolina as much as by those in Michigan. He convinced the world, not by propaganda and agitation, but by demonstration.

Our fight for recognition, justice, civil rights and equality, should be carried on within the race. Let us demonstrate to the world by our living standards, our conduct, our ability and intelligence that we are the equal of any man, and when we shall have done this the entire world, including the South, will accept us on our terms. Our present program of threats and agitation makes enemies out of our friends.

A Negro Assays Civil Rights

Commercial Appeal

(From The Alexandria, Va., Gazette)

IT IS unfortunate that most of the news discussing race relations comes from professional agitators who have, or think they have, something to gain from creating animostity while talking rabidly about discrimination and, in the same voice, good will.

Memphis Tenn

As a publisher of a newspaper with a large circulation and a corresponding influence, Davis Lee, negro publisher of the Telegram, of Newark, N. J., which has some 500,000 negro readers in the Southern states, grew less willing to accept the preachments of agitators concerning racial relations in the South. He decided to do a bit of investigating personally. Last Sunday he reported to his readers in a comprehensive article on the editorial page. Some excerpts which reflect his objective approach to the problem and provide sound counsel were called to our attention by the Bedford Democrat, which also was impressed by Publisher Lee. Keeping in mind that the comment is that of a distinguished champion of negro advancement, and that it was printed in New Jersey, the Telegram editorial takes on added significance.

"I HAVE just returned from an extensive tour of the South. In addition to meeting and talking with our agents and distributors who get our newspapers out to the more than 500,000 readers in the South, I met both negroes and whites in the urban and rural centers.

Mon 8-16-48

"Because of these personal observations, studies and contacts, I feel that I can speak with some degree of authority. I am certainly in a better position to voice an opinion than the negro leader who occupies a suite in downtown New York and bases his opinions on the South from the distorted stories he reads in the negro press and in the Daily Worker.

"The racial lines in the South are so clearly drawn and defined there can be no confusion. When I am in Virginia or South Carolina I don't wonder if I will be served if I walk into a white restaurant. I know the score. However, I have walked into several right here in New Jersey where we have a civil-rights law, and have been refused service.

"The whites in the South stay with their own and the negroes do likewise. This one fact has been the economic salvation of the negro in the South. Atlanta, Ga., compare favorably with Newark in size and population. Negroes there own and control millions of dollars' worth of business. All of the negro business in New Jersey will not amount to as much as our race has in one city in Georgia. This is also true in South Carolina and Virginia.

"NEW JERSEY today boasts of more civil-rights legislation than any other state in the Union, and state government itself practices more discrimination than Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia. New Jersey employs one negro in the motor vehicle department. All of the states above-mentioned employ plenty.

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"No matter what a negro wants to do, he can do it in the South. In Spartanburg, S. C., Ernest Collins, a young negro, operates a large funeral home, a taxicab business, a filling station, grocery store, has several buses, runs a large farm and a night club.

"Collins couldn't do all that in New Jersey or New York. The only bus line operated by negroes is in the South. The Safe Bus Co in Winston-Salem, N. C., owns and operates over a hundred. If a negro in New Jersey or New York had the money and attempted to obtain a franchise to operate a line he would not only be turned down, but he would be lucky if he didn't get a bullet in the back.

"The attitude of the Southerners toward our race is a natural psychological reaction and aftermath of the Civil War. Negroes were the properties of these people.

"Certainly you could not expect the South to forget this in 75 or even a hundred and fifty years. That feeling has passed from one generation to another, but it is not one of hatred for the negro. The South just doesn't believe that the negro has grown up. No section of the country has made more progress in finding a workable solution to the negro problem than the South. Naturally Southerners are resentful when the North attempts to ram a civil-rights program down their throats.

"The entire race program in America is wrong. We expend all our energies, and spend millions of dollars trying to convince white people that we are as good as they are that we are an equal. Joe Louis is not looked upon as a negro but the greatest fighter of all time, loved and admired by whites in South Carolina as much as by those in Michigan. He convinced the world, not by propaganda and agitation, but by demonstration.

Mon 8-16-48

"OUR FIGHT for recognition, justice, civil rights and equality, should be carried on within the race. Let us demonstrate to the world by our living standards, our conduct, our ability and intelligence that we are the equal of any man, and when we shall have done this the entire world, including the South, will accept us on our terms. Our present program of threats and agitation makes enemies out of our friends."

The findings of Publisher Lee are just what any well-informed Southerner, white or colored, has known all along. The only difference is that Publisher Lee has chosen to state plainly facts which agitation distorts, and which any negro leader of lesser standing could not declare without subjecting himself to vituperation and charges of being "a white man's negro."

8-16-48

Both white and colored people of the Nation must come to understand, and quickly, that much of the agitation attempting to break up their friendship and cordial relations is inspired by persons at home and abroad who have no interest whatever in seeing Southern whites and negroes march toward a firmer economic base and to higher standards of living for both races.

ANOTHER NEGRO EDITOR HAS PRAISE FOR SOUTH

Commercial Appeal

Tues 8-17-48

Altantan Asserts New Jersey Report 'About Right'

ATLANTA, Aug. 16.—(INS)—The negro editor of a Newark, N. J., newspaper who praised Southern treatment of his race, including even segregation, was termed "just about right" Monday by the editor of the Atlanta Daily World, leading Southern negro paper.

In a letter to white editors, Davis Lee, the Newark newspaper man, lashed out at the "hypocrisy" of Northern society. He deplored the lack of economic opportunity for the negro race outside of the South.

Memphis Tenn

C. A. Scott, editor of the Daily World, said that he agreed with much that Lee said. But he does "not believe the end of segregation would mean the finish of economic advancement in the South for the negro.

He said that he knew Northerners were often guilty of "speaking but not feeling."

Scott explained that he was supporting the Civil Rights program primarily to obtain greater legal protection for his race. In his opinion, such things as segregation and the FEPC "are not urgent. They'll work themselves out in time."

They Might Have First Checked

(From The Lighthouse And Informer)

Daily Mail

To Governor Thurmond and the several daily newspapers which have, in the past two weeks, quoted the utterances of one Davis Lee, now editor of The Newark (N. J.) Telegram, we suggest they check on the gentleman. In fact, if they had checked first they would have avoided the reddened faces they would have, after getting the case of the man.

Thur 8-19-48

Among the other things they'll find will be the fact that from about 1938 to 1940, Lee published the defunct Savannah Journal, having come down from the north to do some of the bountiful business he now says exists in the South. But Lee failed so miserably that his departure from Savannah was such as to preclude any inclination of his, now to return. In fact, the gentleman ran out on a bondsman who had bailed him out of jail on a criminal libel charge, which was the climax to a two year career in which he had type-whipped southern whites and Negroes.

Another thing they would discover is that Lee tells a whopping tale when he claims 500,000 'readers in the South' for his sheet, to which he refers as a "scandal sheet." His staggering claimed circulation is twice that of the world's most widely read Negro newspaper, The Pittsburgh Courier. The figure is typical only of Lee's wild imagination.

If Governor Thurmond and the Dixiecrats wish to impress southern Negroes with the thinking of Negroes they would do well to quote some other person, one for whom there is respect and esteem among Negroes. Lee has neither. He hasn't even recognition from most newspapers published by Negroes, as his is considered the 'regrettable' type of Negro journalism, if the word "journalism" can be applied.

While the alludes to the "distorted" stories about the white South in Negro newspapers, his worshippers' eyes would pop out if they could but read some of the views he wrote eight years ago in the Savannah Journal. Moreover, he still clings to the Negro press for his living, a press which doesn't want nor recognize him.

This particular editorial of course won't make the Congressional Record; we hope it doesn't and do not write it for that purpose. We do feel though that white people sometimes commit monstrous blunders by clinging to words of a Negro they know nothing about. Negroes in South Carolina and Georgia know Davis Lee. Ask them and what they'll say will not be printable; and they will be speaking from experiences of almost ten years ago.

Lee Draws Mississippi Ire

The Lighthouse 10-29-48

Columbia S.C.

By way of The Jackson (Miss.) Advocate, and its truculent editor Percy Greene, we note that editor Davis Lee of The Newark, N. J. Telegram, whose July writings were so delicious to candidates J. Strom Thurmond and Fielding L. Wright, wasn't "a-tall" welcomed in Jackson last week.

Editor Green, by way of welcome, alluded to the gentleman as being an "accommodating Negro," which in plain words means being a stooge for the white interests.

The Noonday Luncheon Club in Jackson called a special meeting and invited Mr. Lee to be present but Mr. Lee declined, just as he has declined an invitation to meet with Negroes in Columbia and other places since his sudden projection into the minds of white southerners. Instead, The Advocate said, he "headed for the big house," presumably the abode of "boss" Fielding Wright.

And from here, we propose that Governor Wright keep him in his abode. There, it is safer to his person and Negroes and honest-minded whites are safer in the efforts to effect decency and fair play in the South.

More On The Davis Lee View

Lighthouse Informer

Sun 9-12-48

Columbia S.C.

Editor Davis Lee of the Newark Telegram dropped by during the week to leave several complete copies of his editorial of July 16, which has provoked much criticism, and also to leave some exceptions to views previously expressed by this newspaper.

The exceptions taken by Mr. Lee are that he believes we intended a personal attack against him, rather than con fining discussion to the views he expresed. Further, he declares that while he was involved in a libel suit (criminal) at Savannah in 1940, he managed not to be jailed and did not mistreat a bondsman in the case.

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However, we do yet say that his own departure from the publishing business in Savannah, is in conflict with his present assertion that the South is bountiful in business opportunity for Negroes.

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We hold that Mr. Lee has soured on his people and now considers them worthless, perhaps because they haven't responded as he has wanted them to. And this discredits his opinions on the race. Surely, and it is elementary knowledge among all who have specialized in the race issue, the sledding is tough but it isn't so tough that one has to denounce his people.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Davis Lee

The Advertiser

Letters to the editor must carry complete name and street address of the writer, though pen names may be used at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words are given preference. All letters may be cut.

'It's Definitely A Scandal Sheet'

Thur 10-7-48

Montgomery Ala.

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER: Just read your editorial, "Note On Davis Lee." That was amusing. It appears that some of the advocates of civil rights have been able to reach the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association in an effort to soften the impact of the truths as contained in my editorial.

I have never published an eight-page tabloid. We publish 12 pages, sometimes 16 pages. The paper is circulated from Maine to Florida in nine editions. We go West as far as the state of Ohio. I have been in the newspaper game 21 years. Was one of the editors of The Afro-Ameican Newspapers for a number of years; founded The New Jersey Afro-American, owned by the same corporation. Was also one of the editors of The Pittsburgh Courier. Resigned to start The Telegram.

The Telegram is four years old. It was intended to be, and is definitely a scandal sheet which accounts for its large circulation. Most of the Negro publishers in this section are jealous of our circulation and never pass up an opportunity to take a crack at me because of my editorial policy.

I am not the editor of the paper—I am the publisher. My editor is one of the most outstanding Negro women in journalism. Just seven months ago I was given an award by the state of New Jersey for outstanding service rendered the state and its citizens through my hard-hitting editorials. Two weeks ago Mayor Vincent J. Murphy, of Newark, honored me with an appointment to an important committee.

A few weeks ago I held up a $30,000 state appropriation for the operation of a civil rights commission, headed and staffed by Negroes. I exposed the inner workings of the commission—showed that some of the Negroes actually worked elsewhere and only went to the state maintained office to pick up their pay check. I took the matter directly to the governor and held up the pay checks and dropped the whole mess into the lap of the legislature.

The manager of one of the other local Negro papers (there are four here) was on the payroll. Don't you think this didn't stir up a lot of bitterness among the Negroes. Leading Negroes took the position that if those seven or eight Negroes were smart enough to get $30,000 annually out of the white people, that I should have kept quiet.

Eight months ago the white state military heads summoned me to the Capitol to discuss setting up the National Guard. Negroes throughout New Jersey opposed the move on the grounds of segregation. The Federal government had ear-marked $600,000 for the New Jersey Negro unit, I went to bat for the immediate recruitment. Mass meetings were held throughout the state by the NAACP, Negro churches, unions, etc. I stood them all off and we organized the guard with full strength ahead of schedule.

If you doubt what I am telling you, write to General Clifford Powell, commanding general of the New Jersey National Guard, Trenton, New Jersey. Incidentally, I just received a letter from the general this morning inviting me as his guest to a military ball next week.

My fight is with my own people. I get along with white people throughout this nation but I have to fight Negroes like hell to get them to do right. You will find inclosed a clipping from the current Chicago Defender about that hospital situation in your city. You see how Negro newspapers create bitterness and unrest among the Negro masses. My paper seeks to build good will, and to force Negroes to be good citizens. . . .

Thur 10-7-48

DAVIS LEE.

"Still Impressive To Us"

World Atlanta Ga.

(From BIRMINGHAM WORLD)

38

The respectable Montgomery Advertiser, in an editorial September 22, 1948, said that despite a report by The Southern Newspaper Publishers Association revealing that one Davis Lee, editor of the Newark (N. J.) Telegram, published "definitely a scandal sheet" what "Lee wrote about the Negro in the South and his destinies". . .is "Still impressive to us."

Sat. 10-2-48

It is surprising to find such an attitude on the part of a responsible newspaper like The Advertiser. The Southern Regional Council, of Atlanta, Georgia, in its report released the past weekend recommends a vastly different approach than that of Davis.

The S.N.P.A. bulletin probably has not said as much as it found, or could find, about Mr. Lee is not representative of the substantial Negro press nor the leadership of his racial group.

In linking the name of Lee in the same sentence, to say nothing of the same historical bracket with that of Booker T. Washington, does Mr. Washington a grave and irreparable injustice. We are surprised to find that The Advertiser, which ought to know better, saying that Lee "re-broadcast" the wisdom of Mr. Washington, Lee is apparently making money by fooling people like the editorial writer of The Advertiser.

Here is The Advertiser editorial:

REPORT ON DAVIS LEE

10-2-48

Davis Lee is the Newark, N. J., Negro publisher whose defense of Southern segregation was reprinted in scores and scores of Southern dailies. We carried an editorial on him, "A Courageous Publisher." Comes now a bulletin of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association which detracts a good deal from the Negro publisher's repute.

38

The S.N.P.A. bulletin says:

". . .Inquiries were made concerning Davis Lee and his newspaper, The Telegram. A memorandum sent us by an editor follows:

"'Davis Lee publishes an 8-page, weekly tabloid called The Telegram. . . It is definitely a scandal sheet with sexy pictures on Pg. 1 and the usual overplay of suppression of Negroes inside. About 5 of the 8 pages are given over exclusively to a department called The Shadow in which it prints any scandal it can get from its readers about Negroes in various parts of the East . . , Legitimate Negro groups say they do not even send him releases because he twists them seeking scandal.'"

10-2-48

Never having seen Lee's paper and knowing nothing of the man, The Advertiser is incompetent to reply to this. But whatever the case, this much appears unchallengable. What Lee wrote about the Negro in the South and his destinies was substantially a re-broadcast of the wisdom of Booker T. Washington. What he wrote of the South and eastern hypocrisy is the truth. The tone was not that of a scandal sheet.

Still impressive to us is the fact that Lee's subscribers are Negroes, most of them eastern Negroes. What Lee wrote was a red flag in their faces. Presumably he suffered a business reverse. That doesn't sound like a scandalmonger. We wish we knew more.

Study Of Racial Prejudice In A Michigan Town

Columbia Record

Tue 8-31-48

Racial prejudice, of course, isn't a Southern disease. It is as American as the Declaration of Independence although it conflicts with Thomas Jefferson's high-flying phrases. But it isn't confined to America. It is generated wherever two races exist side by side and compete with each other.

There has been a tendency on the part of students of the problem to conclude that prejudice increases in proportion to the number of the minority race. There is or there used to be less prejudice against the Negro in California for example than in South Carolina and less prejudice against the Chinese and Japanese in South Carolina than in California.

Columbia S.C.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, however, has discovered in the results of a survey made by Arthur Katona and associates of Michigan State college in a Michigan town, as published in the May issue of Social Forces, evidence that even the Northern small town where Negroes are few may duplicate the worst of what are called Southern attitudes, with reference to the Negro, in some instances even exceed them.

Mr. Katona's researchers used every method to discover the facts. One researcher even posed as a Negro. And here are their discoveries:

The four hotels in the Michigan town, the tourist camp and 29 out of the 30 rooming houses will not admit Negroes. None of the five dance places will admit them. The beauty parlors will not take Negroes under any circumstances and only one barber shop will serve them—and that after hours. Of the 20 restaurants only seven will serve Negroes and although the five drug stores will fill their prescriptions, only one supplies fountain service to them although one other will serve them if there are no white customers around. Of the 12 taverns, 11 refuse to serve them; three out of four of the pool rooms will not let them play and the bowling alley will do so only in off hours.

The swimming pool, municipally owned, will not admit Negroes at any time. The department stores and the five-and-ten-cent stores will sell to them, and the dress shops also sell, but will not permit them to try on dresses. Of the three shoe stores, two adopt a policy of telling them that they are out of the desired size. The children's store will not sell at all.

Tue 8-31-48

The one hospital accepts Negro patients, it has to, but segregates them strictly. Most of the nurses are prejudiced against them and one absolutely refuses to treat Negro patients, simply failing to report for work when there are Negroes in the hospital. And the majority of the nurses indicated that they would quit if a Negro nurse were hired. Of the ten doctors, one admitted that he did not take Negro patients. The eight dentists professed to accept Negroes, but a Negro checkup revealed that one would not serve them at all and that two would do so only after hours. Of the ten churches all admit Negroes to their services, but omit them from choir singing and all social activities. All six fraternal lodges bar Negro members.

Employment opportunities are few and even such jobs as waiters and waitresses, open to Negroes in the South, are barred to them. "It can't be done in this town," one businessman said. "People won't come to your place of business."

Curious also is the fact that the survey revealed the term "nigger," particularly offensive to the Negro and rapidly passing out of currency in every section of the South, is the prevailing term used in this Michigan town, even by educated people. "The nigger knows his place here and we know ours," a banker said. "It is ridiculous to try to educate a nigger," another business man put it. "Most of them are too big for their pants anyhow." The police were found to be hard on the Negroes and one officer explained, "Believe me, them niggers know who is on top around here. We just ride close herd on them . . . I tell you you can't give 'em an inch."

And the Negro, of course, votes in Michigan in both parties.

Tue 8-31-48

Now Michigan is one state that has a law against racial discrimination, providing heavy fines and imprisonment as penalties for its violation. Patently it is disregarded. One business man said frankly, "I would rather pay the fine than have Negroes patronize my store" and the consensus of business opinion was that law or no law, it was a matter of self preservation. Their stores would not be patronized by whites if they catered to Negroes.

Obviously the enactment of the anti-discrimination law has not had the effect of reducing racial prejudice or racial tension, which must have been the intention of its sponsors. There is even some evidence that its incorporation in the Michigan statutes may have increased both racial prejudice and racial tension in the state. It is working as the prohibition law worked to increase the consumption of whiskey.

Any law, undertaking to regulate social customs and mores, creates resentment when it gets ahead of articulate public opinion. The Negro leaders and the politicians following their suggestions in search of Negro votes, who cling to the naive idea that racial prejudice and racial discrimination can be wiped out overnight by the enactment of a few federal laws, setting the federal bureau of investigation on the South, need to reconsider their ideas if they have the interest of the Negro in the South or elsewhere at heart.

Tue 8-31-48

Real progress has been made in the South toward a saner, nobler attitude toward the Negro. Real progress is being made toward granting the Negroes the ballot. South Carolina Democrats are simply fighting a last-ditch, rear-guard action before surrendering as they will have to surrender and as every other state has surrendered. And they probably would not even be making the fight except for the President's so-called civil rights program. The Negroes in the South are winning real income gains, which are important both to them and to the whites of the South. They are making real advances in educational opportunities. And all at an accelerated pace.

But this acceleration can be canceled and some of these gains sacrificed by another experiment, no matter how noble in motive.

Risher To Prove Civil Service Complaints In Miss. Home Town

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

JACKSON, Miss. — (A N P) — John T. Risher chief investigator for the U. S. Senate committee on post offices and civil services, returned to his home town last week to set up headquarters at the Jackson post office to investigate cases of discrimination in federal agencies in and around the city. Risher, whose juris diction extends to any federal agency drawing personnel from civil service rolls, has between 50 and 60 complaints to handle.

The complaints not only deal with racial discrimination, but also discrimination from favoritism, politics and religion. Wed.

"Quite a few coming out of Jackson have to do with failure to appoint Negroes to positions in the postal service," he disclosed and added that the investigation would not be "one-sided. People who make complaints will be given an opportunity to support them." 3-17-48

Risher is the son of the late Harry T. Risher, owner and operator of the Risher Bakery here for 52 years. John formerly owned and operated the ackson Drug Store, before he left in 1912 to become a watchman with the Navy Department in Washington. By 1921, he had risen to the post of chief of the division of enlisted personnel. He later became investigator, conducting investigations for various federal committees and agencies. His father died last January 2 at the age of 94, and his mother died 20 days later. The couple had been married 64 years. 3-17-48

¶ Mississippi's Governor Fielding L. Wright gave Negroes some advice on achieving social equality: "If any of you have become so deluded as to want to enter our white schools, patronize our hotels, enjoy social equality with whites [I] advise you to make your home in some state other than Mississippi."

Tues

Chicago, Ill.

Mon 5-17-48

Rankin Has 4 Solutions To Race Problem

The Call

Fri. 5-21-48

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WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The only four possible solutions of the race question are extermination, deportation, amalgamation, or segregation, according to Mississippi's Rep. John E. Rankin.

Irate over a resolution recently passed by a group of Negro bishops asking that he be expelled from congress, Rankin made the above statement on the house floor Monday to reaffirm his position on the civil rights program.

He charged "Communist agitators" induced the churchmen to pass such a resolution. "These agitators, and these Communist fronts, that are going around stirring up this trouble are doing the Negroes infinitely more harm than they could ever possibly do them good," declared the Mississippi congressman.

Endorsing the statement made by the governor of his state last Sunday, that Mississippi is going to maintain segregation, Rep. Rankin added that the white people of the south propose to continue to carry on the program of segregation "regardless of what congress or the supreme court of the United States says about it."

He warned the proponents of the civil rights program that the less they meddle with the race question of the south the better off those people are going to be.

Again he referred to the anti-lynch bill as a "bill to encourage rape" and contended that it is "a sham and a fraud which does not propose to protect innocent men."

Ole Miss Students Seek Out Solutions To Racial Problem

Commercial Appeal

38

Sun 10-17-48

By G. B. HERRING

Special to The Commercial Appeal

UNIVERSITY, Miss., Oct. 16.—Want to know some "practical solutions" to Mississippi's political and race problems. Then read some of the themes written by graduate students of political science at the University of Mississippi.

Memphis, Tenn.

Students in this department, headed by Dr. Huey Howerton, have sought methods for better management of such problems as the race question, school support and taxation since the founding of the graduate division of the department in 1927.

Of some 20 themes written, two were "answers" to racial and class problems. One, "The Negro as a Political Factor in Mississippi," completed by Raiford E. Summer of Ashville, N. C., in 1948, undertook to point out political implications of the question.

One Approach to Problem

Since a majority of America's negroes live in an area where they can't vote, the author reasoned, there is a possibility that the race as a whole might magnify the value of suffrage more than possessors of the right do. Race relations color the whole range of political thought in Mississippi, he said.

One example is of early attempts to get through a child labor law, with the opposition, in effect, implying that young negroes should be forced to work. Therefore, he said, the child labor law did not pass.

Sumner gathered material for his thesis by taking numerous trips to such places as Mound Bayou, Mississippi's all negro town, and other areas in the Delta. After showing population ratios between negroes and whites in the Magnolia State, he reached the conclusion that education is the only solution to the race problem, but that a new educational system would take a number of years to work out. Sun 10-17-48

Another thesis entitled, "Aristocracy," by James Lampton Berry of Columbia, Miss., was an attempt to show the basis of a natural aristocracy of men of ability in any country whether democratic, communistic or autocratic.

Although all men are created equal, he explained, they do not remain equal. And money or birth are not the bases for this aristocracy but incentive, ambition and ability. Unless a country allows this type of aristocracy to enter in, it suffers confusion of mind. A republic needs leaders selected from the competent in its midst, he added, and that group must be recognized.

Wants Law Improvement

The masses shouldn't rule; the most intelligent should rule, Mr. Berry stated.

Another thesis is, "The County Police System in Mississippi with Special Reference to Personnel," by M. S. McDougal of Booneville. The author refrains from stating opinions except conclusions which seem indicated as a result of research.

After receiving replies to questionnaires sent to law enforcement officers in most sections of the state, he concluded that the best type police systems do not exist in Mississippi, since much better results have been obtained in other states.

The solution, he said, is more professionalism in law enforcement in small districts. Sheriffs who serve only one term and then are forbidden by law to succeed themselves are just starting on the job when their term runs out.

The office of sheriff, with its tax collection and miscellaneous duties in addition to law enforcement, was not created to cope with modern crime. It is largely a ministerial office at the present time, Mr. McDougal said.

Wright's Plea 'Flops'

Chicago Ill.

JACKSON, Miss. —Gov. Fielding L. Wright took to the radio here early Sunday morning in what he termed "Negro Hour" to explain what "he considered misrepresentation of race relationships." The governor's explanation, of course, took the form of a reaffirmation of segregation in Mississippi.

Defender

He labored to sustain his contention on the premises that "Negroes themselves endorsed segregation and did not want equality of citizenship." He gave much praise to the reductions in lynchings in his state and and throughout the South. He pointed out that the credit was due to the "new leadership of the South," saying as a result, the anti-lynching bill "was not necessary."

Sat 5-15-48

Gov. Wright, however, confused his Negro listeners by giving a rather frustrated explanation of the real intent and purpose of southern whites interpretation of Pres. Truman's Civil Rights plea. He sought to hide the real motive behind a rather garbled social concept of political expediency. He tried to re-sell the Negroes the old story of "state rights," evidently forgetting that all thinking Negroes regard this issue as having been the source of all their problems, economically, politically and socially.

Leading Negroes here said the "Governor's plea was a flop," and that they were going to still contend for Truman's civil rights ideals rather than adhere to "Gov. Wright and his gang's misconception of them." 5-15-48

38 1948

Missouri

6

Rates Higher for Negroes

The Worker
New York, N.Y.

Interest rates in St. Louis for Negro realty loans are 6 percent whereas white loans can be obtained at 4½ percent. Sun. 2-8-48

'Northtown' Discriminates Against Minority Groups

(38) The Journal Guide
Sat 4-10-48

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Minorities find chances to get homes or jobs in the surburban town of "Northtown" more difficult than do whites, residents of a town of [illegible] near New York learned this week results of a recent survey on racial discrimination were revealed.

Citizens of this town (Northtown is a fictitious name used in order to make the survey more realistic and accurate) had their area tested to see what it did for its leading minorities, Jews and Negroes, in employment, housing, education and public facilities.

Two persons, identified only as a Unitarian minister and the secretary of a welfare agency in Northtown, U.S.A., a typical American city near New York, revealed these findings at a press conference at the American Jewish Congress Commission on Intercommunity relations.

An extensive 18 month survey showed that 95 percent oi the town was barred to Negro residents, and 15 percent to Jews. In employment Negroes were discriminated against in 27.5 percent of the jobs, and Jews in 1.5 percent. An average qualified Negro earns 57.5 percent less and a Jew, 1.5 percent less than a white Gentile with the same qualifications.

Sat 4-10-48

* * *

EDUCATION WAS ABOUT EQUAL. Children were sent to schools nearer their homes. Of the city's 13 public schools one had no Negroes and another 75 percent colored. The quality of instruction at all the schools was considered about the same.

In the survey of public services, it was learned that half of the restaurants did not serve Negroes, and three hotels refused them. Interviews with 10 of the town's 60 doctors revealed that eight did not discriminate, one practiced segregation, and one would not accept them as patients.

This study was made by what is called a self survey system. This method, Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of thee commission on intercommunity relations, said was developed to help lay persons study for themselves.

* * * *

IN THE NORTHTOWN SURVEY, [illegible] professional, Miss Margot [illegible] director provided by the commission, worked with 16 representative groups of the town, including such groups as the junior league, the chamber of commerce, the ministers' association and labor groups. A hundred families were interviewed by 73 volunteers.

Although they were not studying attitudes of one group toward another, interviewers found that intergroup relations were good.

Need Freedom In U. S. First Says Tobias

The Defender
(38)

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—"We as Americans—and I stress this with all my soul—cannot be on one side abroad and on another at home," declared Dr. Canning H. Tobias, as he denounced all forms and aspects of segregation at the Thursday night session of the American Jewish Congress Convention here last week.

Dr. Tobias stated three specific reasons why he opposed segregation as "1) It does violence to human personalities and invites crime against the group affected by it; 2) Segregation is un-American in principles and personality; 3) My third objection to segregation is a spiritual one.

Man who arrogates the right to set another person apart has said to God, 'In that instance You made a mistake'."

Asks U. S. Concern

In referring to the recent Randolph statement concerning segregation in the armed services, he emphasized: "It behooves America to concern itself more about the cause that led Randolph to say what he did than about the the remedy he suggested."

Other speakers were Prof. Walter Gelhorn of Columbia Law School; Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College. Shad Polier, vice president of the Congress for New York region and David Stoneman, vice president for Boston region, presiding.

North Gets Other Side

Senate debate on the anti-poll-tax force-bill during the closing days of the regular session proved nationally interesting and useful because it dealt mainly with the constitutional question involved. Many Northern followers of the discussion learned to their apparent surprise that no few Northern statesmen, Republicans as well as Democrats, have agreed with the Southerners on the constitutional issue posed. More and more voices are being raised in the North in support of the Southern argument—and in rebuke of the political exploitation of the racial question involved.

From a recent column by Mr. George Sokolsky in the New York Sun is quoted the following example of the new plain-speaking North of the "line":

"Those Northern Democrats who make such a terrific to-do about racial discrimination in the South are generally liars—they will not live in Negro areas in their cities; they do not entertain Negroes in their homes; they do not hire Negro secretaries or clerks except political ones—which is part of the vote-getting technic. . . . In a word, none of them practices in their private life what they preach for others. . . . Franklin D. Roosevelt tried to solve the problem by exporting Negroes from the South to the North, placing them on relief rolls and forcing them into industrial enterprises on a quota basis. Thus in many Northern and Western areas the Negro population increased startlingly.

"The Northerners met the problem by segregating Negroes into ghettos. Make no mistake about that: In the North the Negro is as segregated as in the South, in spite of the lies Northern politicians tell. Harlem is a Negro ghetto; the Bedford district of Brooklyn is a Negro ghetto; the South Side of Chicago is a Negro ghetto. The technic employed in New York is for the whites to clear out as soon as the Negro moves in. If you want to see that process at work you can study it, if you are so inclined, in the East Bronx of New York. . . . I am only describing conditions as they exist.

"The politicians who are shrieking civil rights are seeking Negro votes in the North. . . . They are fanning the flames of race antagonisms not because they want to improve the condition of the Negro in Mississippi but because they want the votes of the Negro in Harlem and South Chicago."

Presentation of "the other side" by their own newspapers and publicists will strongly impress Northern readers—in many cases confirming their own personal study and observation in their own communities.

Race Segregation Laws In North Carolina Attacked

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 5-15-48

Staff Correspondence

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's laws requiring the segregation of races are under attack both in and out of the courts it was revealed here last week by a survey made by the Associated Press. In widely separated sections of the state it was shown that Negroes are protesting against the practice which denies full citizenship rights to the Negro minority.

Four instances of the campaign for equality were listed, they include: 5-15-48

1. A case in Robeson county in which a group of Negro citizens is seeking to force school officials there to provide equal facilities for Negroes as for whites in building public schools.
2. At least three cases in the courts dealing with segregation on intercity buses.
3. Application of three Negroes for admission to graduate schools of the University of North Carolina. 5-15-48
4. At least two cases in which conviction of Negroes in the courts is being challenged because of exclusion of Negroes from jury service.

The Robeson county case has been ensnarled in legal moves of one type or another for several months and now a hearing is scheduled in Robeson Superior Court beginning May 17 on the issue of adding state officials to the list of defendants in the case. 5-15-48

The executive committee of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina will tackle the thorny problems of applications to the university on May 17.

Exclusion of Negroes from jury service is before the courts in cases from Forsyth and Bertie counties.

White Nurse Fired, Then Transferred For Eating With Negro

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (ANP) — A white nurse, Mrs. Mary Garrity, was released from the polio hospital at Camp Sutton, when she violated hospital rules last week and ate in the Negro nurses' dining hall. After protesting the firing, Mrs. Garrity was later transferred to a polio hospital in Tampa, Fla.

Hospital officials had no comment to make. Mrs. Garrity said that she ate in the colored dining hall "out of sympathy" for one of the registered Negro nurses.

In the meantime as officials transferred Mrs. Garrity to Tampa Florida, polio cases in North Carolina rose to the highest total in state history. The Red Cross is recruiting to satisfy the needs.

Oklahoma 'Christian' Starts Hate Campaign

The Call, Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 8-6-48

TULSA, Okla. — (ANP) — Save the white race by maintaining white supremacy is the demand now being made by J. E. Perkins of Tulsa. Perkins claims that he is advocating that Negroes be "kept in their place" because he is a "Christian" and the black man's "friend."

Perkins, as a leader of the Christian Nationalist Crusade, is now engaged in publishing tracts, which are being sold of course, depicting the evils that the Negro is causing in this land.

Accuses Communists

He accuses the Communists, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Henry Wallace of hatching a plot to give the Negroes control of this nation. He calls upon all America to halt the pro-Stalin drive to force "Negro rule, Negro-white intermarriage and Negro invasion of white schools" in America.

In one pamphlet entitled "Rape," he warns the white man just what would happen if civil rights in America would become a reality. A news story of an alleged rape of a white child by a Negro is reprinted, and he warns:

"The natural fruit of what some people call civil rights. Read this horrible account of how a little nine year old white girl was assaulted, beaten and crippled by a black maniac in Washington, D. C.

8-6-48

"Washington is where Eleanor Roosevelt, Henry Wallace and their ilk have forced intermixture of black and white upon the people."

Warns White People

In another pamphlet he warns the white people of a plot hatched by Stalin, Wallace and Mrs. Roosevelt to start a Communist revolution in the United States and start a "Black Soviet" in the south, dispossessing 10,000,000 whites from their homes.

According to Perkins, the Communists, political demagogues and others are seeking three things: the repeal of all laws against intermarriage, the admittance of Negroes into white schools and colleges and the repeal of all jim-crow laws.

The Call

In his examples on why these things should not take place he says regarding "black and white mixture in schools:"

"Strange enough, our colleges are so full of Communists, pinks and pro-Russian propagandists that an alarming number of our public school teachers and college professors actually favor the mixture of black and white children and young people in schools. We white people must fight this to the death."

Kansas City, Mo.

In this book, which runs in this vein throughout, political campaigners are warned that they must toe the line of white supremacy or be branded as "the Negro's candidate."

Fri.

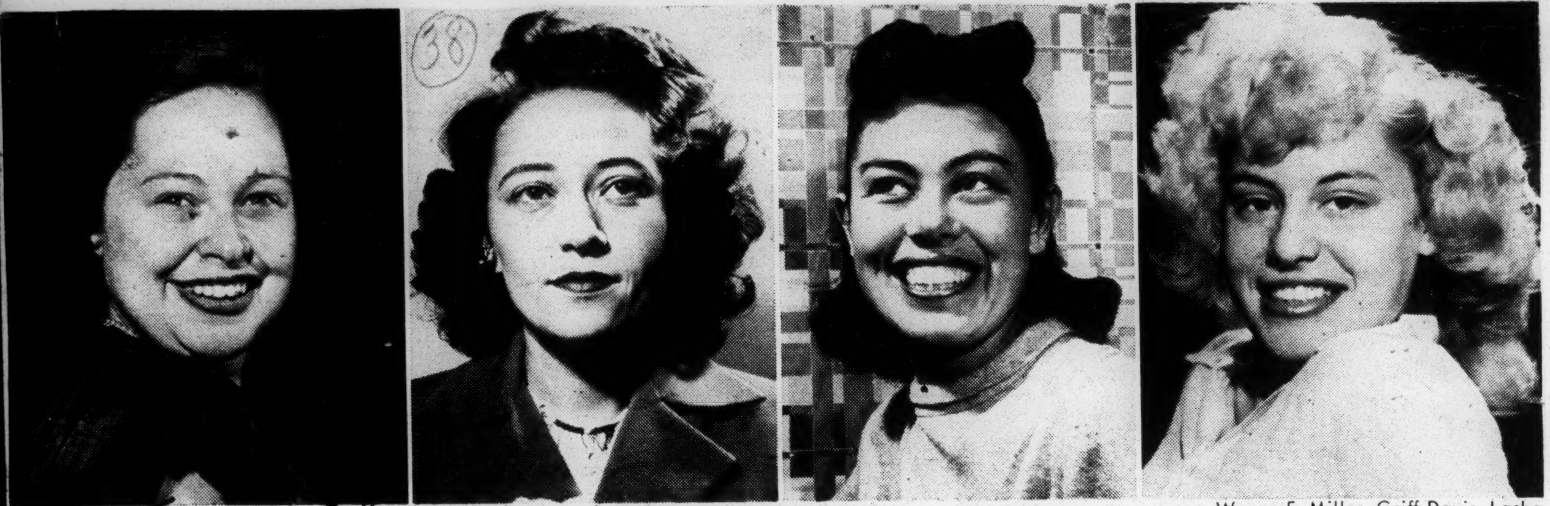
Speaking to Negroes, the booklet says: "Christian white people do not hate Negroes. They merely want these Negroes to keep themselves in their place."

The public is advised to buy this and other anti-Negro tracts by ordering them "by the bundle" from the Christian Nationalist Crusade.

8-6-48

Some of this hate literature is already being distributed in various communities in the north. These tracts are good examples of how the white supremacy supporters twist their thinking and reasoning to go along with their theories.

(38)


Wayne F. Miller, Griff Davis, Lasha

Time Chicago, Ill

WHITE OR BLACK? Mon, 2-16-48

These four photographs were published last week by the Negro picture magazine *Ebony* to illustrate the elusiveness of the U.S. color line—an elusiveness so great that possibly as many as 5,000,000 people with "a determinable part" of Negro blood are now "passing" as whites. When it comes to deciding which girls are Negro and which white, said *Ebony*, even anthropologists (not to mention Southern legislators) can only guess. (All, except the girl second from right, are Negroes.)

McGees Now Claim Part of McKee Estate

The Afro American
Sat. 9-4-48
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The death of T. John McKee, New York lawyer who "passed" for 45 years until last March, when he became a claimant to the $800,000 estate of the late Col. John McKee, solves only one problem in connection with the distribution of the estate, Joseph C. Waddy of the law firm of Houston, Houston, Hastie and Waddy, declared here last Friday.

Mr. Waddy pointed out that there was never any dispute between Mr. McKee and the other claimants, two of whom the Washington lawyer is representing in Orphans Court in Philadelphia. He indicated that they acknowledged blood relationship and each one's right to share in the estate.

However, now in addition to the already recognized claimants, there is another family by the name of McGee in Alexandria, Va., claiming to be lienal descendants of a son of the colonel who had previously never been heard of. The legitimacy of their claim is being studied.

The presence of Mr. McGee raised a legal question as to whether any dispostion could be made of the estate while he was living, Mr. Waddy said. His death eliminates the question of whether the whole proceedings as to the distribution of the estate was not premature, he added.

Last Died in 1946

Colonel McKee provided in his will that the property was not to be distributed until all of his grandchildren were dead. When Dr. Harry Minton, a Philadelphia physcian, died Dec. 29, 1946, Cardinal Doughtery, trustee of the estate, asked Orphans Court in Philadelphia for instructions as to how he should apply the money.

It was then that Mr. McKee came into the picture and revealed he was really Theophilus M. Syphax, brother of the late Marcellus Syphax, both of whom were grandsons of Colonel McKee.

Sat 9-4-48

Mr. Waddy is representing Mrs. Novella Syphax, widow of Marcellus, and Mrs. Alma Scurlock, her daughter, former wife of Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands and now the wife of Herbert Scurlock, a Government employee.

Recognized Only Two Children

Colonel McKee, a Civil War veteran, recognized only two children in his will— Dr. Minton's mother, the late Mrs. Martha Virginia Minton, and the late Mrs. Abbie Ann Syphax, mother of Mrs. Novella Syphax and Mr. McKee.

Under the will the colonel, who died in 1902, the estate, after the death of his grandchildren, was to be used to build a "Junior Annapolis" for white and colored orphans in Bristol Township, Pennsylvania. The Catholic archbishop of Philadelphia was named trustee.

Sat 9-4-48

Minister Who "Turned" Negro Likes New Status

Journal Guide

By Associated Negro Press

Sat 9-25-48

MADISON, Wis.—After one year of tagging himself as "colored," the Rev. Kenneth L. Patton, 37-year-old pastor of the Unitarian society, is not sorry he made the change and plans to continue the whole thing. Rev. Mr. Patton decided upon the experiment after having read Sinclair Lewis' novel, "Kingsblood Royal," which tells of a man who discoverd he was part Negro, and of the inconveniences and humiliation following the disclosure.

Norfolk, Va.

In the minister's case, however, hothing has happened as far as members of his former race are concerned. The only change in attitude came from Negroes, who as a result of his adopted race, warmed toward him.

Explaining the unchanged attitude of his white neighbors, Rev. Patton said, "You've got to understand Madison, though, to understand why. Every crackpot in the country comes to Madison. Makes it the most liberal city in the North."

Sat 9-25-48

He said no one had bothered to ostracize him, nor his wife and four children. He still is a member of the Lions club, which bans Negroes, and still lives in the same house.

He had only one opportunity to declare himself as "colored". That was when he filled out an application for a clergyman's railroad pass.

"I think they were looking for me, because when I filled out the blank, there was a little bit of whispering and that was all.

The Negro people warmed up to me," the minister added. "All of a sudden all barriers were down and I was completely accepted as one of them."

Man Found "Passing" Gets Into Trouble

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

WILSON, N. C.—(NNPA) — Crossing the color line got a big boost here last week when W. N. Bullock, fair complexioned Negro, was found guilty of tresspassing in city court and let off with paying a fine and the cost of the court.

Sat. 3-13-48

Bullock was arrested when he was found knocking on the door of a white woman, guest of the Briggs Hotel. Bullock entered the hotel and got from the bell boy the number of the room in which the woman was registered. He took the elevator and was in the act of knocking on the woman's door when he was recognized by a white man as being colored.

Things began to pick up in the hotel. Bullock was questioned and is alleged to have said that he was there on fraternal business.

This reply did not meet the interrogator's approval and he proceeded to report the incident to the management.

It was a puzzle to the management as to how Bullock managed to get to the woman's room without being noticed. The bell boy, when questioned, told the management and the police that he thought he was white and proceeded to tell him where the woman was.

Bullock is said to have left the hotel hastily, but was later apprehended in or near the Elks Home. He was arrested and required to give bond for his appearance in court later. Because he had not entered the room, a more serious charge was not placed against him. It could not be learned whether the woman testified at the hearing.

Sat 3-13-48

Bullock is a native of Wilson, but now operates a barber shop in nearby Farmville, catering to white trade. It is believed that he was identified by a former customer of the shop. There was much buzzing when the report was first circulated. He was severely criticized for his alleged attempt to pass.

Cleric Glad He Changed His Race

Afro American

Sat 9-25-48

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Most Liberal City

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'Ex-White' Claimant To $800,000 Fortune Dies

The Defender

Sat 8-28-48

NEW YORK—T. John McKee, 67-year-old wall street lawyer, who lived as a white man for 45 years until he decided to reveal his true racial origin in order to claim the $800,000 estate of his grandfather, the late Col. John McKee of Philadelphia, died last week at a Fort Lee, N. J. convalescent home after a long illness.

Chicago Ill

McKee was cremated two days after his death, and on the same day his will was filed in the N. Y. county hall of records, naming as executrix his widow, the former **Aimee Bennett**, the second of his two white wives who is also named as his principal heir. The will also names as possible claimants to his estate his divorced former wife and their two children.

$800,000 Still In Contest

Sat 8-28-48

At his death McKee's own personal property amounted to less than $500. The $800,000 fortune of his grandfather had not been awarded to him by the court at the time of his death, and under the terms of his will it does not appear that either his divorced wife, his widow, nor his two chldren, all of whom had always believed him to be a white man will share in the estate of his Negro grandfather.

Living White and Dying Poor

The Courier

[illegible] McKEE, a Wall Street lawyer [illegible] concealed his Negro parentage for [illegible] years and then revealed it to [illegible] an $800,000 fortune left by his grandfather in Philadelphia, died practically broke in New York City recently at the age of 67 years.

Sat 10-2-48

His case is interesting in view of the widespread conviction that color is such a handicap in the United States that, if possible, one should join the white group.

Of course in any logical society Mr. McKee would have been classed as a white man because he was as white as anybody else in the land, but America happens to be operated on the theory that anybody, no matter how white, is nevertheless "black" if possessed of even the remotest African ancestry.

Pittsburgh Pa

So Mr. McKee went over to the white group for the advantage it would bring him, but he died broke, just as numerous others have who followed the same course.

On the other hand there are extremely few Negro lawyers in his age group who will die in poverty.

Most of these Negro lawyers own their own homes, own some additional property, own automobiles and a lot of other things that come with success.

We could leave the field of law and point out that in many other fields of endeavor there are numerous Negroes more successful than most whites of their class and age-group.

Sat 10-2-48

It has always been possible in the United States for a person of any color who has intelligence, ability, resourcefulness and determination to become a success in his chosen field, and many Negroes who are prone to blame the color line for their failure are simply hunting an alibi.

The chances are that Mr. McKee would have become more widely known and left far more of this world's goods behind him when he left if he had elected to remain identified with the Negro group.

McKee Seeking 800 'G' Estate, Proves Kinship

Journal Guide

Sat 4-3-48

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — T. John McKee, the New York lawyer who passed for a white man for 45 years, has proved that he is the grandson of Col. John McKee, Negro veteran of the Civil War, thus tightening his claim to an $800,000 estate left by the colonel.

Norfolk Va

The manner in which the estate will be settled has not been decided. Twelve charitable institutions are affected by the lawyer's claim, which was investigated by an Orphans' Court commission headed by John Blessing Jr. Blessing's group heard the lawyer's story in a New York hospital.

Sat 4-3-48

WAS POPULAR STUDENT

The inquiry revealed that the New York lawyer who turned "white" to escape prejudice, then turned "Negro" again to receive the estate, passed for white even while a popular student at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and later at Berkeley Divinity School. He was graduated from Columbia law school in 1904.

Other facts that came out during the hearing March 25 and at the lawyer's sick bed in Lenox Hill Hospital are:

Sat 4-3-48

In his pre-college life, McKee lived with his mother, Mrs. Abby Ann Syphax, the colonel's daughter. At that time he went by the name of Syphax, retaining it when he entered Phillips Exeter Academy and later Trinity College. This was supported by Edgar J. Dibble, insurance broker and lifelong friend who occupies part of McKee's office.

Sat 4-3-48

Dibble was a fraternity brother of KcKee at Trinity. The fraternity was the exclusive Delta Kappa Epsilon, Dibble said. He said that McKee was a editor of the college paper, sang in the glee club, and was a brilliant all-around athlete. He was graduated in 1903.

LISTED IN DIRECTORIES

The testimony of H. Eugene Heine, McKee's Philadelphia attorney, was also heard March 25. His evidence showed that the New York claimant to the estate was listed in Hartford directories as a Trinity student in 1899 and 1900.

The record shows that the name "Syphax" was changed to "McKee" by the County Court of Hartford, Conn., in 1904, the year McKee graduated from Columbia.

The present legal battle started in 1946 when Dr. Harry McKee Minton, distinguished Negro physician of Philadelphia, one of the colonel's grandsons, died. Dr. Minton had attended Exeter with his cousin, the lawyer, in 1897-98, but had not passed for white. He was thought to be the last surviving grandchild.

Sat 4-3-48

Several great grandchildren also made claims after Attorney McKee filed. Moreover, 12 charitable institutions claimed the estate "for next best use," since it appeared impossible to carry out the terms of the colonel's will, which provided for establishment of a naval college for an equal number of Negro and white boys after the death of the last McKee grandchild.

At the hearing March 25, Blessing asked attorneys for more remote kin to settle discrepancies and file briefs before the next hearings, April 14.

Passing On Wall St.

The Defender

The tabloids of New York had a field day recently exposing the fact that a prominent Wall street lawyer, who appeared to be an Aryan, was claiming his right to part of the fortune left by a Philadelphia Negro on the ground that he was the richman's grandson.

T. John McKee, the Wall street lawyer, would neither deny or affirm that he is a Negro when questioned by reporters. Since only one drop of blood makes a Negro, the newspapers put Mr. McKee in a rather awkward spot.

Sat 3-13-48

Records show that Mr. McKee had his name changed in 1904, from T. J. Syphax to T. J. McKee, and lived for the past forty-five years as a white man. His first wife was described as a member of an old "colonial family" and his second wife is also white.

Chicago Ill

We believe this story worthy of editorial comment only because it demonstrates once more how utterly stupid this emphasis on race can become in America. It is an acknowledged fact that millions of persons who have "Negro blood" are passing everyday in all walks of life.

The white-supremacists who bellow long and loud about racial purity were born two centuries too late. Oddly enough, it was their forefathers who did so much to make racial purity impossible today.

Sat 3-13-48

When asked by Ladies Home Journal reader whether she had Negro blood, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt gave the classic answer "As far as I know, I have no Negro blood; but I suppose if any of us could trace our ancestry back far enough we would find that in the tribes from which we all originally descended, all kinds of blood is mixed."

We hope this story gives some satisfaction to the Rankins and the Eastlands who regularly re-dedicate their lives to the purity of the white race. Perhaps now the Ku Klux Klan may stop looking under woodpiles for Negroes and start hunting on Wall street. It would be more prudent for them, however, to examine their own ancestry and still be more prudent to forget this racial nonsense altogether.

BLACK NO MORE

Eight months ago the Rev. Kenneth L. Patton, a unitarian minister of Madison, Wisconsin, crossed the color line and obtained nationwide publicity when he announced that he had to become a Negro.

The Rev. Patton's theory was that many whites considered themselves interested in the problems of the Negro, but that they could not honestly or adeqyately appreicate such problems until they had found it possible to live as a Negro and suffer all the pains of race discrimination and prejudice.

Now Rev. Patton announces the publication of a book, "Come on Over," which chronicles his expericences as a "colored man."

"I have no regret whatsoever," he has been quoted as saying. " "Some 300 persons, about two-thirds of them white, wrote me and they approved my action about three to one."

Rev. Patton's family, church superiors and fellow-clergymen all supported his action.

Recently, he attempted unsuccessfully to interest the NAACP in sponsoring a plan for an organization of white people who were willing to become "colored" as he had.

Of the fight against racial discrimiantion, Rev. Patton has this to say:

"The people who need the message are not the ones who get it. Sometimes it seems I'm only preaching to converted,"

We admire Rev. Patton as a sincere man who is willing and has been willing to go to great lengths in order to accomplish a worthy purpose. We still state, as we did when his decision was first announced, that he will still never truly know what it is to be a Negro and we are a little uncertain as to whether he will do more good in the method he has chosen than he would if he remained a white person and fought among the bigotred members of his race to achieve a more reasonable outlook on the part of those who are not "converted." ~~Sat. 6-29-48.~~

—Source—

"The New York Age"- New York, New York.

Bomb-Throwing Hoodlums Wreck Home of Negro in Philadelphia

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Wed. 7-7-48

(38)

By Walter Lowenfels

Pa

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The home of a Negro was bombed here last week by white supremacists. The bomb tore a deep hole through the cement doorway of the dwelling, n apartment house at 855 N. 5 St., owned by Thomas Davis. The lower part of a front apartment was wrecked, endangering the lives of all the Negro tenants, some f whom were cut by flying glass.

The bomb was apparently thrown by the same white supremacists who have been threatening Davis ever since he moved into the block last winter. Police disregarded Davis's requests for protection before the bombing. They appear not to be making any headway in jailing the criminals, yet a brief investigation by The Daily Worker indicates that the guilty group should not be too difficult to find.

We visisted the scene of Philadelphia's first bomb attack on a Negro on July 1.

"It was about 10 o'clock Wednesday night, June 30," Davis told us. He is a handsome, well-built man, somewhat nearsighted. He spoke to us in the spotless and well-appointed parlor of the ground floor apartment he occupies in the bombed house.

7-7-48

"I was sitting at the piano. I heard this explosion. I didn't know what happened. I saw smoke and thought it might be fire. I ran to the front. People gathered around from upstairs and next door.

Wed.

"Some said it must have been lightning. Then I smelled the smoke and looked for signs. I saw the big hole on the doorsill. I realized it had been a bomb.

"Police came. They said later they couldn't find any of the bomb fragments.

EAD AIM

"Evidently the bomb had been thrown from a passing auto, and the aim was bad. The target was evidently the store window, where I am putting in a little lunch room. But they missed the window. The bomb landed on the doorstep.

"People in my house, and down the street were cut by the glass. A lot of windows were shattered. The whole neighborhood got a shaking up. It's just a miracle that nobody was in the doorway, or standing in front, or it would have been murder."

Daily Worker

We suggested that Davis get in touch with the NAACP. And their legal committee has taken up the case.

New York, N.Y.

This is not the first time Davis has been bombed. He owns another small apartment house at 311 Poplar Street, and a bomb was dropped into his cellar there last winter.

7-7-48

Davis told us he had asked Police Superintendent Howard Sutton **for protection last winter, after he moved into Fifth street. He was the first Negro in the block, and began to get threatening calls.**

GIVEN BRUSHOFF

He was given a brushoff, told he didn't need any protection, and if he had trouble to notify the local police station. Later, as he continued to get threatening phone calls, he notified the local police, but they pooh-poohed the complaint.

Daily Worker

"Some of the threats were made to the Beacon Realty Company from whom I bought the property. The agent there told me that one man identified himself as a division leader. He said he owned an apartment house nearby and didn't want any colored in the neighborhood.

Wed.

"Just a few days ago a man they call Nick, said to me: 'You think you're smart. But we run this neighborhood and we'll make it hot for :ou.'

7-7-48

Meanwhile, Davis is sitting tight. He told us that the several apartments he owns in the city are each the first for Negr tenants in white blocks. Apparently he has not been frightened from his one-man campaign to supply, in a business way, and in a small way, decent living quarters to Negroes.

New York, N.Y.

'Hate' Bomb Hits Home in Philly

The Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Venomous race hatred in the form of a bomb exploded on the front doorstep of 50-year-old Thomas Davis Wednesday night and partially wrecked his home and place of business, throwing him from the piano stool, shattering two plate glass windows, cutting Mrs. Lucy Outland, a second floor resident, and throwing her five-month old daughter, Linda, from her crib.

Pa

Sat

Davis purchased the bombed property in 1947 and immediately began getting threatening calls telling him to move.

7-10-48

lping Negroes

John T.

[illegible] 8-18-48

soever things are of good think on these

Ray Sprigle, The Pittsburgh reporter, had stayed at and read the newspapers he have come as near the truth the Negro in the South as with his dilletante dip into a situations, disguised as a Negro by a professional agitent.

[illegible]

in my office here in Birmingham, looking over the exchanges, what do I see? A headline Atlanta: "Atlanta Matching Schools with Equal Facilities Negroes." A story from Birmingham: "City Commission Announces a New Negro Park, Making of Seven and a Swimming in Last Five Years." A headline from Birmingham: "Contracts for Two Negro Schools at $255,-144,255."

[illegible]

is an editorial in The Winston-Salem Journal about an Alabama Negro charged with shooting "liquored up" white man, defended by two local white lawyers, acquitted by a white jury.

Reports from South Carolina—Negroes voting peaceably in Democratic primaries there. Negro registrations in Georgia totaling over 000. Southwide Negro vote more tripled since 1941, now about 000.

"Negro housing in Birmingham improving steadily," says Commander Louis Martin of the local (Negro) AMVET post.

Item from Sparta, Ga.: "Ten of the South's best Negro soil conservation farmers honored at Log community's annual Southwide conservation jamboree near tomorrow . . ." More significantly, perhaps, from Anderson, S. "Lee Gaines, well known ville farmer, has purchased a mechanical cotton picker, first to delivered in Anderson county."

Farm machinery is bringing a southern revolution that will decrease the southern and increase and western percentage Negro population, help out understand the problem, to deal better with net total of jobs and all around.

---

glance tells of a race Negroes and British of protests from property owners when Negro musician, Nat a home in their Harper's, Hickman Chicago, describing offered a Mississippi Delta Negro family there: "He had never lived so poorly in Mississippi as in Chicago. The water was half a leg deep in the basement . . . no windows, no lights, no nothing . . . It was a woodshed, really . . . The only impression it made on me was, this is how rats live."

Wed 8-18-48

Here's a piece by Davis Lee, Negro publisher of The Newark, N. J., Telegram, Negro weekly, after an "extensive tour of the South," finding plenty of things wrong but praising the racial lines for orderliness and opportunity they create and necessity they serve, reporting increasing wealth of Negroes in the South, declaring that "no matter what a Negro wants to do, he can do it in the South," warning that "our present program of threats and agitation makes enemies out of our friends."

Of course, I'm just reading the papers. It isn't fair to make these items into a generalization or pretend all things here are right and beautiful. It isn't fair, but it is several times as fair—and true—as what Mr. Sprigle is offering the nation now.

Mr. Block sent me the Sprigle series in advance, asked me to comment. My comment as a newspaperman is that Mr. Block and Mr. Sprigle have pulled a sensational stunt, sure to win attention and sell papers. But my comment as an American, a southerner and a humanitarian is that a bitter price is going to be paid.

Jim Crow Reply

Newsweek 9-13-48

Ray Sprigle, The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reporter who shaved his head, took on a deep Florida tan, and posed for a month in the Deep South as a Negro (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 16), was nevertheless still a white man and a Pennsylvanian—and he looked at Southern conditions through those prejudices. That is one answer returned by Southern editors to his series of twelve articles "In the Land of Jim Crow," recently syndicated by The New York Herald Tribune. While no Southern newspaper published Sprigle's pieces, several have sought to refute their claims. New York N.Y. 9-13-48

Notable for calm and factual technique is the syndicated series written by Hodding Carter, editor of The Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times and, like Sprigle, a Pulitzer Prize winner for courageous journalism. He accepts some, but not all of Sprigle's charges, agrees with few of his conclusions, and is emphatic that the 30,000,000 white people in the South are determined to preserve racial segregation.

Sprigle was especially searing in his accusation that the Negro was badly shortchanged in educational facilities, stating that in some communities where Negroes paid most of the taxes, most of the funds voted for schools went to plants exclusively for whites. To which Carter rejoined:

"Last year, in our benighted Delta, my little city voted upon a school bond issue of $1,000,000 for the construction of badly needed school buildings . . . The voters were advised in advance that $650,000 of that million dollars was to be spent for a new Negro high school and a new Negro grammar school, and only $350,000 for white grammar-school construction and repair. The bond issue carried with less than 50 dissenting votes." 9-13-48

Carter's series is copyrighted by The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Mr. Sprigle's Expose

The Constitution

The South has come to be as accustomed to "exposures" as to denunciation. Both have been heaped generously upon our region by spokesmen in other parts of the country.

Mon 8-23-48

There has been established, in fact, a regular pattern for these so-called revelations which invariably bring gasps of shocked indignation in the East and North and West, which conveniently forget their own ghettoes, Harlems, race riots and gangster killings long enough to hurl renewed epithets at the South.

Atlanta Ga

The pattern requires the observer to spend some time, anywhere from three days to a month, in a fast-moving tour of the states south of the Potomac. He thus becomes an expert on Southern affairs, race relations and economics and hurries forth to write his findings. The latter always emphasize the morbid and the cruel. Invariably an indictment is drawn—an indictment based for the most part on hearsay evidence and given strength by liberal use of innuendo.

Such, for instance, is the current "expose" of the South now being published by a great many newspapers in other sections of the country. The articles were written by Ray Sprigle of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, who spent a month traveling through the South disguised as a Negro.

Sprigle's tour was aided by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This Association made Sprigle's conclusions inevitable. They could just as easily have been written before he ever crossed the Mason-Dixon Line, for it was foregone that the writer would find in the South exactly what the NAACP wanted him to find. And nothing more.

Sprigle falls into the habit of his predecessors in depending upon generalizations, half-truths, hearsay and innuendo. And his NAACP associates during the tour apparently supplied him with generous portions of them all.

This is not to say, of course, that there is no element of truth in what Sprigle says. The same spark is there that has been in a hundred similar "exposures" during the past dozen years. But there is considerably less than can be found in the pages of any one of a score or more Southern dailies.

Sprigle's bid for fame in this series consists of his method of going about his tour. He will be applauded widely in other sections for his "courage" in disguising himself as a Negro in order to get what the NAACP would call the "facts." Mr. Sprigle might better have disguised himself as a reporter, of course, by taking the tour under less partisan sponsorship. Mon 8-23-48

Still, it was a good stunt. Regrettably, for Mr. Sprigle, the Al. G. Fields Minstrel no longer makes the rounds. Otherwise, he might have exploited his histrionic ability to the ultimate as an end-man on the burnt-cork circuit.

A Negro Newspaper Condemns Mr. Sprigle

The Constitution

It will come as a surprise to many who do not realize that all Negroes are not easily misled, but the biased and inflammatory articles written by one Ray Sprigle, a reporter for The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette who travelled through the South disguised as a Negro, are coming in for censure from a number of Negro leaders. Sat. 9-11-48

Many Negroes are possessed of a perspective and insight into their problems which makes them realize that sensationalism on either side offers no solution. They do not hesitate to speak up when short-sighted publicity-seekers such as Sprigle engage in white-baiting.

The Atlanta Daily World, for instance, reviews the Sprigle series in a pertinent editorial, "No Help to Our Cause," which declares:

Alanta Ga.

"The newspaper series appearing under the byline of Ray Sprigle and syndicated in a number of papers, mostly Republican, have generated more heat than light. Mr. Sprigle, an acknowledged and widely known writer, disguised himself and lived as a Negro in the South for 30 days, ostensibly to learn first hand how it feels to be a Negro in a segregated society. . . . In utter frankness, we see nothing uncovered in Mr. Sprigle's series which all Americans, certainly white and colored Southerners, did not already know.

Miami Officials 'Regret' Action on Sprigle Signs

The Pittsburgh Courier (38)

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 9-18-48

MIAMI—Miami officials have written to The Pittsburgh Courier expressing regret for the removal from The Courier distributor's automobile of two placards two weeks ago. The posters were advertisements of Ray Sprigle's series of articles, "I Was a Negro in the South for Thirty Days."

John A. Diaz, The Courier's Florida Editor, had written a protest to the city manager in which he stated that the policemen who removed the two posters from where they were posted on the distributor's car had violated the freedom of the press and the rights of private property holders. He asked that the officers be disciplined.

Sat. 9-18-48

MATTER INVESTIGATED

On August 27, Dr. O. P. Hart, city manager, wrote to Mr. Diaz:

"My dear Mr. Diaz: Your protest of August 26 was received this morning. I am having this matter thoroughly investigated and will be glad to advise you upon completion thereof.

"Please be assured that this office will not countenance actions by the police that are not right or proper."

On September 8, Dr. Hart being out of town, the assistant City Manager, H. Patten, wrote to Mr. Diaz:

Sat. 9-18-48

". . . they (the two policemen) have been properly cautioned not to seize private property without due process of law.

"This seeming invasion of private rights, as alleged in your complaint, is regretted."

White Newsman 'Passes' in Dixie

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

PITTSBURGH — Ray Sprigle staff member of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, is back after four weeks of passing for colored in the Deep South.

(38)

By shaving his head, wearing dark glasses and putting on a heavy coat of sun tan, he said he had no difficulty in being accepted as a colored person.

Series

With a colored guide from the North, who knows the South—both black and white—Sprigle ate, slept, traveled and lived as a colored person. He lodged in colored homes, ate in colored restaurants, hotels and lodging houses.

Sat. 9-18-48

Suffered All Indignities

He crept through the back and side doors of railroad stations, traveled in jim-crow buses and trains in order to "endure the discrimination and oppression and cruelty of the iniquitous jim crow system."

After his return Sprigle said:

"Don't let anybody tell you that the North discriminates against the colored man too, as a defense of the Southerners.

"Discrimination of the North," he said, "is an annoyance and an injustice, but in the South it is a blood-stained tragedy."

Reporter Ray Sprigle in the Realm of Jim Crow

New York Star

Mon 8-23-48

Stone

When I was a boy, my picture of what a newspaperman should be was compounded of Galahad, Don Quixote and William Randolph Hearst. I believed that a newspaperman ought to use his power on behalf of those who were getting the dirty end of the deal, that he ought not to join in those stale surrenders which are called the practical realities of the world. And that when he had something to say he ought not to be afraid to raise his voice above a decorous mumble, and to use 48-point bold.

New York N.Y.

I put this down in order to indicate the spirit in which I take my hat off today to Ray Sprigle of the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* for his series, "In the Land of Jim Crow." His was one of those rare adventures in service which still make it worth while to be a newspaperman. He acquitted himself in it as a true reporter should: Noting what he saw as truthfully as he could but without that anemic "impartiality" between wronged and wrong-doer which passes as objectivity.

Subterfuge to Identification

It misses the point to say that neither the device Sprigle used nor the discovery he made were new. The device was that utilized to explore anti-semitism in the novel, *Gentleman's Agreement.* Sprigle had to disguise himself as a Negro to get at the truth of life in the black south. Those with whom he talked would not have talked freely to a white man. It is to his honor that what began as subterfuge ended in identification. By the time he finished he was speaking to "us."

The discovery he made was that the southern Negro exists in a twilight between slavery and freedom. This is important because it is not "news." We know that fact so well that we stowed it away long ago on the back shelves of our minds, with that comfortable absent-mindedness which converts bystanders into accomplices. Sprigle jogs our elbow and says, "Look—"

By descending himself into the Negro inferno, Sprigle enables us to understand what it means to be a "nigger," to sit apart, to use the separate entrance, to do the dirty work of a society and sup off bones. He gives us a moment's shivering plunge into a way of life in which one is compelled to put the branding iron to one's own children by teaching them early that they are "niggers" too—lest some white man teach it to them first.

Mon 8-23-48

There are people here not easily forgotten: Mrs. Gilbert, whose deacon husband was beaten to death in a weird tangle of white man's justice. "Twenty-two years we were married before the white folks killed him," Private Snipes, who came back from the war to pay with his life for being the first Negro to vote in Rupert, Taylor County, Ga. White supremacy hounded him even in death. "You try to bury that nigger," the undertaker was told, "and you better have another grave ready for yourself." If Snipes got to heaven, he must have looked around for the door marked "Colored."

An omnipresent terror, which may make death the price of "talking back" to a white man, pays off in the bookkeeping of the South. Negro sharecroppers accept without question what "the man" says is their share. The Negro is no longer a slave. He can leave. But he'd better tiptoe out. "Best way," one Mississippi delta Negro told Sprigle, "is to leave quiet at night. That way there just can't be any trouble."

Mon 8-23-48

The Harsh Question

Those not content to pass this spectacle by with a sniffle must go into harsh questions for man, white and black. The circumstances which turn 10,000,000 fellow Americans into "niggers" are a source of profit and should be a cause of shame to every white man. There is not one of us who does not in some way benefit from the cheap labor made available by the second-class character of black citizenship.

It was once said that this nation could not survive half slave, half free; it may prove as true that it cannot survive half equalitarian, half "master race." Those who cling passionately to the system which degrades the black would extend it to the white rather than give it up. It is no accident that the first shadows of fascism in America are cast by men like Rankin, the "nigger-hater" of Mississippi's "white man's country."

The Negro himself, if we are to be honest, is not exempt from painful question. History teaches some bitter lessons. The docile forever wear the collar of any tyrant ready to crack a whip over them. Only those obtain freedom who want it badly enough to pay its price, and only those pay its price for whom death is preferable to bondage.

If the Negro continues to get off the sidewalks, he can never expect to stand upon it as an equal. The Negro himself will determine just how long he is going to go on being treated as a "nigger." I apologize for saying what a white man has no right to say, and I know it will offend those who prefer liberal platitudes, but this is the truth. Men ultimately determine their own fate by their choice.

Mon 8-23-48

'Passing' Reporter Passed Up Plenty

Afro American

Sat 9-4-48

Kennedy Says Sprigle Reveals Class Consciousness in Articles

Baltimore Md.

By STETSON KENNEDY, Author, "Southern Exposure"

[This is the last of a series of commentaries written exclusively for the AFRO-AMERICAN, on Ray Sprigle's reports of his experiences in the South disguised as a colored man.]

Whoever syndicated Ray Sprigle's stories to 12 white and 1 colored paper certainly knew what they were doing when they cut out a third of the installments.

I can scarcely believe that men like Walter White, who have recommended that Sprigle be awarded a Pulitzer prize for the series, saw the entire 21 as he originally wrote them.

Anyone who has any doubts about the bones I've picked with Sprigle can get a complete set of his stories from the Pitsburgh Post-Gazette, where they wind up Aug. 30.

In my judgment, they belong in the same category as Lillian Smith's "Strange Fruit," whose terrific moral impact for a time blinded people to the sad truth that she blamed the wrong man for lynching (the poor white instead of the boss).

Sat 9-4-48

The Achilles heel of Sprigle's stories, class bias, sticks out when he says he spent most of his time talking with colored "men of substance."

Ivory Tower Shortage

Not that I have anything against propertied people as such, but the percentage of Uncle Toms in such circles is apt to be high.

Not many colored folk down South can afford Ivory Towers as an escape, but Sprigle seems to have sought them all out and spent the night.

At the very outset, he makes a fuss over the fact that his colored traveling companion was a Latin scholar. What Sprigle needed was to talk to colored people who spoke less Latin and more Southern dialect.

The point is that most colored people in the South have to earn their living by the sweat of their brow.

Sprigle did not talk to enough croppers, tenants, domestics, or laborers to get a true picture of what it is really like to be "naturally born black in a white man's country."

Separate Peace

It is equally true of all peoples, majority or minority, that when some individuals rise above the mass financially, they become prone to let class interests take precedence over everything else.

Sat 9-4-48

Among colored people, such individuals have sometimes been guilty of signing separate peace treaties with the white supremacists, whereby they are granted personal privileges and concessions, in return for which they are expected to "lead" the mass of their people away from militant action which would better their condition.

I have actually heard the smarter white supremacists conspire in secret to take advantage of this human weakness.

Double-Edged Razor

All this explains why Sprigle says flatly that the "black man in the South doesn't hate the white."

No doubt he was trying to calm the fears of those who fall for the line "black supremacy would supplant white supremacy."

But I don't believe in trying to kid 20 million white people who hate 10 million colored people because of their race, that those colored people will go on loving them forever after.

Of course it is just as unhealthy for a colored person to hate a white merely because of his whiteness. Race hate is a double-edged razor that cuts both ways, no matter who swings it.

It's no more possible to hate Ku Kluxery and not hate a Kluxer than it was to hate Hitlerism and not hate Hitler.

As for me, I hate 'em both.

Sat 9-4-48

Color-Blind Hate

Patience can be carried too far. The colored man in the South is just about fed up.

There is a rising tide of militancy among the colored people of the South, and it is just as well to let the white South know that this militancy is not to be put down with soft soap. or Klan terror.

We have got to put a speedy end to discrimination based on race, by turning color-blind hate on all that's hateful.

Had Sprigle spent even a little time with colored labor leaders in the South, he would have learned a thing or two on this score.

Though the unions are far from perfect, some of them have stricken the blinkers of race hate from the eyes of their members, so that white and colored persons alike have a clear view of the Kluxers and wage-slavers who would beggar them both.

Rights Wrapped Up Together

I for one, can't get excited when Sprigle winds up his saga by saying that if white folks will just let colored folks live and vote and get educated, the latter will not run for public office or associate with white people or otherwise "dent white supremacy."

It has taken centuries of struggle to get civil rights wrapped up in one tri-partisan package. I'm against letting Sprigle or anybody else label that package, "Don't

Open Till Christmas."

The time to cut the ifs, ands, and buts out of "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all"—is right now.

Negroes Also Object To Sprigle's Series

The Columbia Record

Ray Sprigle, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reporter, who makes a pretty good business out of exposing this and that, seems to have failed with his expose of Negro life in the South.

Sprigle, disguised as a Negro, spent 30 days in the South and produced a series of 21 more or less sensational articles, which have been published in 14 Northern newspapers.

Sat 8-21-48

The result has been denunciation from Southern whites, understandable and perhaps expected. The Negroes, however, do not seem to have liked the series any better. Only one Negro newspaper, the Pittsburgh Courier, is carrying the story.

From Stetson Kennedy, author of "Southern Exposure," at Atlanta comes formidable criticism of the series, published generally by the Negro press this week.

Columbia, S.C.

"Sandwiched in between the horror stories (which are all to the good) are titbits which reveal Sprigle to be a white supremacist at heart, and a Yankee supremacist as well," Kennedy writes.

"Before he finishes, he manages to predict that no colored Southerners will hold public office in this generation, and echoes the Ku Klux line 'Not one colored person did I meet who wanted to associate with white folks.' . . .

"The bill of particulars against Sprigle's series is long. In No. 1 spot I would put his inclusion of a story about how a group of colored farmers have conspired together to keep whites from purchasing land in their neighborhood . . .

"In the same way, Sprigle harps on colored persons who not only 'pass' but become jim crowists and refuse to serve their own people. Colored sharecroppers, too, are scored for throwing away their money when honestly paid.

"In the same category is Sprigle's assertion that when colored Southerners 'resist' whites they 'generally' do so with intent to kill.

"All this is nothing but grist for the mill of white supremacy . . .

"Then he boasts that 'in the North, both black and white rioters go to prison.' Someone ought to inform Sprigle that 85 per cent of the 1,300 persons arrested in the Detroit riot were colored, and it was the same old story in the Los Angeles zoot suit rioting.

"Sprigle winds up his saga by saying that upon crossing back over the Ohio river he regained 'all the rgihts of an American citizen.'

"It's too bad he was in such a hurry to turn white again; otherwise he would have soon discovered that second-class citizenship is not just a Southern phenomenon."

Apropos of the Sprigle statement that no Southern Negro could hold elective office in this generation it may be pointed out, as Kennedy did not, that there are now Negro office-holders in both North Carolina and Virginia, the latest being a Negro member of city council elected in Richmond, Va.

Fri 8-27-48

Many of these same criticisms of the series made by the Southern press, would be ignored, but can they be ignored coming from the Negro newspapers?

Sprigle's stunt was, of course, a journalistic tour de force. He was seeking a sensationalized one-sided story. And the race problem, existing not only in the South but everywhere two races live together in such numbers, isn't to be comprehended by such sensation-mongering.

Sprigle has complicated the problem instead aiding in its solution.

SPRIGLE'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Advertiser

This may appear a note on Southern racial problems, but as a matter of fact it is not that, but rather some shop talk about the money squandered on expense accounts for reporters.

Montgomery, Ala.

Consider The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette's Ray Sprigle, the masquerade boy who came South disguised as a Negro to report on the way the colonists repress the natives. He spent a wad of dough in three weeks of soaking up sun at Miami to effect his disguise. That came high, the same as his weeks spent in the South.

Sun 9-5-48

The editor of that paper could have spared the counting room all that drain and a lot of Sprigle's time by letting him cover the story without leaving home.

For example, right in St. Louis Sprigle could have gotten one piece at least in the V. F. W. convention. A resolution was introduced forbidding any future V. F. W encampment where segregation existed.

The resolution was quickly suffocated Chairman Charles Spencer explaining:

"There is no city in the United States where the V. F. W. could meet under those conditions."

Advertiser

Said one Negro sponsor of the resolution:

Montgomery, Ala.

"At the end of the parade Tuesday, there was no place where Negroes could get a glass of water or a bottle of beer."

Said another:

Sun 9-5-48

"We Negroes have been insulted on almost every corner since we've been in St. Louis."

Sprigle could have gotten a good story by disguising himself as a Negro V. F. W. member at the St. Louis convention. A lot of expense account money might have been saved.

White And Sprigle Fire Both Barrels At Race Segregation

Daily World

Wed 11-16-48

"What Should We Do About Race Segregation?" This all-important question was discussed Tuesday evening, during America's Town Meeting over the ABC Network.

Exchanging views on this controversial topic were Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Raymond Sprigle, Pulitzer prize-winner and staff member of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette; Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of the Democrat-Delta Times, of Greenville, Miss.; and Harry Ashmore, another newspaper man of Little Rock, Ark.

Atlanta, Ga.

Before starting the discussion, Moderator George C. Dennie rephrased the topic as follows: "What Should We Do About Race Segregation In America Today?" He pointed out that this was a very timely topic at this time, since many observers felt that President Truman's sweeping victory in the recent election was a mandate from the people to enact his Civil Rights Proposals.

SHARRPLY DIVIDED

The speakers were divided into two camps. White and Sprigle made it clear that there was a definite need for Federal legislation before Negroes in th South could enjoy the simple rights of citizenship guaranteed in the United States Constitution.

Carter said he was opposed to discrimination, but contended that it could not be ended by abrupt social action. He listed Federal aid to education, national housing and a broader public health program as the immediate needs of the South. Ashmore said "the South is making progress in that direction," asserting that injustices and inequalities will be eradicated with time.

Wed 11-16-48

LIST MAJOR EVILS

In opening the discussion, Sprigle, who recently wrote a series of articles on "In The Land of Jim Crow," listed the major evils of the South as: (1) the murder of Negroes by whites in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana for no reason; (2) efforts to keep Negroes from exercising the right of franchise and (3) lack of decent facilities for education of Negro children. He further stated that the method used by the boards of education in the South to cheat Negroes was "plain ordinary embezzlement."

White stressed the fact that the pattern of segregation has steadily lowered the prestige of the United States throughout the world. He also pointed to the growing resentment against the racial arrogance of the United States. "Decent Americans want segregation abolished and want it abolished now," he stated. Regarding the efforts to keep Negroes from exercising their constutional right to vote, he cited the recent murder of Isaiah Nixon and the beating of D. V. Carter for voting and urging other Negroes to vote in the Democratic primary election on September 8.

Wed 11-16-48

Negro Undertaker To Sue Writer Of 'Jim Crow' Series

Record

Columbia S.C.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 16—(UP)—A Negro undertaker served notice through his attorney today that he planned to file suit against Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reporter Ray Sprigle and newspapers which carried his "In The Land Of Jim Crow" series.

9-16-48

Letters were sent to Sprigle, The Post-Gazette, the Pittsburgh Courier and the New York Herald Tribune, said Fred W. New, attorney for Henry J. Robinson of Hamilton, Ga. They demanded a retraction, apology and damages within ten days.

9-16-48 Thu.

New's letter denied statements attributed to an un-named Negro undertaker in Hamilton, and said that Robinson was the only Negro undertaker in the small town.

It quoted from Sprigle's articles, which said the undertaker had told him he discovered from examination of the body of Henry Gilbert, slain in a jail break attempt last year, that:

9-16-48

"His skull was crushed to a pulp both in front and the rear; one leg and one arm were broken; all the ribs on one side were smashed into splinters. He was riddled by five bullets fired at close range."

The attorney said the truth, according to Robinson, was that the body had several bullet holes but there were no other marks of violence.

Negro Customers

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Herald Tribune

The article by Ray Sprigle in the Herald Tribune of Aug. 11 states that "in most Southern cities no Negro woman is permitted to try on anything." My experience as a saleswoman in a very high-class store in Chattanooga, Tenn., was quite the opposite. We not only allowed Negro women to try on anything at any price, but we favored them as customers because they bought more readily and were easier to please than white customers.

Wed 8-18-48

New York, N.Y.

I also never heard of a Negro customer having to purchase a hat or dress because she had merely touched it.

MRS. BERNARD E. LOVEMAN.

Author Who Played Negro Role In Dixie Faces Suit

The Defender

Sat 11-27-48

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The Pittsburgh Courier, New York Herald Tribune and 12 other northern newspapers and Ray Sprigle, Pulitzer prize winner, were threatened with heavy suits for libel last week in connection with publication and syndicated use of Sprigle's article "I Was A Negro For Thirty Days."

Chicago, Ill.

Henry K. Robertson, a Negro funeral director at Hamilton, Ga., charges that Sprigle misquoted him in the report of a jail break in that town in May, 1947. Robertson says that the Pulitzer prize winner wrote that the body of Henry Gilbert, a Negro prisoner, showed signs of maltreatment in addition to gunshot wounds which caused his death in the jail break. Robertson claims this was not true and that he did not so describe Gilbert's dead body.

Demanding a retraction and apology within ten days, Robertson filed notice of intent to sue for $10,000 each of the papers which used the syndicated article in which the alleged error occurred. F. W. New, attorney for Robertson, said the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, the Pittsburgh Courier and the New York Herald Tribune, the last the original syndicator of the series, were the only three papers he was certain that printed the Gilbert story as objected to by his client.

In a letter to Sprigle, New did not indicate how much damage would be sought in a suit against the reporter if such is filed.

Sprigle traveled through the south for a month in the disguise of a Negro to obtain material for the syndicated series.

Answers to the Jim Crow Problem

N.Y. Herald Tribune

Readers Discuss and Elaborate on Points Raised by Mr. Sprigle and Mr. Carter

N.Y. N.Y.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

It was with some amazement that I read Mr. Carl Colodne's refutation of Mr. Carter's series and the pseudo-geometrical statements he cited as proof of his arguments.

Mr. Colodne's first mistake, as I see it, is in trying to apply geometric logic to a problem which involves human beings and their reactions. He seems to be under the impression that there are no emotional considerations involved whatever. I believe that men will never solve problems of this kind by moralizing alone. Until man learns how to contend with the human factor his progress must be necessarily slow.

Wed. 9-8-48

Even, however, if one could solve problems in human relationship by geometry and logic alone I'm afraid Mr. Colodne would still be wrong. He says Mr. Carter's axiom is false since it is based on a lie against God and humanity. It then naturally follows, Mr. Colodne maintains, all ensuing arguments supporting the axiom are false.

It is Mr. Colodne's major premise, however, which is false, not Mr. Carter's.

I don't know much about God, but I have seen enough of humanity and its prejudice to realize that segregation and petty hatred fit all too well into the pattern, and it isn't going to be changed by the passage of laws or thundering with a "holier-than-thou" attitude: "That's wrong!"

The solution lies with men of good will, both white and black, who will come together and try and work out the problem by consideration and concession to the mutual benefit of all.

RAYMOND R. M'GEE.
Brooklyn, Sept. 3, 1948.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

If the Ray Sprigle-Hodding Carter controversy has high lighted one thing better than anything else, it is the hopeless schism between the Negro and the gradualist "we can do it alone" school of Southern liberals. Carter is the most articulate spokesman of this school, and it is therefore fitting that the Herald Tribune should have given him the space in which to state his views. The gradualists, a group declining now, both in size and influence in the South, believe—almost as firmly as did their less liberal forebears—that no one from north of the Mason and Dixon Line should intervene in southern affairs. And they are committed, it seems irrevocably, to the idea that they know all the answers to the complicated questions of race relations. Since all their answers boil down to one, "Give us time—and we Southerners will do the job by ourselves," most of the Carter hopes can be countered with questions asked recently by a Texas editor of a Negro paper. What is Carter's timetable? Will the South do away with the poll tax in five years, in ten, in twenty or a hundred?

Wed 9-8-48

The South suffers from a virulent colonialism imposed by the northern owners of their industry and their transportation facilities—no doubt about it. But that fact is no excuse for the South's treatment of Negroes. And an increasing number of Southerners see it that way, regardless of Carter's squirming. Church groups from Virginia to Florida have gone on record for the abolition of segregation—now and not in the far distant future.

A. G. MEZERIK.
New York, Sept. 6, 1948.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

I am a Southerner but I do not subscribe to the doctrine of "white supremacy" or the actions of mobs and the Ku-Klux Klan. Every person under the sun should be free. here should not be laws fo ing people to segregate themselves. Each individual should be given equal justice and equal opportunity. But laws and force should not be used to bring these things to pass in the South. The civil-rights issue has only given those who capitalize on that argument of Negro exclusion a chance to come back to power in some Southern states.

There are people all over the South working for the advancement of Negroes. This idea that the South wants to keep them in the role of servants isn't true. There are efforts to educate, to provide better living conditions and promote their welfare in the South.

Those who are so interested in the Southern Negro should help the South get on its feet. They should raise money for Negro schools, show their friendship toward all the underprivileged people there and try to understand the situation instead of showing their own prejudices.

Give the South its share of prosperity, raise the standard of living of our poor, stop preaching and sneering at our honest efforts to help the colored man and you will see that this is the proper course of action in Dixie.

ROBERT MOSELEY.
Clifton, N. J., Sept. 3, 1948.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

As a Negro and a teacher in the New York City public school system I wish to commend your paper for carrying both series of articles by Ray Sprigle ("In the Land of Jim Crow") and Hodding Carter ("Jim Crow's Other Side"). It is unlikely that any Negro over eighteen will be further enlightened on the problems of having a dark skin in both the South and the North. In fact, any Southern Negro can relate experiences far more lurid about discrimination than those which Mr. Sprigle relates.

After reading all of Mr. Sprigle's articles, I failed to discover any misstatement of fact, and all of his experiences can be substantiated by competent witnesses who have had similar ones. Mr. Sprigle, obviously, did not during his few weeks of "passing as a Negro" seek information to show that the Negro's position in the South had improved within the last twenty years, which undoubtedly it has. I have no doubt that the improvement of race relations in the South has been due in a large measure to the efforts and influence of "Southern liberals," such as Mr. Carter describes himself.

It probably takes courage for Mr. Carter to be a "Southern liberal" in Greenville, Miss. Mr. Carter is to be commended for his forthright stand in Mississippi. This liberalism, of course, takes the form of gradually bettering race relations by patient, mildly persistent educational means. To reach its goal of the elimination of prejudice against a race by reason of color or religion will take one to three hundred years. A goal that admittedly can only be reached after all of us now living are dead is small hope to millions of us with dark skins. I doubt that if Mr. Carter were on our side of the fence with a dark skin he could entertain so enthusiastically the long-term educational approach.

Any Negro who reads the Constitution of the United States and requests or demands the rights contained therein to which he is entitled by law is, in Mr. Carter's estimate, a radical. Walter White and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were castigated by Mr. Carter as radical. Walter White has for many years demanded the rights of Negroes as contained in the Constitution of the United States. Except for his prodding for Negro rights, Mr. White is no farther left than Mr. Carter. A close scrutiny of Negro leaders would conclusively show that they are conservative except on this question of race. If the shoe were on the other foot the Hodding Carters would b much more vehement in their demands for political and econom freedom in both the North and th South.

HAROLD JACKMAN.
New York, Sept. 3, 1948.

To the New York Herald Tribue:

Jim Crowism is more prevalent even here in New York than many of us have reason to suspect. This came to my notice recently when I tried to obtain some dental care for a young colored woman, who is a member of my household. My personal dentist refused to give her an appointment with the statement that under no circumstances would he be able to treat a colored patient. I exhausted the dental contacts amongst my acquaintances and was met with the same refusal everywhere.

After recovering from the shock of this disclosure, I inquired for the reason. Invariably, the explanation was that the dentist was subjected to the danger of losing his white clientele.

With public pressure of this prejudice so strong, no individual can be blamed for not wanting to be a martyr.

In the Virgin Islands there is no color line. There the white people seem to know better than to show any intolerance, for the Governor and most of the other public officials are colored. While there last winter I contemplated on the better nature of the colored people for tolerating the whites, who are in the minority.

MARGARET UDELL.
New York, Sept. 1, 1948.

Wed 9-8-48

To the New York Herald Tribune:

I have read Mr. Carter's articles with an open mind, and what they seem to say is this: Mr. Sprigle's articles tell the truth, but not the whole truth, about conditions in the South as far as Negroes are concerned; the South has progressed even with segregation; Negroes in the South are progressing within the framework of segregation; Federal civil-rights legislation would not change the attitude of Southern whites toward Negroes; and segregation is not the main problem of race relations in the South. I cannot agree with all this.

I am quite aware of the prejudice that exists in the North. I am aware, also, of the danger and the evils of segregation. I would rather face innuendos I can contest than be segregated. Mr. Carter knows as well as I do that it is easier to discriminate unjustly when one group of people are separated sharply from another group. For example, I live in a New York City housing project. There is no segregation here. Families of both races, many nationalities, live here. No one forces himself on another. Were I to say that there is no prejudice here, I would be lying. What I do say is that there is no unjust discrimination.

I do not have to give examples from my personal experiences where segregation has enhanced racial intolerance. Mr. Carter can see them in Mississippi, our readers can see them in Harlem and everywhere there are segregated groups. Segregation is a disease, a vice. Mr. Carter says there must be a change in heart. I agree. But as long as there is segregation there will be no change in heart. I know that and I suspect that he knows that. There must be a change in our basic pattern.

I respect Hodding Carter's position. I do not, however, accept his dominant theme — there can be equality with segregation. I realize that men's prejudices, which are drilled into them from childhood, cannot be legislated away. But I also know that proper legislation can do a great deal.

"Jim Crow's Other Side"

Readers Comment on Mr. Carter's Article Replying to the Sprigle Series

Herald Tribune

To the New York Herald Tribune:

It is astonishing and gratifying to have read Mr. Sprigle's articles in a white newspaper; but it is even more amazing and shows profound wisdom for the Herald Tribune to present the Southerner's side on this much-discussed racial issue in America. One often reads and hears of the racial injustices suffered by us Negroes, but too often only one side is brought out and some of the more important factors are left unnoticed. Everything Mr. Sprigle writes about is tragically true; no writer has yet gone to the depths of this American tragedy, for these amazing facts which have and are being brought out are but the surface of what really exists in the South.

Fri 9-3-48

I quite agree with Mr. Carter that Mr. Sprigle did not have to disguise himself for the limited material received by doing so. Well meaning as Mr. Sprigle and other writers are, such writings have done far more harm than good for both whites and Negroes in the South. Most of these writings tend to present the average white Southerner as a Negro-hater and a member of the Ku-Klux Klan. It is utterly fantastic to draw such a conclusion as it is fantastic to say that Northern whites are completely liberal toward the Negroes. Some of the finest white persons I have yet to meet are white Southerners. Right now there are many inter-racial groups working inter-racially toward racial equality; but it is seldom you hear or read about them.

This business of racial injustice is not by any means limited to persons of race, creed or color. All through the history of civilization whites have enslaved whites, blacks have enslaved blacks; the strong devoured the weak. When we ill-treat our fellow human beings for any reason, it is not so much an injustice on a certain race, for races are only scapegoats; but far more deep it is an injustice against the human race itself. The Herald Tribune, publishing the other important side of this racial issue, brings out important information which needs to be considered.

New York, N.Y.

In racial problems there are many sides which must be weighed and considered. In this racial issue it is often being used to cover our personal and political endeavors; we just look at the side which suits our purpose and forget about the rest. Unless we know all of the facts from every angle, we are inadequate correctly to judge any issue.

It may be a strange thing to say, but as a member of a so-called minority race and a keen observer, I have come to the conclusion that existing conditions and complications within the race itself contribute largely to racial ills. This opinion applies to all and any races who are ill-treated, but most writers, fearing to hurt some one's feelings, omit these important factors.

It must be brought out that the most progressive Negroes are from or in the South. Some of the world's finest Negro colleges, private schools, businesses, etc., are in the South and not in the North. Northern Negroes are forced to send their sons and daughters to the South for continued education because too few Northern Negro schools will accept them. Northern whites are just as firm about keeping their neighborhoods lily white as the Southerner is. Until fairly recently job opportunities for the Negro in the North were very slim. The Negro gives the South much credit for being frank and open with their prejudice, and some would much rather be discriminated against in the open than to have it done under cover. Negroes have come a long way despite the fact they are somewhat handicapped; but much of this progress is due to liberal Northern and Southern whites, who have contributed generously both of money and sympathy in aiding them.

We should not forget that these injustices are not merely racial issues. Should this country ever come to the point where all of its citizens enjoy a first-class citizenship, a fresh new hate for something would immediately spring up to replace the old one. The thing we should try to fight and to rid our country and this world of is the thing hate itself.

This thing called prejudice is a complicated affair. There's no such thing as it having only two sides. There's the inside, outside, right side, wrong side, upside, downside, left side and lots more sides and angles to be mentioned and thoroughly examined before we come to our hasty conclusion and pass on our hasty judgment.

LLOYD YEARWOOD.
New York, Sept. 1, 1948.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Mr. Hodding Carter, by "thinking white," significantly misses the entire emotional reaction of Mr. Ray Sprigle on his return to Cincinnati, by which time the latter admits he was "thinking Negro," and revolted against taking advantage of the "privileges" of food and accommodation not accorded to his darker "brethren."

Mr. Carter's experience of illegally practiced "Jim Crow" in Cincinnati, which, under the Ohio statutes, is bound to give "full and equal privileges and treatment in places of public accommodation under criminal penalties," merely emphasizes Mr. Sprigle's preliminary observation that "discrimination against the Negro in the North is usually in defiance of the law. In the South it is enforced and maintained by law."

When one has, at least in part, learned by experience to "think Negro" it is impossible to be philosophically detached about "Jim Crow." The legal or illegal affronts to Negro Americans become personal insults. At about the time the Hodding Carters were being affronted in Cincinnati by Jim Crow's treatment of their Negro nurse, this writer received the jolt that made him "think Negro" once and for all time. A distinguished Negro American actor, who at this moment is starring in London, and I were on our way to a conference on the drama at Hampton Institute, Virginia. Early in the morning, at Old Point Comfort, we transferred from the drawing-room we had shared on the train from New York to the ferry for Newport News.

Fri 9-3-48

I suggested breakfast, but my companion and friend preferred to sit on the upper deck and "drink the morning air," persuading me it was much better for me than coffee. I thought it an unusually esthetic attitude for a man of lusty appetite, but accepted it with the naiveté of an American citizen of thirty years' standing, who had never before been exposed to the threatened insult of Jim Crow. Not until we were disembarking from the ferry to join the Negro professors from Hampton, who were hailing us from the dock, did I notice the revolting little signs over the doors of two meager wash rooms, "White" and "Colored," and realize that for an hour we had been traveling "Jim Crow," and that not only could we not have washed our hands in the same bowl, but that, as my friend had realized, breakfast would have to be a segregated feast, I on a stool at the lunch counter, he in a hole in the wall behind the stove.

It was then, for the first time and forever, I felt the intolerable impertinence to me of a law, local or otherwise, that presumes to dictate my choice of friends and my polite behavior with them in public. It was then, by "thinking Negro," I realized the contempt which a person of "color" feels for a "white" who claims intelligence while subscribing to the medieval audacities of "Jim Crow."

HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBBLE.
New York, Aug. 31, 1948.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

I have read with interest Mr. Sprigle's Jim Crow articles and am now reading with interest Mr. Hodding Carter's articles in answer to Mr. Sprigle. My conclusion is that I think more of Mr. Carter as a man and writer than of Mr. Sprigle.

Also, I have read with interest many of the letters your readers have written to you and when reading letters commending Mr. Sprigle I have wondered about the letter writers as well as Mr. Sprigle. How do they live? Do they practice what they preach or is theirs only lip-service? Can't you have Mr. Sprigle write one article telling in what manner and to what extent he puts his theories into practice? And can't you ask your letter-writing readers to tell us how they put into practice the theories their letters are intended to suggest are theirs? I am never impressed by protests that are put into fine phrasing and stop there; I want to know how the letter writers practice their theories, if they do, and why they have a right to protest. I would especially like to know whether Mr. Frank Pereira is cultivating his own garden, what he is planting there, and what comes up. Let's hear from these people so we can be told why their letters are worth anything to your readers. You will now receive letters attacking Mr. Carter. Ask those writers to tell us their practices in regard to the Negro. Are their deeds as good as their words? I wonder.

Fri 9-3-48

LUCILE SINGLETON.
New York, Sept. 1, 1948.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Hodding Carter's "Jim Crow's Other Side" reminds me of one of those school debates in which antagonists flipped coins to determine which side to argue; Mr. Carter has hopelessly lost, for he is only proving that the "other side" of Jim Crow is really non-existent, based as it is on a lie against God and humanity, to wit, the segregation and division of the one human race.

Geometrically, since the axiom is false, all ensuing arguments must necessarily be false, and so they are. Fundamentally, he maintains the Negro is progressing within the framework of Jim Crow or segregation. That may be, as no doubt there was so-called progress within chattel slavery itself. But that is like saying that Hitlerism made progress in using the crematorium instead of the pogrom—it was more merciful, wasn't it?

Very incidentally, I wonder what kind of debate could be whipped up on that issue; what was the "other side" to genocide? Arguing the "other side" of an obvious injustice is shameful. Or am I just old-fashioned when I say, God is God and right is right!

CARL COLODNE.
New York, Sept. 1, 1948.

Tear Signs From Poles, Circulation Man Jailed

The Courier
Sat 9-4-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.

28

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Courier Miami Bureau)

MIAMI, Fla.—Swaggering, gun-hung minions of the law drove through Negro sections of the city here last week, ripped down Courier posters advertising Pulitzer prize winner Ray Sprigle's series of articles on "I Was a Negro in the South for Thirty Days," tore two placards off the car of The Courier's distributor and arrested him for violation of the little-observed city ordinance of "posting bills."

The Gestapo-like actions of Miami's white police were not alone confined to tearing down from posts and buildings placards advertising the hard-hitting serial currently running in The Courier, but two of the "law's guardians" on Wednesday arrested Eugene Lindsey and slapped him in jail where the next day he was given a fifteen-day suspended sentence.

ONLY COURIER MOLESTED

With hundreds of other posters and placards plastering the sides of buildings and posts throughout the city, The Courier placards were the only ones disturbed. It was the first time in the memory of most Miamians that anyone had been arrested and charged with violation of the city ordinance covering posting of bills.

Sat 9-4-48

Although unable to protest police action regarding placards on utility poles, John A. Diaz, The Courier-Florida editor, registered a stiff complaint with the Mayor and City Manager Dr. O. P. Hart.

Commenting on the arrest of Lindsey in Miami, one passerby was heard to remark: "If they were to jail all persons who posted placards and bills on telephone posts in this city, the jails would be filled with placard posters."

It was significant, however, that although the violation took place in the Negro section of Miami, Negro police were not assigned to destroy the signs or make the arrests.

Sat 9-4-48

Authorities gave that job to the "Accident squad."

Mr. Diaz's letter to the city commissioner protested that police exceeded their authority when they removed the placards from their places in Lindsey's car.

RALPH McGILL 38

Some Ideas by A Negro Woman

The Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

A young Negro woman, married and the mother of one child, came to see me. She has worked as a cook for seven years. Her husband drives a delivery truck for a department store. She and he are high school graduates. Fri. 3-5-48

She said that she came because of a conversation with her friends, who had urged her to come. She was very self-conscious and ill at ease. She lost this, as she talked. I want to put it down, her thinking, exactly as I can.

"We read in the papers about your talk at the school and about how they asked you questions and didn't agree with you. We read what else you had to say," she began.

Caste "Those people (at the university) wouldn't spit on us. There isn't anybody harder on a common Negro than they. (She used the word "common" to mean "average," and not in any uncomplimentary way.) They are a lot more distant to their cooks and maids than white people. So, don't you worry too much about how they acted. 3-5-48

"They live off to themselves. They don't have to make their living out working with, or for, white people. They don't have to ride the bus or streetcar twice a day at the most crowded time. When they talk about their problems as Negroes, they are not much talking about ours. It seems to us they are sort of aiming at the moon and overlooking a lot that could be done.

"Busses" "We know there are a lot of mean colored people just like there are mean white people, always with a chip on their shoulder. They are looking for a chance to be mean. But the rest of us are not. Fri. 3-5-48

"What we don't understand is a lot of things that look simple to us. We don't like to crowd past people in the busses and on the streetcars. But the way it is, the white people get on first and then a lot of them get mad when we have to pass by. Why don't they see that by standing back and letting us on first there would be none of this trouble? What we'd like is to be treated like a person. We don't enjoy crowding by any more than white folks like to be crowded. But we can't do anything else.

"Of course, I wish there wasn't any such law, not because I want to sit with white people, but because I want to sit. But I'd make of that bridge one to cross later. First off, we'd like to fix it so we wouldn't have to crowd by. It looks to us like, on the routes where they have a lot of Negroes, it would make sense to have a conductor and have two entrances. If the law is like it is, then there don't seem much sense in making it hard to operate.

Living "We sure don't want to live next door to white people. I know a lot of people don't understand why their cook or maid or chauffeur won't live on the place. Well, it gets lonesome. And you like to be with your own people. That's natural.

"But we would like to be able to rent or buy a little place that's fit to live in. You take where I live. I can't stand it much longer. When my boy gets older I got to move. There are bad people and bad children in my block. But, on what we make, that's where we got to live. That's true of a lot of us.

"The police don't understand. We got mean Negroes in our section that brag about being friends with police. They do some mean things to Negroes, and we are afraid to fight back because it doesn't help any. The police may come out, but they just look around or bawl out everybody. After they are gone, the bad people may come and cut you or burn up your house. It looks like sometimes the white people think all Negroes are just alike, that they think alike and act alike. The Constitution

Summary "What we wish would be done first is to fix up the busses so there isn't so much chance of trouble; to fix it so people that want to live decent can, and to give us a chance to work. It's bad for us to get doctors and dentists, too. My husband is a good radio repairman, but he can't get a job. That's the start we want made and it looks like the other people do all the talking. I said I'd come and they dared me and I did and I appreciate your listening." Atlanta, Ga.

(Editor's Note—This illustrates very well another failure of Southern thinking . . . a failure to realize that Negroes have their own castes and strata of society which are perhaps even more rigid than those of white people. And certainly all she said is true, especially that the mass opinion regards all Negroes alike, usually thinking of them all in terms of the worst. Let this be a second chapter in a primer on Southern thinking.) 3-5-48

Negro Health, Education Programs Top FEPC Idea, Carter Tells GPI

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By CLARK HOWELL, JR.,

Constitution Staff Writer

ATHENS, Feb. 19 — Hodding Carter, crusading editor of the Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times, and Pulitzer prize winner, Thursday offered higher income, better health and educational facilities rather than a blanket FEPC program as a solution to better race relations in the South.

The Mississippi editor, author of the current best seller, "Floodcrest," whose paper is published in an area where there are two Negroes for every white man, was the guest speaker at the Georgia Press Institute of the Columbus Columbus Ledger-Enquirer papers.

His frank, fearless and thoughtful analysis of the Negro-white relationship in the South and his examination of President Truman's proposed civil-rights program received lusty applause from the crowd of Georgia editors and university students in the University Chapel.

Carter observed that the South's greatest fear was that of social comingling of whites and Negroes. "It is the fear of the effect of numbers on our social, moral and political thinking," he pointed out.

Although Carter spoke against the enforcement of social co-mingling of whites and Negroes by law, he was heartily in favor of equalization of health, educational, housing and other facilities for Negroes. "What the South needs is a change of heart; and definite changes have come in the 83 years since the end of the War Between the States—a relatively short period," he said.

He observed that since the end of the War Between the States there had been 5,000 lynchings and last year there was only one lynching in the South, in South Carolina. Fri. 2-20-48

"Of course, that is one too many and the jury's decision was a gross miscarriage of justice, but how in the world can any Federal law force a Southern jury to convict rather than acquit.

"If I thought such a law would lessen the number of lynchings in the South I would be for it," Carter said.

He asserted an FEPC program would be about as effective in Mississippi as prohibition.

"The Southern Negro is not interested in social equality nor does he want to be absorbed," he said, giving voice to his fear of the reprisals which would be taken out on the South's 10,000,000 Negroes who are innocent of complicity with the civil rights program.

Carter was preceded by John Farrar, Chairman of the Board, Farrar, Straus and Company, New York City, who was the guest of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Introduced by Miss Marjorie McLachlan, Georgia Region Director, Farrar said the self-imposition of the rules of brotherhood was not only necessary to the survival of America but to the world. He urged newspapers to take the lead in promoting brotherhood throughout the nation.

At the noon session of the Institute, Pierre J. Huss, Diplomatic Correspondent for the International News Service, allayed any fears of an immediate Russian withdrawal from the United Nations. Only two moves, he pointed out, could bring a showdown—the death of Stalin or a false move by Moscow satellites. Fri. 2-20-48

In his opinion, the Russians would be foolish to quit the powerful publicity and propaganda they have in the UN medium. He said both Stalin and Molotov realized that a walkout from the UN would be but the "final phase before a shooting war," and Stalin would not become involved in any major war until and unless he felt he had sufficient advantage over the West to win. All inside confirmation from the Soviet Union tended to indicate such a point in Soviet military power and potential was far from being achieved—"from five to 10 years anyhow," he said.

Pursuing these points, Huss declared, "If Joe Stalin should die one of these days, we are going to come to a showdown with the Soviet Union. Either the world will be in a bloodbath—as the political bureau seeks to hold power by plunging into an immediate war—or there is going to be a bloodbath in the Kremlin and probably through the Soviet Union."

At the dinner given by the Augusta Chronicle, Edison Marshall, novelist and short story writer, deplored the lack of uncommon men in this "century of the common man" and declared that the American newspapers must raise their sights. Fri. 2-20-48

"There is no magic as potent as that of the written word; you understand and can wield that magic, or you would not be where you are; but do you employ it too cautiously? Do you fully take advantage of your great power? The public needs leaders, not flatterers—we are wedded to democracy but that does not mean it is a perfect wife; she is often a shrew, a slattern, a gossip, sometimes, alas, a harlot.

"We must not let ourselves be misled by the idea that because a vast majority wants a thing, it is necessarily the right thing. It is the noblest thing in life to lead the people, but it is ignoble to be led by them," the writer asserted.

Friday the program will be highlighted by Hon. Rhys J. Davies, member of the British Parliament; Robert Sherrod, foreign correspondent of Time and Life magazines and author of "Tarawa: Story of Battle," J. W. Sargent, Assistant Regional Conservationist, Spartanburg, S. C., and Marquis Childs, syndicated columnist and author of "I Write From Washington."

As The Negro Sees It

To Editor of The News:

I have noted with interest the stand you have taken on the controversial discussion over President Truman's civil rights recommendations. Your position seems to be that of a reasonable, thoughtful and tolerant liberal. Like many other individuals, I think the president did not only do what his committee suggested, but also, what reason, right and conscience urged. He must have thought what another great American said, "I had rather be right than be president." Birmingham, Ala

I wonder why these people don't want the Negro people to have civil rights which, according to the American constitution, belong to every American citizen. The Bible tells us that "Out of one blood God has made all nations to live on the face of the earth." Our own Declaration of Independence says, "All men are created equal." Why then do some people of the South want to reject, discard, lynch and refuse to give the Negro the ballot, equality in education and other civic rights? What harm has the Negro done? He is kind, docile and obedient. Even though he is rebuffed, stigmatized and lynched, he is still the best friend the white American has. He has helped to fight and win all wars in which our country has engaged. Wed

No individual or nation has ever been able to persuade the Negro to organize or join an organization of insurrection against the American government. Why then are so many American citizens against giving the Negro his God-given and government-given rights? The fear of "social equality," a misnomer and bug-bear, should not disturb anyone, for neither the Negro or the white man wants or will have it. The Negro does not want to go into the white man's parlor or enter in any way into his social functions. All he wants is a right to live in his own quarters as other men do.

3-10-48 Wed

H. D. Davidson

Centreville, Ala.

'Segregation As God's Will'

To the Editor of The News:

Mrs. Hays' basic assumption is that non-segregation means integration. I do not believe in that assumption. Integration is not the desire of either element, nor is it likely that it would follow. The News

Far be it from me to have the audacity to face any group of people or God and say that they are not as I. Not as I in that they are not entitled to the privileges or the means of meriting those privileges. I believe that people, any people, should have the opportunity to merit the great freedoms of our land. Equality of opportunity for people to realize their potentiality is what I believe in.

She says, "Can we sponsor a change that will destroy the white race?" Non-segregation does not mean destruction of any race; it means the right for every man to enjoy the fruits of God's great earth. Non-segregation would be a step which would be the means of achieving that end. Every man has to sustain his existence. Why add a second problem to life by placing barriers and unequal opportunity? Christ never forbade any man to partake of His gifts to mankind because they were from certain groups.

". . . to stand by the votes that elected them to uphold our high standards of living by maintaining segregation," she says. Can we expect to go on forever denying certain groups the means of obtaining a better standard of living and merely be interested in "our" high standards? Repression reaps a reaction much less favorable than does mutual cooperation. Birmingham Ala

The worth of the individual is the great fundamental principle on which our nation of popular sovereignty was founded and has progressed. Segregation, allied with all its inequalities of opportunity, is not in accord with this principle. This value of the individual is a principle derived from Christianity. People are endowed with inalienable rights by their Creator, and I believe that it is God's will that they may exercise and enjoy those rights. Recognizing that principle, how can anyone who speaks of God's will not believe in acting in accordance with that principle? Thurs. 3-4-48

"We don't try to tell them how to live"—but we place many negative policies; we restrict their possibility of advancement. The old alibi, which may be good if proper actions are made, of districts or states settling their own social problems within, has been a drawn curtain for backstage action. "We can solve our problems satisfactorily. . . ." I suppose that the Boswell act is a step in that direction?

VIRGIL R. HELMS.

Box 67, University, Ala.

NOT GOD

The A[illegible]

Editor, The Advertiser:

On your editorial page of March 2, I noticed that Mr. Cullifer, of East Tallassee, makes the statement that "God started segregation" and quotes the Bible for proof. While I do not approve the mixing of the races, especially in social functions, I wish to call Mr. Cullifer's attention to the portion of scripture to which he calls our attention. He cites us, Numbers 12-1, but undoubtedly he means Numbers 12-4. If he had just read a few verses further he would have found that God called the three he mentioned apart to punish Aaron and Miriam for fussing with Moses for marrying Zipporah.

God let them know that Moses was the meekest and best man on all the earth and that God was not pleased with their speaking against Moses for his act in marrying Zipporah. He scolded Aaron and sent that great and dreaded disease leprosy on Miriam. Montgomery

Aaron began to try to speak up for his sister and to make excuses for her, but God said let her be shut out from the camp for seven days. We should be careful about placing our likes or dislikes upon God, for God is great and good and is not like man.

H. D. DAVIDSON.

Centreville, Ala. Ala. Sun. 3-7-48

Speculation on God as the author of segregation is herewith concluded.—Ed.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Editor, The Advertiser:

Why do these racial issues always come to light before an election? Montgomery, Ala

I would like to state a few facts, and I believe I would get the support of the true Southerners on all I will say.

We believe in social justice, but never in social equality. The Advertiser

We do not desire to mistreat the Negro, unless he is trespassing on the wrong tracts. Let them have good places of amusement, churches, schools, parks and playgrounds, but always have segregation. Had it been intended we associate the pigment of all skin would have been the same. Fowls and fish do not associate, because they are different species of life, so why should two races so different in color be forced to associate. Did God not create us different in color? Thurs.

We do not advocate sending the Negro back to the jungles of Africa 3-18-48

Nothing but bloodshed can come of this racial issue, so why not stop agitating the Negro by telling him he will soon associate with his white friend socially.

Greenville, Ala. SUE SAMPLEY.

Plea For The Persecuted

Birmingham News Ala

To Editor of The News:

The Negro is on parade. His every effort is being watched. He's being organized against, or being pushed into the background. He is being spied upon, lynched, mobbed and plotted against. The only course that will ever abolish, eradicate, and wipe out these sinister and grudgeful policies and practices is to remember the brotherhood of man. The golden rule—Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

I perceive from some of the white writers of this column that they have the Negroes under the wrong impression. We want justice in courts, the right to decent jobs, the right to vote, and fair play in all walks of life. Give us better schools, better streets, lights, recreation centers and Negro policemen to protect Negro communities. These are the things we want.

Tuskegee Institute reports only one lynching in 1947. But how many hundreds of Negroes were killed by policemen and gun toting white men. Regardless to the situation, the coronor's verdict is always the same—justifiable homicide.

Negroes and Civil Rights

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: Since the issuance of the President's "Civil Rights" message, I have read your editorials religiously. I have also read all of the letters to the editor, and the fight seems to be one-sided. So I thought that I, a Negro, should have a few words to say.

Here in the South we are accustomed to flying off the handle at the slightest provocation. With our white primary and our poll tax and our grandfather clauses, we fix the game ahead of time—then, if we do not get the lion's share of the gravy, we shout, "We wuz robbed." Fri.

I see that a group of our Southern "statesmen" have carried the Confederate flag to Washington, shouting the Southern battle cry, "States' Rights." Rights to what? To stand on the Negro's neck—to contrive to keep him ignorant and then call him inferior—to go out in the dead of night in sheeted gangs, "defending" yourselves from some lone, helpless Negro—to slay some defenseless Negro and then justify it with a lot of claptrap about heritage and tradition?

I think that the Negro is through taking it to the Lord in prayer. Yes, we will use every legal means to reach our goal of real democracy for all. And our fight is not for the Negro alone, it helps the white man when we win a fight for right. For if those "heritage and tradition" boys are allowed to continue their wanton defiance of the law and the rights of free men, there will be more and more Coach Bolands. Atlanta, Ga.

3-12-48 JOSEPH GODBYE, JR.

Atlanta.

Love caused Christ to leave his heavenly home and come down in this sinful world and die for man. The Lord allows every living creature a chance. Are you more just than God or is the Negro without a chance. Wed. 3-10-48

We didn't come here to America because we wanted to. Greedy men invaded our native lands, and brought us here by force under threat of death and sold us into slavery, chained together like cattle. So you see we have every right to seek the four freedoms and the pursuit of happiness.

ADDISON FORD

901 Avenue S. Pratt City

No Foxhole Segregation

5-14-48

To the Editor of The News: Birmingham, Ala.

I am writing in response to the letter of Mrs. Buckingham. I honestly believe that God created all people equal; one is no better than the other in God's eyesight. I would like to ask this question: Do you think that God is not angry about the many lynchings and unfair treatment done to Negroes? There was no segregation in the foxholes when all of us were fighting to win this last war. 5-14-48 Fri.

This government is teaching democracy over in Europe and we don't have it at home. Charity should begin at home and then spread abroad. The News

J. J. SMITH.

What White Supremacy?

5-28-48

To the Editor of The News:

This letter will be addressed primarily to Miss Mary Evelyn Robinson. I selected her letter, which appeared recently in The Birmingham News, because it expressed the "white supremacy" view in the lowest terms and with the greatest semantic efficiency of any letter I've seen thus far. Originally because of publicity I have received in connection with the S. N. Y. C. meeting I had been somewhat reluctant to speak out, but because her letter was so atypically typical I decided to do so anyway. The News

First she states that "we have done much for them." This sort of feudalistic and paternal orientation (regarding Negroes) obviously belongs to the past, for it is based on the false assumption of racial supremacy, a concept which is all but unanimously rejected by competent psychologists and anthropologists. In the First World War, for instance, Northern Negroes performed better on Army intelligence tests than Southern whites. The fairly obvious implication is that intelligence here was not a product of race at all, but of environment. Much more empirical evidence would be cited. Among scientists generally the concept of white or any other racial or ethnic supremacy is considered so completely without foundation that it is no longer even a topic of discussion. I feel silly arguing the point myself for this same reason. Birmingham, Ala.

Such anachronistic prejudices are perpetuated largely by selfish members of the ruling classes; blameless people (including, of course, Negroes and poor whites) suffer. When a person, in the face of recent press accounts, caressingly condones the un-American and fascistic actions of our Police Department, there's obviously something wrong. Or take Miss Robinson's reference to the performance of Negro troops in the last war. Observe her reasoning. Says Miss Robinson, "More made trenches than fought in them. Those who fought were fighting for themselves, since if this country had been invaded they too would have suffered." According to a large majority of both Northern and Southern white comrades of these boys (thinking in another frame of reference), however, their performance was equal to or better than that of white soldiers.

Finally she says, "As for voting, cultured and educated women were not permitted to vote for thousands of years. Why make a fuss over those who would not know how if they had an opportunity?" It should be significant to her that Frederick Douglass, the great Negro abolitionist, was one of the first agitators for woman suffrage. The arguments against women voting then were similar to those advanced against Negroes voting now. References were made to their "infantile brains," "low general intelligence," Biblical arguments and all the rest. Fri.

5-28-48 PHILIP FOSTER.

Route 8, Bessemer, Ala.

Honesty And Fair Dealing

To the Editor of The News:

This is to the writer of "No Carpetbaggers." The writer said Negroes were just chattels and that the Negro doesn't know how to vote; that he is usually influenced by some white person; that more Negroes made trenches than fought in them; that proximity promotes marriage. That is true in some cases, but not in the case of white and black.

Being a Negro, I am proud of it. Negroes are not chattels. Think of the many Negroes who have cared for your babies, cooked your food, nursed your sick, guarded your secrets and your treasure. The News

Sure, we build trenches; it takes that to help win the war. Very few men could stand up under such strenuous toil. We didn't fight for ourselves; we fought for the U. S. A.

If the Negro is allowed the opportunity, he will prove to the world what a great guy he is.

Why bring up the intermarriage question? We don't want that. If we did, we would not have to invade the white race. Someone has provided for that. I mean we have blond hair and blue eyes in our race, and the black man isn't the cause of it. Birmingham

Why must we misunderstand one another when our Saviour has made the way so plain? Let us look at Gen. 25:10 and Matt. 7:1-2, also Rom. 2:11, Rom. 3:9-19. Perhaps these truths will help us all. Ala.

They condemn Mr. W. G. Kitts. Well, we think he is everything that goes for honesty and fair dealing. Thurs. LAWYER DOUGLAS.

P. O. Box 95, Sayreton, Ala. 5-27-48

The Negro and the South

The Courier-Journal

Why all this talk about segregation of Negroes, social equality, equal educational opportunities? Three-fourths of the area of the United States grants the Negroes all of these privileges. If they are not satisfied with their lot in the South, let them emigrate to States of the North and West, where socially a Negro is as good as a white man, and thinks himself a little better. Louisville, Ky.

The Negro is not tied to the Southeastern part of the U. S. It is an easy matter for him to pull up and move to the North or the West, where he has social equality privileges. The schools welcome his children; the colleges and universities are open to him, and there are no Jim Crow trains or busses. Churches, restaurants and hotels open their doors to him. Then why does he continue to stay in the South and continually bellyache about his lot? Sun.

The Negro's attempt to break down social barriers in the South, and force himself on the white people of the South will only produce more race strife and lawlessness. During the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War, the North attempted to ram the Negro down Southern people's throats with martial law, and at the point of a bayonet, but, after several years of this attempt, gave it up as a bad job. Prejudice, religion and social customs cannot be changed by law. 4-25-48

The North and the West offer the Negro better wages, shorter hours and better living conditions. He is free to vote in all elections and to hold office. Some States do not even frown on inter-racial marriages. Then why does he continue to remain in a section where he knows he will never attain these privileges? If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, then Mahomet should go to the mountain.

Stamping Ground, Ky. **Noah J. Parsons.**

Intolerance and Christianity

The Courier-Journal

America is slowly staggering into a path of ruthless racial discrimination without any reason. Why there is a cause for such foolishness is beyond me. I am not one who can weigh the insignificant excuses for racial prejudice. I was at one time prejudiced. Today I thank God that I saw that I was in a dark room but I saw the light about me ouside. Only total ignorance could keep a person in his prejudice once he sees he is wrong. Racial prejudice is corrupt and raises a stench to high heaven. It stirs God to an anger which some day will be rained down on those who seem to be so intolerant. America was established on the principles of freedom for all, not for the whites. The Pilgrim Fathers did not put up a fence when they came here to escape prejudice. They let come here those who chose to come.

The sight of a burning cross stings me to the quick and doesn't bring to my mind what the cross truly symbolizes. Christ's cross stood for the freedom of men from the oppression of sin. Christ's cross can never be the same as the burning cross of the intolerant sects who use it as their banner. Thank God that the ground at the foot of the cross is level and that all men stand the same before the eyes of God.

Unless America comes out of her complacent state and turns her face toward God, she can no longer hope to sing "God Bless America" but will spend her time crying out deliverance hymns in her every breath. Louisville, Ky. **Harry F. Thompson.**

Georgetown, Ky. Sun. 4-25-48

The South Is Afraid

The News 6-30-48

To the Editor of The News:

I am going to say something that most of your readers will not like to read, no more than a man likes to be told that he has cancer. Many of them will probably find this as hard to believe. The plain truth is that the South is afraid! There are some, too many, who are deathly afraid of the Negro as a people, and seek to protect themselves behind barriers of false dogma, such as the scientifically ridiculous phantasy of white supremacy. These are the people who, afraid to face the Negro man to man and on the basis of inherent rather than inherited potentialities, band themselves together into bully gangs such as the K. K. K. These are the cowards who hide their fears in mob "courage," as did the Nazis.

What is more tragic, the rest of the people are afraid of the white supremacists. The poor Negro, with nobody to defend him, may be justified in this fear, but for the acquiescing whites there can be found no excuse, no justification for their tolerance of practices that are so fundamentally rotten that they directly contradict the religious doctrines that even the Klansman vigorously and righteously claims to follow and believe in—except in so far as these teachings may be applied to the Negro. Birmingham, Ala.

There are some who, in your columns, have voiced the opinion that anyone who doesn't like it here can leave, that no one who does not like to see the misdeeds committed here has to stay and watch them. But this philosophy cannot possibly be adhered to by any thinking man. In essence it says: if your garden has weeds in it, then let the weeds alone and abandon the garden; if thieves overrun your city, then leave behind your home to the thieves and flee to another city. If the Klan is a disease of the South, then rather than attempt a cure, go elsewhere . . . No, this will not do. Wed. 6-30-48

There is only one thing that will save the South, only one thing that will make this a place in which a man can live with a satisfied conscience. We must throw off the yoke of the bullies and their despicable and degrading practices. We must not silently watch the shameful mistreatment going on before us. We must speak up, we must protest, and better still, we must actively fight for what we know is right! LAWRENCE SLIFKIN.

1424 12th Avenue, North.

Getting Nowhere Fast

The News

To the Editor of The News:

It does not seem that we are getting very far with racial problems, but no effort, no success, so guess we may if we continue to try. Fri. 7-23-48

It strikes me that selfishness on the part of Negroes is the thing we need to eradicate. Negroes seldom bob up unless it is something for their advancement. Why not be self-conscious, but say, at all times, something for America, and expect advancement in ratio of financial participation, and not expect the white people to do all dancing?

I think if the Yankees would keep their mouths out of the South there would be less disunity between whites and Negroes. I have never known a time that there was a write-up in the press in regard to the Negro question that there was not a spree of bad crimes to follow immediately. It seems that the Negro would want to be in units to himself, that he may show up just what he really does and leave no doubt as to what parts of a unit really were responsible for the good as well as bad. The News

We so often hear something about lynching of Negroes, but hear little about Negroes killing our brave and courageous officers while doing their duties that they have sworn to do. There are far more whites killed in the United States by Negroes than there are Negroes killed by whites, though the officers have the right to kill, rather than be killed, in line of duty. Birmingham, Ala.

I think it is high time to break down appeasement in any way whatever. There has never been one thing gained by appeasement and never will be where there is a wrong being asked by some selfish group or groups. It is time to call a spade a spade and make no bones about it, for we are facing a real problem and we must meet it courageously and with level heads and long-range thinking, or our offspring will suffer. Fri.

7-23-48 EDWARD E. CALE, SR.

1300 Second Street, Pratt City.

Voice Of The People

Birmingham, Ala.

A Negro's View

To the Editor of The News:

"O judgment! Thou art fled to brutish beast and men have lost their reasoning!" Many centuries have elapsed since Shakespeare wrote these words, but the weight they carry can very easily be felt today. Mon.

Is there a campaign in the South to expunge the Negro race, and does this program have support in the law-making, law-enforcing bodies of the various states? One would think "yes" if he has kept abreast with recent current events. Isn't it an act of retrogression to subject the rearing of innocent children, whose minds are so easily conditioned to customs and traits, to such an unprovoked reign of terror? Isn't the assumption false that people of different races and beliefs can never arrive at an amicable understanding without so many unnecessary barriers and stop-gaps? Isn't it true that people, if left alone, usually find ways of adjusting themselves to environmental conditions? Doesn't the Negro, for the most part, stay in his place (as the white man puts it)? One has to take only one glance at the Negro race to see how well the white man has stayed in his place. The fact that there are well over 4,000,000 "white Negroes" is concrete proof that he has not.

To hate is a definite wrong within itself. Can there be any reasonable degree of logic in hating one solely because of the color of one's skin? Doesn't one's rights end at the point where they begin to infringe upon the rights of others? Our Creator has said, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free!" Never since time began has wrong been right. Mon. 5-24-48

No one except a Negro is justified in saying he understands the Negro's problems because no one else is treated as the Negro, regardless of his station, financially or socially. Had Sen. Glenn Taylor been one, it is a reasonable assumption that he would have been just another victim of the homicides now terrorizing our very existence here. We carry on a strained and restricted livelihood, hemmed in by boundaries and limitations.

From Attilla, king of the Huns, on up through the ages, men who have become drunk by the sight of power have trampled over friends and foes alike, have sought to accomplish their ends through force and murder. They all failed! 5-24-48

We Negroes are a patient people. We are a badly mistreated people, but we for the most part are a proud people and we live for the day when truth again shall rise, spread its mighty wings and go forward, sweeping before it all manner of tyranny and despotism. WORTHY PEARSON.

504 South 65th Street.

WHAT SOME OF THE WHITE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH WANT

SOME OF THE WHITE people of the South want a reestablishment of the iniquitious institution of slavery. Many would deny that this desire exists, but any superficial survey of their practices will reveal this hidden urge. They are not making use of the word slavery, but they are extracting all the essence from the situation which it describes. The Argus

They have not been able to find any other type of society which will permit them to indulge themselves in idleness and laziness. In no other form of society can they discover the means by which they can exist on the sweat of other men's brows. In no other form of society can they find the pathway to wanton luxury. Slavery is the condition where they may practice self-exaltation and indulge in a soothing flattery of themselves. St. Louis, Mo.

From colonial days, some of the white people in the South, because they were remote from the centers of culture and civilization, have tried to persuade themselves to believe that they are superior to the people of other sections of their country, and especially superior to the people of New England. Like a highly sophisticated child they went about avowing that "one rebel could whip a dozen yankees." On the presumption of their declared superiority, they tried to secede from the Union and went to war to prove their challenge. Here, they met a disastrous defeat and would have been ruined but for the magnanimity of the officers of the Union armies and the faithfulness of the Negro slaves. These remained on the plantations and protected the white women and children and provided for their living, while white men were at war to fasten the yoke of bondage permanently upon them and their children.

Some people of the South have neither a political nor an economical philosophy. Their primary efforts are exerted to preserve the essence of slavery. The Negro people who live among them who could have been bound by ties of friendship, have been alienated by most brutal treatment and exploitation. The Argus

The constant plea of these people is to "let us alone." They wish to set up a government that will not be responsible to the government of the nation and will be free to disregard all laws and practices of the nation with which they do not agree. They made an unconditional surrender at the close of the war and took oaths of loyalty but they wish to continue their practice of serfdom. St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Henry Lesene, writing in The Christian Science Monitor has this to say: "The commonest reaction among liberals in the South to the report of the President's Civil Rights Committee is something like this: It is a noble document, perhaps, but it shows a dismaying lack of understanding of the South's problems, attitudes and background."

Fri. 7-?-48

This report on Civil Rights contains no recommendations that are not already the full rights and privileges of the majority group of our nation. This report wishes these rights and privileges be extended to minority groups. By what right do the people of the South demand rights and privileges for themselves and deny them to other citizens? Is not this the very crux of the situation in the South? It was a patriotic American and a major in the Confederate Army who declared: "I want nothing for myself nor for my children which I am unwilling to grant to you and your children."

Any talk of "problem, attitude, and background" as reason for violating the fundamental law of the nation, is pure hyprocrisy and bunk. Especially does this seem ludicrous when the South enacts no legislation and opposes all federal legislation in the interest of minority groups.

7-5-48

Not only does the South enact no legislation to benefit minority groups she chills the spirit of members of its group who wish to do anything to aid minority groups. "Negro lover" is the slur projected against those who would do a just and kindly deed to a member of a minority group.

It is true that no suggestion should come from without and none from within that does not conform to a barbarous tradition. The South is a society where all must think alike and all must act alike. There is no freedom to think; there is no freedom to act. A biting fear encircled them.

So exacting is this tradition that it is impossible to secure a jury of white persons which will convict a white person who has wronged a Negro person.

The efforts of white politicians in the South to prevent the democratic nomination of President Truman, and, if nominated, to prevent his election, is true to form. They not only seek to prevent any political action, with which they do not agree, they seek to destroy those responsible for the action. The Argus

These Southern politicians tolerate no freedom of speech in their states. Even one of their own number is not allowed to vary from the traditional practice. St. Louis, Mo.

What some people in the South want is, while abandoning the word Slavery, to preserve all of its essence without any outside experience. Is this attainable?

7-16-7-3-48

38

They're Still After the Professor Who Achieved Intellectual Honesty

Atlanta Journal

By HODDING CARTER

Editor, Delta Democrat-Times

Sun. 4-25-

Greenville, Miss.

THIS IS ABOUT Professor X, the outspoken head of the department of history in a state university in the South.

He is an especially vulnerable man because he was so unthinking as to permit himself to be born in New York State. This error was in part rectified when he was 9. At that time, his wise parents moved South, and he grew up in the proper atmosphere, attended Southern colleges, and for the past 13 years has taught in the same university. But his heinous early past still rises to haunt him.

Moreover, he has compounded this sin of being born a Yankee by achieving an intellectual honesty. This has led him to believe that universities are in part designed for the presentation and discussion of ideas and that a historian should teach history and not myths. Those of his students who came to the university to learn something think he is a great and inspiring teacher. So do his colleagues within and outside the state.

"A DANGEROUS MAN"

But some of the citizens within the state know better. They know that Professor X is a dangerous man, who is corrupting the minds of their young. So, periodically since this discovery was made some 10 years ago, they've been after his scalp. They point to the undeniable fact that he once conducted a series of state forums on the issue of organized labor, and in those forums unwisely presented two sides before opening the meetings for discussion. Later he made a public talk in which he espoused federal aid to education several years before the South's senators and representatives saw the light.

So he was denounced as an advocate of racial equality, and one irate citizen began an FBI-ish sort of file on him.

Finally, he was instrumental in instituting a series of university forums at which, from time to time, men and women of diverse callings and beliefs addressed the students and the public. The students themselves picked the speakers. They made the mistake of picking the president of the AFL and David Lilienthal as well as the president of the National Association of Manufacturers and Congressman John Rankin. Some of these speakers, moreover, were asked embarrassing questions by tainted students. Such shenanigans were obviously sparked by subversive Professor X, so the pack picked up the scent again.

Well, to the credit of the university and the state itself, it hasn't yet been able to run the professor back to New York. But it hasn't given up. At every legislative session, someone starts an undercover drive to get him, damning the university for its Communist leanings into the bargain. And some of his best friends think that the professor ought to take things easy for awhile to soften up the opposition.

4-25-48

DOESN'T PLAY THAT WAY

But Professor X doesn't play that way. He has a perverted notion that a college professor is also a human being with rights of his own, and he talks right back at his critics. Not long ago he addressed what might be described as a group of practical businessmen, the kind of people who don't hold to nonsense. He opined that the Democrats have been states' righters only when they were out of office—including Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland and Wilson — and anyway, what about federal flood control and school lunch and education and parity payments programs?

And he ended up with this obviously Red comment:

"I am trying to suggest that we solve each problem in our society as it comes up, in the light of all the facts we can get, on a strictly utilitarian basis, and not worry too much about inherited ideologies and ancestor worship handed down from the past. That implies that the people in our state ought to be able to do some thinking of their own. It implies that our people should have the right to disagree in the open even with ideas which the community as a whole may cherish. It implies that progress comes only where there is freedom of discussion and freedom of expression, even from college professors. It implies further that the people of our state have a perfect right to go through life head first or tail first."

So they're after the professor again. And if they don't get him [illegible] time, there ought to be a

eckless Men Deepen roubles of the South

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

An editorial from The Raleigh (N. C.) Ne

June 4-18-4

"TROUBLE in the South."

A Georgia University profess used those words at the General Methodist Conference in opposing an expression in favor of "full participation of all races" in church affairs. The Methodist professor may have been right. He may have been wrong. The simple fact is that there is "trouble in the South," tragic trouble, and only the trouble makers of the extreme right and the extreme left seem ready with simple solutions, which would be tragic, too.

It has been just two years less than a century since John C. Calhoun died with prophetic last words, "The South, the poor South." "Trouble in the South" was swiftly accumulating then, and in 1948 the South remains tragically troubled by the still unsolved problems of white men and black men living together. The extreme abolitionists and secessionists pushed that problem into bloody civil war. And in 1948 extremists still seem to be the people ruthlessly ready to stir angers once again in careless cocksureness.

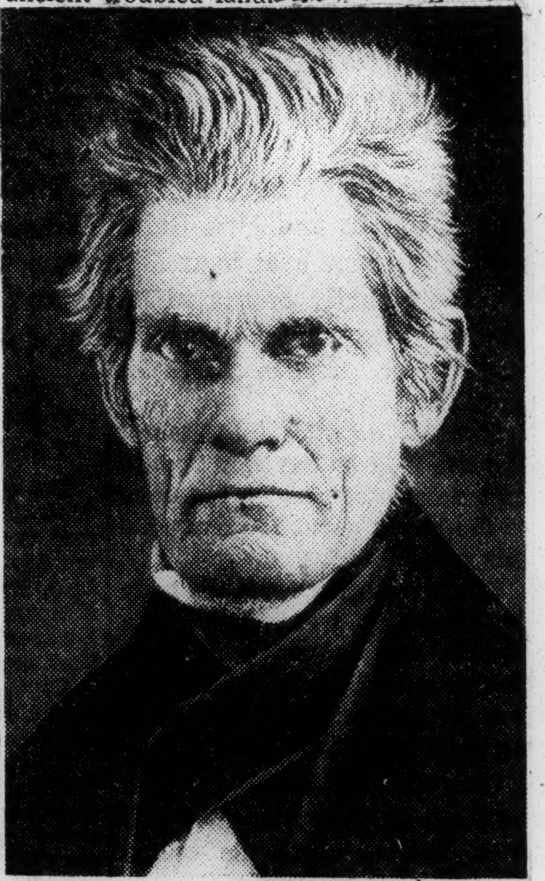
In North Carolina the head of the new Wallace Party has made charges about registration discriminations with such recklessness as to charge irregularities in a precinct which does not even exist. On the other hand, as every Southerner knows, some other extremists have denied Negro rights which even the white law-makers of the Southern States have assured them. There are agitators at work trying to stir up racial difficulties as a part of the political capital of Communism. And there are Southern politicians crying "nigger" with the hope of making profit out of it for political reaction. Some men of both groups seem to have a positive addiction for making the South a dark and bloody ground, a region of hate and hot-headedness, a land where children are bred on bitterness and old men die as Calhoun did with less hope than despair. "The South, the poor South," seems doomed forever to have its saddest difficulties dealt with chiefly by careless fools from a distance and by those Southerners who in recklessness and ready venom most resemble them. 4-18-48

The strange thing is that in so many ways there is no gentler land on earth. The heroes whom it most adores are not its violent men but its men who brought even to conflict an essential gentleness like that of Lee and Jackson. And no white people on earth have ever evaluated the gentleness and warmheartedness of the Negroes so highly as have the white people of the American South. In it across centuries the best colored people and the best white people have made almost a song of their affection for each other. Maybe that relationship was merely the product of sentimentality. Perhaps it made the Negro at his best only a pet and the white man at his best only an indulgent sentimentalist about Mammies and Uncles, pickaninnies and banjo pickers. It is possible to believe, however, that in the affection there was real reason for affection and for respect, too.

The great mass of American people are not headlong radicals or reactionaries. They are simple Americans, eager to be sympathetic with the South, not inclined to the punishment of the South, ready indeed to be comrades of the South in the fulfillment of the American promise for all people. They neither expect nor demand the immediate solution of the most difficult problems. All the great majority of people in other regions desire is a confident feeling that the dealing in the South with this problem is in the hands of the good, honest mass of decent and troubled Southerners and not in the possession of the politicians of bitterness. June 4-18-48

Today many of the hopes of the best Negroes have been compromised by the efforts of some Communists to seize the leadership of their cause. Today the effort of the white South so to deal with this ancient trouble as to deserve the sympathy of the mass of Americans has been soiled and misrepresented by the Bilbos and the Talmadges and their venomous heirs and violent assigns. Between such extremists, the whole South is left in trouble, the white man with the Negro. The South, which has made gallant effort in tragic poverty to educate and aid all its people, in so many ways is made to seem only notable for its lapses. Its voice seems only that of the hard men who would hold it back and not of the people who have labored to move it forward. The Courier-Journal

"The South, the poor South," Mr. Calhoun said. Indeed, today when more is being done than ever before in the South to create justice in race relations, it presents the American tragedy of a region which is slandered abroad and misrepresented at home. The good South, the warm-hearted, gentle, often over-indulgent South is all but lost in darkness, almost wholly hidden from the mass of decent, moderate, sympathetic Americans. It will not be clearly seen in flames being lit again everywhere today by those opposite extremists who, in more conspiracy than conflict, are devoting themselves to the hates and not the hopes of an ancient troubled land. June 4-18-48



June **John Calhoun** 4-18-48

Yankee Likes the South

The Courier-Journal
June 1948
Louisville, Ky.

I am by birth a Yankee but there are many things for which I am thankful to the South. First among these is the Southern wife I have. Then there is the training I received in the South in 1941 and 1942 which was so valuable to me later, and the education under the G.I. Bill of Rights I have received in the South since the war.

I do not like, therefore, to hear the North-South squabbles. The talk of Negroes in the South and their mistreatment is being greatly overplayed these days, with an election coming up. I, for one, believe the Southerners are right in their theory of segregation. I have seen what is most needed in the South today, and I can honestly say that it is not interference by Northern politicians.

Intolerance in Dixie

The Black Dispatch

Two stories appearing in public print within the fortnight give obvious and open expression to the current intolerance existing down in Dixie more thany anything we have observed in recent years. The first story alleges that a group of "peaceful" whites went to the home of a Negro and requested he leave the community because of rumors that this black man had been rumored as running around with a white woman.

Mind you, every story we read regarding this outrage qualified the whites who went at night to the castle of an American citizen, and told him not to let the sun go down on him in that particular community, as "peaceful" whites on a "peaceful" mission. Okla. Okla. Sat. 7-8-48

If it were possible to present sufficient evidence in a court of law showing that the Negro, charged with running around with a white woman, had violated some statutory provisions of community law, we can understand the filing of an information and the issuance of a warrant for the apprehension of this black man, but we cannot understand the lawful presence of a single white nightrider who "peacefully" appeared at the home of this black man, or their authority to order him to leave his wife and family and exit from the community. We would certainly like to know more about what was said during this visit to the home of this black man before we would be willing to classify their mission as a peaceful one.

Contrary to their classification as a peaceful group of citizens, we look upon those law violators as an incipient mob, who talked about the rope and faggot, and had this Negro to feel that his time on earth was short if he did not immediately decamp. If the scoundrels who went to this black man's humble cabin in the late watches of the night were on a peaceful mission, God help the community whenever this rabble goes on the war path.

In the latter news story we learn that a Negro near Hazelhurst, Mississippi, became involved in an "altercation" with a storekeeper and his wife. No one was hurt in the "altercation," but it appears that following this unfortunate incident, for some unknown reason a posse of more than 200 white men launched a search for the Negro, who probably resented, in the first instance, some wrong he felt had been committed against him by the storekeeper or his wife. As usual it is unfortunate that the news services gave no more information about what actually happened other than an "altercation" occurred.

It seems passing strange, unless they assumed this black man had become insane and run amuck, that 200 whites would have to bolster the sheriff in his search for one black man. The sheriff must have known the hunted man was terribly angry about something and we feel the reading public should have been let in on all of the primary circumstances that led the Negro to slap a white person. That is an unusual thing for a Negro to do in Mississippi and there must have been some harsh, violent circumstances leading up to this overt act.

In Mississippi there is no justification, no excuse or reason granted by the community for a Negro to strike a white person. Despite the law of self-preservation and the fact that even dumb brutes strike back when cornered, Negroes in many sections of the far South are not justified in offering any defense against felonous assault. We think the fact that 200 whites deputized themselves to stage a Roman holiday and pot-snot at an apparently defenseless Negso warrants justification for the hunted Negro to shoot back at the armed vigilantes whose only authority to prowl around with rifles was vested in the fact that a black man had slapped a white.

Until the South arrives at the place it will respect the dignity and inviolability of citizens, irrespective of color, race or creed, such horrible incidents will continue to follow. In the South we must substitute a government of laws for a government of men. This idea of kicking open every black man's door, and invading his home every time some white or black person has difficulty must cease before justice and equality enters the portals of the South. 7-8-48

These "peaceful" white people must cease taking the law in their own hands and issuing ultimatums to Negroes as to the time limit they have to remain in their own cabin, and sheriffs must cease permitting 16-year-old white youths to arm themselves and shoot up the Negro community every time an infuriated black man, as a last extremity to protect his home, commands respect with a pistol blast. When whites and blacks have violent clashes they should be apprehended and taken into a court of law. The evidence should be heard and justice meted out based upon the evidence and not upon a basis of color.

Traditions And Realities

(38)

Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala

To the Editor:

One noted scientist has said, "The very fact that a thing has been done the same way for so long is evidence that there must be a better way." No truer words were ever spoken. "Doing things a certain way" for a length of time creates what we refer to as tradition. Being educated people we must be able to discriminate between logical tradition and useless or unworkable tradition. Science is very progressive in accepting new ways of doing things. Think of our condition if we had not accepted the automobile as a means of transportation just because we had ridden in wagons, our fathers had ridden in wagons, etc. Tradition is strictly adhered to by people who are afraid—afraid to face realities. They are afraid of themselves.

Wed-11-24-48

Our Southern backers of the so-called "white supremacy tradition" are guilty of being afraid of facing realities. They must realize that only one thing is constant, namely "change." We must, all of us, accept change lest we become a static society. The Germans have proved with the blood of the world that the doctrine of "race supremacy" is unfounded and will not work.

Then, why does one group of people with a certain color of skin think that they are heirs of supremacy over any people whose skin is not the same color? That theory is as distorted as the mind of a person who develops a hate for all persons whose last name is "Smith" just because a "John Smith" married the girl whom he loved.

This makes me wonder, how could Mrs. Lola Barnett, whose article appeared in your column, really be serious when she said, "We are happy here." She could have been more near the truth if she had said, "We white people are happy here." With conditions prevailing as they are in the South, only a Negro can say how a Negro feels. She admonishes the North to forget its petty grievances "handed down to you by your ancestors." She meant the Civil War. I would like to ask the South to forget its petty grievances handed down by its ancestors. Forget pre-Civil War days and look forward. This is the 20th century! We don't want sympathy as such. Grant us the rights to which we are guaranteed and we will need no so-called help.

The whole world is still simmering because people were oppressed; the Palestine question could be settled if people weren't oppressed. Even a toy balloon will hold just so much air before it explodes to free the oppressed air.

We Negroes are not happy and content with the situation and will never be until we can say "We are Americans" and convince ourselves that we are telling the truth. Our cry could easily be, "Taxation without representation!"

D. MACON.

Wed-11-24-48

South Called Nation's No. 1 Opportunity

The Advertiser

Sat 9-25-48

Sparkman Says It Must Solve Its Own Racial, Economic Problems

Montgomery Ala

Senator John Sparkman, Friday, told several hundred Huntingdon College students that:

The South, today, is the nation's No. 1 opportunity—"if we care to make it so."

Southern States must give their "best thoughts and courage" to a solution of the civil rights problem—and must be "less timid" about informing other sections of the progress already made.

Improvement of the economic conditions of both races would be "a great step forward" in that direction.

The civil rights issue cannot be solved by "making it taboo."

Peace Possible

Even in the very real danger of another global war the psychological attitude that war is inevitable is to be deplored for "peace is possible."

Humanity is too prone to put money—material things—above Spiritual values.

"The best way to fight the imposition of the civil rights legislation is to show the progress the South has made." Senator Sparkman said. "Let the other sections know what we are doing."

Sat 9-25-48

"I have fought this problem for 12 years as your senator," he said. "And I will continue to fight it. Here in the South we have a real problem and I contend that we are trying to solve it."

"Our racial problem," he continued, "is so closely tied to the economic problems of the South as a whole that the two cannot be separated. If we improve the economic situation of both the white and the Negro races alike, a great step forward will be made."

He said he was once reproached by a Northerner for the way money is allotted more heavily to the white schools than to the Negro schools. But, he pointed out that in Birmingham the Negro school population is 41 per cent and 43 per cent of the money is spent on them.

Sparkman said he could not share the pessimism of several groups that contend the last generation had failed in its efforts to restore a permanent peace to the world even though they "have led us through the most deadliest of wars." "Progress has definitely been made," he stated.

Sparkman presented "three challenges" that face the world today besides the civil rights problem.

The first of these was "The Problem of Peace—or War."

He deplored what he called the psychological attitude that "war is inevitable."

"Peace is possible," he declared. "I believe it, even in the face of the possibility of another great war. Sixteen billion dollars is now being spent to make this nation strong. At least we did not wait until after the last war was over to work on an organization for peace. I know this organization can be worked out if the young people will make considerable efforts to make it work. Patience and time is necessary in any great undertaking."

Sat 9-25-48

Material Things

The second problem was the attitude most people are taking concerning the part material things play in their life. "This is a real danger," he said. "Not only in reference to money but in reference to thinking and our attitude towards religion and the church."

The third challenge he placed before the Huntingdon students concerned the bettement of "our economic conditions."

"The South is the nation's best opportunity," he said. "If we care to make it so. He cited a 157 per cent increase that the South has made in economic conditions "within the last few years."

"It is good to know that the South has made this step forward," he said. "We must continue to go forward by throwing off what resentment we might have, and work together for this goal."

MAYS

Pittsburgh Courier

Fruits of Segregation Are Almost Invariably Fruits of Inequality

Sat 11-27-48

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. The Editors.)

Pittsburgh, Pa

I WISH my friends in the South who defend segregation would leave justice out of their defense. It is bad enough to defend segregation; it is wicked to call it justice. Let the South defend segregation if it must; but out of respect for God, Christianity, and democracy may the South never defend it by claiming it is just.

Dr. Mays

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, commenting on the Nov. 2 election, said, in his column under date of Nov. 4, the following: "The South is made up of good people in great majority. We are going to defend the principle of segregation, but we are going to be just to the Negro. We will do it because we want to do so."

The two, Mr. McGill, segregation and justice, can hardly go together. The act of segregation is itself an act of injustice. Whenever the strong imposes its will upon the weak and gives no choice but to be segregated—that is an act of injustice. Negroes had no part in making of the laws of segregation. It is unjust again because it stigmatizes the persons segregated. It places upon the segregated —the Negroes —badges of inferiority. It brands the Negro as unfit to move and have his being as a normal human being. It sets him off as an object of attack and it makes the attack easy. It degrades the Negro's personality and corrupts the white man's soul.

* * *

SEGREGATION INFLATES the ego of the white man. It tends to make him believe that he is better than the Negro for no other reason than the fact that he is "white." It places a premium on race and color if that race and color happens to be white. If segregation is right, the Federal Constitution is wrong. If segregation is just, the best there is in Christianity and the teachings of Jesus are wrong. If segregation is just and right, the findings of modern science in proclaiming the potential equality of the races is incorrect.

The fruits of segregation are almost invariably fruits of inequality. Although some improvements have been made in value of property for schools for Negroes since 1940, in that year eleven Southern States needed to spend $265,000,000 in order to equalize the Negro school plants in the elementary and secondary schools to the level of the white school plants. For example, in 1940, Kentucky needed to spend close to a million dollars to bring the Negro plants up to those of the whites; Arkansas, $9,000,000; Virginia, $12,000,000; Alabama, $22,000,000; Florida, $22,000,000; Georgia, $26,000,000; North Carolina, $30,000,000; South Carolina, $30,000,000; Louisiana, $33,000,000; Texas, $38,000,000, and Mississippi needed to spend $40,000,000 in order to equalize the Negro school plants to the level of the white school plants.

* * *

THIS DISCREPENCY MIGHT be shown another way. In 1940, the value of property per child enrolled in Florida was $269 for the white child and $54 for the Negro child; in Texas it was $243 for the white child and $72 for the Negro child; in Louisiana it was $227 against $34; in South Carolina it was $172 against $33; in North Carolina it was $164 against $54; the contrast in Mississippi was $162 and $28; the contrast in Virginia was $142 against $58; in Kentucky it was $139 against $118; in Georgia it was $129 against $34; in Alabama it was $116 against $24, and the contrast in Arkansas was $111 for the white child and $31 for the Negro child. These facts have not changed greatly since 1940.

Salary discrepancies show the same injustice, although there has been an increase of approximately 50 per cent since 1940. In that year, the average salary for white teachers in the public schools of Georgia was $901 and $403 for the Negro teachers; in South Carolina the salary was $953 for whites and $391 for Negroes. In Florida the average was $1,147 and $583 respectively; in Louisiana, $1,193 and $504. When you grant a 50 per cent increase, the injustice is still there plus the fact that the salaries of the white teachers have been increased, too. Is this what Mr. McGill calls justice?

* * *

IN MOST INSTANCES where salaries have been equalized, Negroes have had to spend tens of thousands of dollars to force equality in the Federal Courts. This has been true in certain cities in Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina and Alabama. North Carolina is a notable exception. To get the ballot in the deep South, we had to force it through the Federal Courts.

Let the white South defend segregation if it must; but out of respect for God, Christianity, and democracy, let us never call it justice.

The New South

To the Editor:

I note with much interest what you say about the New South in your editorial of Nov. 25, and your advice for readers to "listen in" on the radio to Dr. J. L. Brakefield's address Thursday night. Because of the static and other stations speaking, I could not get much of what Dr. Brakefield said. Your editorial was short but interesting. May I quote here a few sentences: "The New South has a future," "There is quite definitely a new atmosphere about the South today." "The phrase is not original, certain dreamers must have thought of it decades ago." I fully agree with you in all these statements. May I give my observations to some of the causes of the changes you and Dr. Brakefield make? Let me say first that I was born here in the South 79 years ago. Though I have seen and spent some time in most of the important cities in the United States—North, South, East and West, my home is here in the Deep South, Alabama, if you please, and I would not swap Alabama for any other state.

Many people of the white South formerly thought that certain "human rights," not to say "civil rights," or privileges could not and should not be given to Negroes for fear of setting up the so called "social equality" scare. Some think that yet, but many have outgrown the scare of that bugaboo in recent years, some in recent months. They know now that they had not been thinking right nor acting right.

They needed, only, to have practiced the use of the "milk of human kindness," just a little more tolerance for their brothers in black. If they had used a little more spirit of Christ in their division of the school funds, equipment and other public agency, they would not now be called on by the government, other people and their consciences to make a fairer and more equitable distribution of funds and equipment appropriated by the government for the education and advancement of all the people.

While conditions are not nearly so bad as they were, there are still some "die hards" who seem to think that the Negro is not human with world's of evidence to the contrary. It has been proved (1) by physical tests—Joe Louis, the world's heavyweight champion fighter; Jesse Owens, champion sprinter; Theresa Manuel, Tuskegee, and Audrey Patterson, Tennessee State Olympic track leaders; Jackie Robinson, Doby and Roy Campanella, leading baseball players. (2) By mental test, Booker T. Washington, Carver, one of the world's greatest scientists; William S. Scarborough, who wrote a Greek textbook used in both white and Negro colleges. (3) By musical test, Marion Anderson, Hazel Scott, Paul Robeson and Roland Hayes. (4) By blood test, thousands of soldiers and other people who have had the blood test given through by expert physicians in clinics and elsewhere have found that Negro's blood is no different from that of other individuals. St. Paul declared on Mars Hill in Athens thousands of years ago, that "Out of one blood God has made all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth."

Tues. 12-7-48

From Dr. Brakefield's address we glean that the people of the South have moved up from where they were years ago, in the rear of the march of American civilization and are forging ahead in some, and equal in many other activities in life. They have improved in economics, production, manufacturing, education, tolerance, finances and in business progress.

The New South knows that in order to go forward, the whole bodly politic must go, for injustice and intolerance toward the minorities hinder the progress of all.

Centreville, Ala. H. D. DAVIDSON.

Upholding Equality Before The Law

The Chattanooga Times

An all-white jury in Wetumpka, Ala., has convicted a white man of criminal assault upon a young Negro woman. His punishment has been fixed at 45 years in prison, a severe penalty to be sure, but one which suits the crime.

Tues. 12-7-48

The outcome of the trial makes national news, because it happened in the South, whose professional detractors would have the nation believe never punishes a white man for a crime against a Negro.

As an indication the South is developing a stronger regard for the inherent rightness in the principles of equality before the law, the case is indeed noteworthy. It reflects credit upon the state of Alabama, the prosecutors who handled the case and the jury which heard it.

It is, moreover, a gratifying contrast to the situation in Toombs County, Georgia, where a Negro man was recently slain in cold blood by hooded assailants. In that case, there have been no arrests, although the victim's frightened wife says she can identify some of the killers.

We would warn against attaching undue significance to the Wetumpka case, however. There are in it factors of brutality and bestiality which set it apart. A white man was found guilty of a heinous crime. He was tried, found guilty and is to be punished accordingly. This is as it should be in any section which lives by the law.

In so saying, we still do not overlook the case as a signpost in Southern progress. Too well do we know that in the past, a similar offense would have gone unreported, unheard, unpunished. But we are fearful that the Toombs County situation will be regarded as typical of the South—which it is not, by any means — and as such an excuse for the passage of Federal force bills. Following the same reasoning, we should not boast of the Wetumpka precedent which all Southern judicial processes will unerringly follow. It is not.

The point is, we do not see in the verdict a total amelioration of all the South's shortcomings in the field of legal—and social—justice. We do not need more vicious assault cases in which a white man is punished on which to base our contention the South is solving its "racial" question. What we do need is something which more nearly approaches justice for Negroes from day to day in the ordinary course of life. We need more effective health measures, better schools, a fairer chance at employment. Tues. 12-7-48

A Wetumpka jury takes a definite stand for justice, regardless of race, before the courts of the land when a big crime is involved. That is progress.

The South will show even greater progress when we as a people take a similar stand on smaller injustices which can be obliterated within our accepted social structure and without violence to our traditions and beliefs.

In Defense Of The South

Progress in dealing with the difficult problems of racial relations calls for both a clear recognition of and a positive attack on prevailing injustices, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, an adequate realization of the complexities involved and encouraging acknowledgement of the sincere efforts and substantial headway that are being made.

Often controversy and action in this field are conspicuously lacking in one or the other of these respects.

Failure to see, comprehend and do something about such problems will make them more formidable and extensive. The situation does not justify complacency and inaction. Yet sometimes people earnestly desirous of bettering these conditions, encouraged by what has been accomplished, permit themselves to feel that everything is more or less all right. That, of course, is not true. Despite the fine advances that have been made, there continues urgent need for persistent, resolute and active endeavor to extend gains.

That is a need, of course, in all areas of human relations. But it is especially urgent in racial and minority affairs.

As some people are too complacent about these matters, so are some too impatient about them, so dominated by their consciousness of injustice and wrong, so intent on forcing improvement, that they fail to take sufficient account of the things to be overcome and to appreciate adequately what has been and is being achieved.

It is a balanced approach that is most helpful in such undertakings, as in dealing with human problems generally. George S. Schuyler, columnist of *The Pittsburgh Courier*, large and influential Negro weekly, impressively dealt with the racial problem in the South along such lines in a recent article in that paper.

He is not, it is clear, satisfied with things as they are. He deplores, for example, Jim Crow laws. He earnestly desires improvement in the situation in many ways. But he finds much that testifies to substantial advance, to a broad desire for justice, to the encouragement that will make for further progress.

"For all the faults of the South," he writes, "it must be admitted that colored people are better off there than any other minority elsewhere with comparable background."

This region is not, he declares, "a place of terror and persecution, nor has it been in many decades."

He sees "less opposition than ever to Negro voting." He considers the number of cases in which Negroes have been victims of violence in connection with voting "extremely few."

He reports "vast improvement" in Negro education in "physical plants and teachers' quality and pay."

Sat 11-13-48

He says that on his trips to the South he has "always been treated as well as anywhere else by both white and colored people."

Many critics and defenders of the Southern racial situation may not agree in numerous respects with this appraisal, but there is much of reality in it and it is a manifestly sincere and intelligent attempt to see the truth and promote understanding and progress.

Speaking Out From The New South

By ROBE

The Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat 5-15-48

"A SOUTH STUNG THE WORLD"

YOU are stunned when you realize that when a man is denied the right to work and to progress and to be compensated on the basis of ability and performance in his chosen field of labor, he is denied the right to live. And that some Southern governors, and politicians make bold to do just that in this age.

And that is what "A South" says when as it goes forth to fight efforts to make secure the right and opportunity for every man who wants to work, to live, and to be secure in these vital matters regardless of race, creed or color. It is taken to mean that "A South" does not believe in the Negro being dealt with fairly and will continue to do war to oppose the right of the Negro to live.

"A South" leads the world to feel that it wants and is determined to keep the right to lynch and wants no interference with tihs "license" to murder. "A South" points out that lynching has decreased, therefore there is no need for adequate legislaton to prevent the type of mass murders of which the still unsolved Monroe, Georgia massacre is a case in point. In this case, the lives of two young men and their young wives were snuffed out by a cold blooded mob because of race.

Lynching in the ordinary sense of the word is symbolic of a deeply rooted program of maintaining economic and political slavery for Negroes particularly. Life is sweet to the Negro. He struggles to arrive at the point where he can really live without the fear of death always hovering over, and his children in all its multiple forms.

Sat 5-15-48

A real anti-lynch law followed and auxiliaries laws with teeth in them designed to make secure the civil rights pointed up in the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights will go a long ways toward assuring us that we will have no recurrence of the Monroe, Georgia massacre and the failure of our present machinery to deal with the situation in a way which would have brought the lynchers to justice.

NEGRO CHURCH AROUSED

Negroes in the South are encouraged by "A South" to make as full a contribution as possible by singing and engagement in outmoded religious practices, and to desist thinking politically, but the Negro church in the South is aroused as I have never seen it before in the matter of urging its constituency to become voters in order that with the ballot they may rid hemselves of poliical slavery.

In Alabama an all-out fight against the Boswell Amendment which was voted into law by Alabama a year ago for the purpose of preventing mass registration of otherwise qualified Negroes solely on the basis of race is being prosecuted by the Alabama Conference of NAACP branches which is currently sending hundreds of speakers into Negro churches throughout the state, seeking a huge fund with which to carry the fight to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

The ready and generous response of the appeal in churches is amazing. This means that the formerly pious and deeply religious Negro in the South is in a mood to fight for his rights as never before.

I refer to "A South", because there are several "Souths"—there are the corrupt polititicians and their unenlightened henchmen of which those who are having spasms over President Truman's recommendations to the Congress on Civil Rights are a reflection. There is another "South' composed of people who have no objection to adoption of the Civil Rights laws put fourth by Mr. Truman.

Sat 5-15-48

There is the lazy, prepudiced, unscrupulous and blind South—can't see what it looks at because its heart is impure. Progress must be made in spite of it. And there is a great body of enlightened whites and blacks in the South who have lost their fear of benighted bigots and who without speech making are going forward to get done what ought be done, and at the same time, making preparation to live together as human beings and Americans when the day of the racists are over and we shall see emerging in the South a truly New South inhabited by a people —white and black—freed from the shackles of political gangsters, fear of things which don't convince the world that progress can be made exist, and the spectacle of a region trying to by standing still or marching backward.

IMPORTANCE OF BEING OURSELVES

The importance of being and becoming ourselves what we want others to be, is gaining in appreciation by leaders in all walks of life. The cry on the part of the Negro in the South for opportunity, justice and the right to participate in the making and administraton of the laws under which he lives, and an opporunity to live is more than as an end in itself. The peace of the world depends upon this becoming a genuine reality NOW.

The attitude of those opposing making secure the civil rights of the peoples of this nation are just as much a threat to America as any fancied program of Soviet Russia. Both of these idealogies and their proponents must be fought relentlessly. Out of the present situation we must set up a better way of life. We may not be able to achieve what must be achieved in the present framework.

Posited in the teachings of one Baha'u'llah of Persia who founded the Babai's Faith about 104 years ago, one will find the answer to the problems which perplex mankind today.

Race Is Only a Badge

South

38

Dear Sirs: Fundamentally it is not the color issue that causes the raucous bellowing of frightened poll-tax politicians. Any other distinguishing hereditary physical feature—a perfectly hairless head, say—would do just as well. Historically race is important only in serving as an indelible badge that permanently identifies a minority group and thus makes its exploitation hereditary. No need for any improvised arm bands here.

The Nation

Because the Negro is, generally speaking, so easily identified, the abolition of free enterprise in chattel slavery did not mean the abolition of the exploitation of the Negro. Rather it made him a sort of communal property to be used by all who prefer to live by other men's labor.

New York, N.Y.

Paradoxically, the Southern racists are not disturbed by race. For generations they have lived with it, eaten with it, slept with it, and helped to procreate it. No degree of proximity to the Negro bothers them. But it is highly essential, mandatory, in fact, that their relations with Negroes be in conformity with the social pattern of white dominance and Negro submission.

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What these racists, these traffickers in human degradation, fear is not race but the destruction of a pattern of human exploitation from which they have long profited. They know, as everyone else knows, that nothing less than the power of the federal government can destroy, or even seriously threaten, this vicious pattern.

The Nation

New York, N.Y.

BRYAN FULKS

Bell, Cal., May 9

Sat 5-22-48

Southern Attitude on Race

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothwithstanding his implied blanket damnation of "interfering outsiders," to say nothing of his aspersions upon their patriotism, I would feel remiss indeed if I were to let go unanswered the letter of Claude H. Moore of North Carolina.

Sat 9-4-48

38

Mr. Moore states that Southerners have never opposed "calm and intelligent discussion" of the Negro problem. That is true only when the point of view expressed happens to coincide with that generally shared by Southerners. When it does not, then the offender is labeled an interloper, a meddler or a traitor; cf. Mr. Moore's own statement. If the perfidious one happens to find himself in Birmingham, or a dozen other citadels of white supremacy, he is more than likely to discover himself in jail. At the very least, he should expect a forceful police warning. One has but to read the daily press to corroborate this point. A considerable period of residence in Georgia, as well as fairly extensive travel in that part of the nation, confirms my belief that the South is about as tolerant of the nonconformist in matters of race as it is of the nonconformist in matters of religion. In both the South displays emotional phobia unequaled in Western civilization.

New York, N.Y.

To speak of the South as the cradle of representative government is something of an exaggeration, I believe. If I understand the term correctly, I would be inclined to say that representative government in the South was stillborn. Similarly, Mr. Moore's declaration that the President's Civil Rights program is unconstitutional is somewhat premature.

What arouses my ire, however, is Mr. Moore's calm complacency. Mr. Moore, if I interpret correctly the implications of his letter, would have us stand aside silently while the South, without outside interference, evolves a new system of accommodation in matters of race. In other words, millions of Southern Negroes must wait upon the pleasure of their white co-regionalists before they may enjoy the rights and privileges of their citizenship. Such a request is theoretically immoral and practically out of the question.

38

Regardless of the epithets, regardless of the overworked pleas for patience, intelligent Negroes and liberal whites are prepared to continue pressing for the rights of Negroes in the South. We are well aware of the "implications" that Mr. Moore fears, and we find them devoutly to be desired.

VICTOR GRANT BACKUS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1948.

HATE SIGNS THAT SHOULD BE ERASED

By BROTHER L. S. WHITE

Christian Index

Colored Section—

Colored Train Coaches
Colored Waiting Rooms
Colored Rest Rooms
Colored Restaurants
Colored Water Fountains
Colored Methodist Church

Jackson Tenn

White Section—

White Train Coaches
White Waiting Rooms
White Rest Rooms
White Restaurants
White Water Fountains

Why should color be brought in on either one of these subjects? They are meant for the welfare of the human family, regardless to color, creed or previous conditions of servitude. How long shall these hate signs prevail in this land of the free and home of the brave? How long will the Church of Jesus Christ which is "no respector of persons be allied with these evil signs that had their birth in the deepest, darkest and most backward section of the world—the south land of these United States; born in the minds and hearts of the evil Ku Klux and night riders of that black and evil past. Oh! Church of mine, wake up, quicken your steps and change your name. Let Christ take the place of sentiment. Let truth take the place of tradition.

The white man has as much right to put a sign on his place of business, "WHITE" which is meant for white people as we have to put 'COLORED" on our Churches which is meant for colored people. In some instances, our church betrays the worker. Many of our young men and women have lost civil service and government jobs because of the name of their church. The authorities may select one of three highest names on a list — They are not supposed to know or consider the race represented other than that you are an American citizen. Thurs. 1-15-48

But those who are bias toward us usually look up the question—"to what church do you belong?" When the answer comes—"Colored Methodist Episcopal Church" the applicant's color must pay the penalty.

It has been reported that one of the leading daily papers and one of the leading banks of the Bay Area in California fought the FEPC in the state, and one of their strong weapons in support of the fight was the name of the Colored Methodist Church. Thur. 1-15-48 There are those who delight in embarrasing an intelligent member of our church when he uses the appellation C. M. E., by asking what is the "C" for but never asks what the "M. E." is for.

RALPH McGILL

Atlanta, Ga.

The Meaning Of Segregation

Thurs. 1-22-48

The Constitution

At a time when there is much heat and emotions are trigger-quick, I would like to raise one small voice but one, I trust, which has earned a reputation for consistency on these hotly debated subjects of today—namely:

Negro voting rights and Negro educational rights.

One has been brought sharply to our attention by the Federal Court of Appeals which ruled the South Carolina white primary illegal and a subterfuge depriving citizens of their right to choose their own representatives.

The other, a decision by the Supreme Court, followed hard on its heels. It ordered the State of Oklahoma to provide equal educational facilities for a Negro girl who, with full qualifications for entrance, had been refused. (It should be noted the students voted overwhelmingly to admit her.)

Evasion I have tried to make my voice persistent through the years in saying that the problem has been long before us and that we had evaded it and refused honestly to meet it.

The Constitution

I have never approached it on the basis of abolishing segregation. I do not now. But I always have insisted that we, as a region and a people, have been dishonest in our segregation policy and that largely because of that we are in trouble. We wrote our laws to say that while the races were to be separated we would provide "separate but equal" educational, travel, recreational and other facilities.

Atlanta, Ga.

This we have not done and no person can insist we have made a fair effort to do so. It also is a fiction that we have made a policy of providing equal treatment before the law, especially in our lower courts. Thurs. 1-22-48

It is this failure to be honest about our segregation laws which has brought down upon us most of our present troubles. The courts and the persons most involved have been, all things considered, patient.

Segregation Even now the Supreme Court gives us responsibility of decision. It did not abolish segregation. To have done so would have been to have opened a Pandora's box of racial disorders, strife and instances of violence.

An order to the South to mix the races in its schools would not have been obeyed and would have created a situation in most Southern States requiring Federal troops. The Constitution

But the fair-minded citizen, however he feels about the racial subject, must admit that the court did not err in saying that a person subject to the same taxation and responsibility to the law of the State as any other citizen, should have the right to equal educational rights. Atlanta, Ga Thurs. 1-22-48

It is folly for emotional leaders to say the court is trying to mix the races. It is wicked and wrong to say that any person who supports the court decision is trying to break down segregation. That again is falsehood and evasion.

This newspaper and this writer have not, and do not, favor or advocate ending educational segregation.

Policy We always have maintained, and still maintain, and have thereby earned the criticism of many of the nation's more liberal and leftwing elements, that any attempt, by law, to mix the races at a rate which exceeds general public acceptance will harm, not help, race relations. The Constitution 1-22-48

It was 10 long years ago that the Supreme Court first turned on the alarm. It set the bells at the crossing to ringing with the Gaines case in Missouri. It told all of us then that if we wished to maintain separate schools of higher learning that we had best do something about it. To date we have done nothing. Atlanta, Ga

Meaning If we are not blindly foolish we will take stock and say to ourselves that the doctrine of segregated travel does not mean filthy, poor transportation for one and good for the other. And segregated education does not mean good schooling for one and poor for the other. Thurs. 1-22-48

We have listened too long to those who said that every person who advocated just treatment within the framework of segregation was preaching social equality or trying to break down segregation. . . . instead of facing the facts. Those who have brought educational segregation into disrepute are those who have made their laws lies. . . . they did not provide "separate but equal" facilities.

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

In voting the court has not said everyone must be allowed to vote. It says that every qualified citizen shall be allowed to vote. It is wrong to try and deceive the people about it.

We cannot go on defending moral wrongs. In time they catch up with us as they now have. Thurs. 1-22-48

As Southerners we must face our problem—not evade it any longer. The Constitution Atlanta, Ga

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Choosing Neighbors

To the Editor of The News:

We hear quite a volume of conversation these days regarding "segregation." We read it in our newspapers, we hear it on our radio.

I was born and reared in Alabama, the son of a Confederate veteran. I wonder if we are not overplaying our hand. I wonder if we aren't overlooking more important matters while thinking and talking too seriously of a subject that has, it appears to me, long been settled. Not "settled" by "outside meddlers," but settled by the more Christ-like of both races. Birmingham, Ala.

Many years ago, when I was a small boy living on my father's farm in Coosa County, a turpentine distilling corporation working timber in the community brought from South Carolina with them some 18 Negro men, one woman (wife of one of the 18 men) and a small boy, and moved them into an old house next door to us. My father and mother had mastered too many obstacles during reconstruction days to allow the 18 Negroes next door to worry them.

Those Negroes, Mr. Editor, remained there some five years; five years that were fine years for us in many ways. The Negroes showed no desire at any time during those five years to mix socially with us. They never came into the yard, were always respectful. Our relationship with them never reached a social or familiar attitude. That, perhaps, was one reason our relationship was never unpleasant. 2-11-48 Wed.

After the Negroes moved out, a family of whites moved into the old house. They were drifters, generally in those days regarded as "squatters," tenant farmers. This family became nuisances in the community. They were non-productive, ignorant and discourteous. They'd visit often and remain long, "make themselves at home," enjoy the fruits of our toil without thanking us.

Now, Mr. Editor, which of the occupants of said old house would my family have wanted "segregated"? As well as I can remember, I think we preferred the Negroes as neighbors!

Trussville, Ala. J. W. VINSON, SR.

Segregation As A Farce

To the Editor of The News:

Accept this letter of appreciation for your very fine editorial in The News entitled "Auburn's Problem and the State's" in the spirit in which it was written. Birmingham

This editorial loudly proclaims the fairness of The Birmingham News in such matters. Mr. Bell is entitled to the training he seeks and certainly the state of Alabama should provide him with this training under the same terms as it is provided for other citizens. With segregation a fixture in our way of life, it will be no small task to provide separate but equal education in all fields for all prospective students. Birmingham, Ala.

To my mind as a Negro, born and reared in Birmingham, segregation, as we now have it, is only a farce. Segregation has never been observed by white men when it was inconvenient to their plans. On the other hand, segregation has cost the state many billions of dollars (and unnecessarily) to keep up the dual system, thus causing all to suffer the burden of higher taxes, poorly paid teachers, inadequate school buildings, muddy roads and poor houses. I ask every thinking person: Is this not too great a price to pay for a system that is so wrong in its very nature? Wouldn't it be much better to accept the way of Jesus, who taught "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them"? Wouldn't this be more becoming a Christian people than this practice of hate and ostracism?

Let Alabama wake up and do away with segregation by law and leave it to the individual. 2-25-48 L. T. MIXON.

1215 Sixth Avenue, South. Wed

* * *

What Negroes Want

To the Editor of The News:

I am a regular reader of the Voice of the People section of the paper. I have found it rather puzzling at times on the subject of segregation of different races, but a piece written by a Trussville man was a nice compliment to my race.

It's really not that we wish to mix socially with the white race in any way; we would just like to have equal freedom of speech.

I read once where an honest colored man had to leave the South because he had a fine car, nice home and other things the richer white people have. If this man made his money in an honest way, why couldn't he buy what he wanted to and where he wanted to buy, South or North?

When war breaks out they don't tell the colored man to get in the back row. They fight side by side and say we are fighting for our country. I can't understand why a colored person can have more rights in a foreign country than he can in America.

When a colored man harms a white person, in self-defense or not, he gets life imprisonment or the chair. When a white man harms a colored person, he can always usually pay out of it. But my race just doesn't have a chance and we are not given much of a chance. News, Birmingham Ala

There is another thing I would really like to read upon in the Bible, that is the word Negro. I have read about the dark race, but not a Negro race. We are considered colored, just the opposite of white, and our hearts are just as pure and our blood runs just as red and as warm in our veins as any other race in the whole world. R. MARIE J.

Alton, Ala. 2-25-48

Radicals Among Them

John Temple Graves

The Record

"If you can keep your heads when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you . . Columbia, S.C.

Here's hoping there is among southern white people and colored people at this unhappy moment enough sense of proportion and the long past to save the good will that does exist between them and without which no trumpets from New York, Washington and Chicago are ever going to advance the southern Negro. Those trumpeters—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and all the others—have helped the Negro in the South and everywhere else, but their help turns to harm now when it makes a breakdown of segregation the basis for all other advances sought. And that is what is being done now all over the nation. Thurs 2-12-48

The radical party line is for stressing the segregation issue above all else. Henry Wallace is protesting segregation of Negro war veterans in hospitals. In Richmond last week I heard protest against separate religious worshipping. In Oklahoma it is against seperate institutions of higher education. In hundreds of major and minor situations all over the country every form of race separation is being challenged as if that were the one goal of Negro advancement. Yet it happens now to be the other way around. Hospitals for Negro veterans are an example. Emmett Scott, who was Booker Washington's secretary, told a congressional committee last week that as a "practical matter the only way Negro veterans in the South can receive good medical care is in their own hospitals where they feel at ease." And Negro Republican National Committeeman Perry Howard, of Mississippi, suggested to the committee that criticism from Walter White and others was the best evidence for approval of such hospitals. He described White as a man who earns his living "by protesting."

It is for the southern Negro's sake as well as the southern white man's that these states are called to use the present exceptional situation for achieving a greater bargaining power in the two parties. The paid professional protesters, the vote-seeking politicians, the uncomprehending do-gooders above the Potomac, are destroying the colored man's promise of advance in the South now by destroying the good will it must have from southern white people who outnumber him three to one. Even if the federal laws proposed are passed they cannot be effective of anything but bitterness and trouble in the South without support of the majority of southern people.

No race has ever advanced so rapidly as the Negro race. That is a tribute to the race and a tribute, also, to the increasing enlightenment and decency of southern whites. Admittedly the champions of the Negro from above the Potomac have contributed to this improvement. They could continue to do so. But the radical leadership among them has arrived at a policy now which is not contribution, a force policy and one for things that simply are not going to be. These leaders are easily as much the enemies of the southern Negro as of the southern white, with all their boasted control of a balance of power in 17 doubtful states and of the right to name the next President. The Record Columbia S.C.

Can we keep our heads in the South as others are losing theirs and blaming it on us? Can we go on wishing good things for our colored people here and enlarging our point of view in their favor in spite of the bitterness engendered in their hearts and in our own hearts by these outsiders? Can we hold fast to that true affection which most of us have entertained all our lives even as we seek the political genius and courage to seize a national bargaining power against Walter White's vaunted control of 17 states and the Presidency? 2-12-48

SENATOR HILL

Editor, The Advertiser:

. . . I think I know the Negro as well as any one and understand their likes. My great-grandfather, General Gregory, and grandfather, Maj. Cook, were among the largest slave owners in the State of Alabama. I was reared on a plantation. There were many Negroes on the place. I learned from them their true nature. Our Southern Negroes are now satisfied with their own churches, schools and society. They do not want to mingle with the whites.

They are a happy race as they are, let's keep them that way. How? By nominating a man that has proven ability. Honest and loyal, he has his fellowman and country at heart. I suggest our own son of the South, Senator Lister Hill. Fri.

(Mrs.) MARTHA EDDINS SMITH.

Montgomery. 2-13-48

The Advertiser Montgomery Ala

YOU EARN IT

The Advertiser

Editor, The Advertiser:

I am sick and tired of hearing of minorities, discrimination against Negroes, home for the Jews, equality for Negroes with whites, democracy, liberty, et cetera, that I could live happily without ever hearing them mentioned again. For the life of me I cannot understand why minorities want to organize and cause such a racket and fuss as to make themselves a nuisance. Instead of working for greater freedom, they say give us greater freedom, it is our birthright! Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 2-11-48

No one can give anybody freedom. Freedom is something that one must work for. Did anyone give the original American colonists freedom? No, they did not. They had to work for it, fight for it and die for it. They did not organize minority groups to agitate for freedom, but went getting their freedom in an orderly, intelligent manner that won the respect and confidence of the world. But today these minorities in our country cannot wait long enough to learn their freedom, they must have it handed to them on a silver platter, and then show no gratitude for what they receive, only ask for more.

I don't know what I should do if I were a member of a minority group (and thank God I'm not), but I don't think I would join orgnaziations that harangue crowds and lobby for greater freedom. I feel certain that each member of a minority group would gain more by devoting himself to hard work, study, modest deportment, going quietly about his business and proving by deeds, not words, that he wanted greater freedom and deserved it because he had earned it, than they would gain by their present agitation campaign. Saying freedom is his birthright, and that we must give it to him, will make him a nuisance with which we cope only according to the "political pull" his particulary party may have. The Advertiser Montgomery Ala

Andalusia, Ala. 2-11-48 GREGORY DAY.

What the Negro Wants

The Courier-Journal

What does the Negro want? The answer: Read the Constitution of the United States, pay particular attention to the 14th Amendment, Section 1, to-wit: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Then read Section 158,020 of the Kentucky Statutes, Articles 1 to 6 inclusive. Louisville, Ky. 2-17-48

What does the Negro want? What does "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all" mean? Negroes want to attend white schools because the learning is there and they are not concerned about the constituency of the student body, whether it be white or black, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, rich or poor, high or low.

Last but by no means least, the Negro regards the Constitution of the United States as more than a mere scrap of paper, and would that all would regard it as he does. Tues. 2-17-48

What the Negro wants is "liberty and justice for all." THERESA A. SMITH JACKSON.

Anchorage, Ky.

Peace Votes

The Record

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God . . S.C.

Columbia S.C. 3-16-48

Lucky, too, are the peace-talkers. They shall gather votes. Ask Henry Wallace. So hateful a thing is war that democratic peoples are eager to give themselves to the very sound of peace. And who is so full of the sound as Henry! Tues.

Those who know that Wallace is not a promise of peace but a threat of war—and of war in which our country would be defeated and our loved ones horribly destroyed—should consider this phenomenon and arrange for some peace noises from Americans engaged in the enormous practical task of peace—men like Secretary Marshall and Senator Vandenberg. 3-16-48

Attorney White E. Gibson, of Birmingham, sends a copy of a letter the late great Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, wrote him on April 2, 1938, when Mr. Gibson had congratulated the senator on his stand against the federal anti-lynching bill of that time. "I feel that in all probability we have put an end to this line of action," wrote Senator Borah. "I do not believe there is any chance for them to make any progress in the future as to this nefarious kind of legislation . . ."

What a pity that so fine a philosophy and name as "civil liberty" should be employed to create only civil disturbance! The Birmingham Post puts the case like this: "It is not by choice that we are forced into a position of opposing a 'civil rights' program. It is not 'civil rights' we oppose. Our fight is for the right to manage our own affairs and to preserve our way of life without bungling . . . interference from the outside . . ."

Puerto Rican Asserts South Alone Can Solve Race Issue

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Wed 3-10-48

By RHEA CUMMING

"He didn't make so much of a hit, I am so afraid," said Angel Joglar of Truman's visit to Puerto Rico last month.

"We could not hope to straighten out our own problem in Puerto Rico the way the 'prez-i-dent' wants you to do here," he added in the English he learned to speak by "peeking it up."

Senor Joglar (pronounced Hoglar), of Rio Piedras, in Montgomery with his wife and uncle, will leave for Puerto Rico tomorrow. Wed.

The have made a special trip here to see Dr. Olin Kirkland. "He is a wonderful dentist," Joglar and his wife agreed in broken English, and Uncle Jacinto Suarez, with a Spanish nod, when their expression of approval was translated. 3-10-48

The "Only Way"

Speaking of Truman's civil rights program, the Spanish-Puerto Rican added philosophically that the race problem can only be worked out by the group of people it involves. The South, he said, must solve this problem itself. The Advertiser

The Senor, who carries his slight build erect and wears his black hair slicked straight back in the best of Spanish style, was born in "the old country."

He came from Spain to Puerto Rico when only a boy, and worked his way up from the bottom rung in the hardware business ladder. Now he is president of a company there that is so large it compels him to visit the United States several times a year. He has already been to large buying centers such as New York more than 20 times. Wed. 3-10-48

Will Return

Quite at home in Montgomery, he says everybody here has been so nice. "The salesladies in the stores where we go to buy, you know, they make us feel at home so. We like it here. We will come back." The Advertiser

"The South people, they are so much nicer than the North people," he added, and Mrs. Joglar likes it here too, although her eyes speak better English than her lips. Small and sparkling, they smiled for her when she sighed with delight, "the people, they are so nice here." 3-10-48

She likes the new low lengths, yes, and yes, so does her husband. They say everybody in Puerto Rico likes low skirts, even all the men, yes.

They enjoy many of the sports and games that are popular here, although the Senor will proudly display membership cards to about three skeet clubs in Puerto Rico, including a card which makes him a member of the National Skeet Shooting Association here. Wed. 3-10-48

He's A Lion

Montgomery, Ala.

And he is just as proud of the gold and purple button he wears in his laped with an "L" in the middle. It would mean here that he is a Lions Club member, but his membership card says he is a member of the "Club de Leones." The Mrs. plays bridge and poker and—you name it; card games here are just as popular there. Wed. 3-10-48

Last week the Senor took a day off from his dentist appointments to visit companies in Birmingham and Anniston with which he has many times dealt by letter but never personally before. The Advertiser

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Segregation As God's Will

The News

To the Editor of The News:

I believe in segregation because I believe it's God's will. It is not unchristian not to have social and political equality and segregation. Purity of race is one of God's greatest gifts, and when man destroys his racial purity it can never be regained. Racial purity was by divine command from the beginning. God saw fit to segregate and separate the different races. He divided them by color lines. Birmingham, Ala.

It is a certainty that with social and political equality, association with the Negro would lead to intermarriage and thus destroy racial purity. Can we sponsor a change that will destroy the white race and go against God's divine plan? It is the surest way to destroy the white race, through which God revealed himself to men. Mon. 2-23-48

There is some current that is trying to undermine the South. I hope our congressmen will see fit to stand by the votes that elected them to uphold our high standard of living by maintaining segregation, and to speak out and let the public know where they stand. Propagandists are clouding the issue. The War Between the States was for a united nation.

I have been to Ohio, New York and other places that have no segregation. I accepted their customs while there. I raised no objection, did not try to change their way of living. Since I don't like their way of living, I live in the South. We don't try to tell them how to live. The South wants segregation. We can solve our problems satisfactorily if Northerners will not interfere. 2-23-48

Bessemer, Ala. (MRS.) SNOW HAYS.

Voice Of The People

The News

Let A Negro Be Heard

Birmingham, Ala.

To the Editor of The News:

Mon. 3-8-48

I have read various comments on the president's civil-rights program and have tried to see all sides. However, I feel I must answer a recent letter under the Voice of the People. It seems to me that all of the hue and cry being raised might be eliminated with just a tiny bit of reasoning and understanding.

The writer explained what God intended as far as a race is concerned. I admit my shortcoming where a complete understanding of the Bible is concerned. Yet we as a race certainly believe that God is just and no respecter of persons. If, as she says, God intended that certain races and peoples should enjoy all of the good things of life because of the color of their skin, while others should always be oppressed and should have only the castoff and leftovers because of the color of their skin, then all of our hopes and faith are in vain. There are those among us who expect a better life here on earth also. I think that we accuse God of a lot of which He is not guilty and in which He has no part.

So far, I have not heard one legitimate reason why we too should not enjoy the same privileges, job opportunities, freedom from fear, educational facilities, etc., that all other races enjoy. We don't get our taxes cut or any other financial consideration because of the color of our skin. Then why can't and why shouldn't we enjoy the things those monies are used to purchase? True, there are those whose conduct will be unbecoming, but isn't that true in all races? Why should all suffer for the few? The News

There is a wealth of talent, undeveloped ideas and material in my race that never sees the light of day, because we never get a chance, unless we leave home and go elsewhere where people accept us on our ability. People of other races who claim to know and understand the Negro have too long been the spokesmen for us. On the other hand, too long has one set pattern of Negro been called in to say what the Negro wants and expects. No one Negro has the answer to all questions concerning the Negro, any more than any one medicine is the panacea of all ills. Polls are the only method of determining the answers to these questions, or at least call in a cross-section of Negroes. 3-8-48

We hang our heads in shame that our fate is tossed around as it is being done now. We are not able to defend ourselves, because no Negro is present to speak for us.

The inter-marriage hullabaloo is simply a state of mind and a one-sided opinion. After all, it takes two to make a marriage, and I am sure other races can depend on their members to say no, if and when the question should ever arise. I am afraid that somebody is flattering himself that one race is so very desirous of marriage with the other. We have hope and we have faith that a just God will touch the hearts of those people who can bring about a change and give us a chance to enjoy a full life which is the heritage of all Americans. Birmingham, Ala.

I can well imagine that this same bugaboo was raised when slavery was abolished, all these doubts and fears. Yet it has worked out for the good of all. Such will be the case in this instance. Consciences will be cleared, peace will be more abundant in many hearts and greater progress will be made in this our Southland. MRS. M. L. FORNISS.

501 North 12th Terrace.

The Unsolid South

The News

To the Editor of The News:

Judging from the expressions of certain Southern governors, congressmen and other vocal elements, one might draw the erroneous conclusion that the South is solid, too, in its denunciation of the civil rights proposed by the President. However, there are some who view our system of government, "democracy," as a principle and not merely as a word. Perhaps if we were to examine our conscience we would find that our adverse attitude toward discrimination springs, to some extent, from selfishness because we would rather keep to ourselves those things that we should share with others who are now in the minority. Birmingham, Ala.

Discrimination in the South is economically and philosophically unsound. 2-23-48

Economically unsound because we are supporting two systems instead of one. As an example, we have very poor transportation waiting rooms, theaters, etc., for the minority, and only average facilities for the white people, the majority. If this discrimination were abolished we could afford one fine set of facilities for all. There would be far less hue and cry concerning this problem if it were discovered that equal civil rights would be a benefit for everyone and not merely for those who are discriminated against.

Philosophically, unequal rights for the minority is a false idea. Why should any group of people set themselves up as superior to another group? Who are we to say that we are the superior? And it would surprise (and probably disappoint) many to know that there is less mental differential between the races than they would like to believe. The News

Perhaps we should follow the example of Abou Ben Adam. Perhaps he holds the secret of all our striving. Birmingham, Ala.

2-23-48 RICHARD A. THOMPSON, JR.

University, Ala.

By The Golden Rule

The News

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

Birmingham, Ala.

I was born and reared in the Deep South, daughter and granddaughter of slave owners and surrounded by Negro servants all of my life. Therefore I feel well acquainted with Negroes and can agree fully with the statement of Robert Kincey in The News that Negroes prefer segregation and only want justice and fair treatment. Sun. 2-29-48

They do not want to go to our parties or churches or schools, and are much happier among those of their own race and color. They do not harbor malice, are quick to forget injury and appreciate kindness and fair treatment and are loyal and faithful to those whom they trust.

They are seeking to improve their condition and become better citizens and should have the help and encouragement of all fair-minded Christian people in their effort to have better homes, schools, churches, and places of amusement. 2-29-48

The Negro is easily led and often gets into trouble by listening to those who are not real friends and who do not have his best interests at heart. We in the South need the Negro and the Negro needs us, and if the white man and the black man will live by the Golden Rule both races can live together in peace and not worry about a civil rights bill. MRS. A. J. OZANNE.

1115 South 26th Street. The News

Democracy For Th

The News

To the Editor of The News:

After reading Mr. Horace Wilkinson's statement in The News, I couldn't help but stop washing my dishes to speak my beliefs to Mr. Wilkinson, the Ku Klux Klan and all those seeking to suppress the Negroes.

First, I must say I'm as deeply rooted in the South as any true Southerner, and I'm writing from the dictates of my heart, seeking justice for all in this Southland of ours.

Happiness is the chief aim in life. Oppression cannot bring happiness. Only those who see no further than their own society can stand oppression, or suppression, such as Mr. Wilkinson suggests. Surely we cannot bring happiness to those we trample on!

Maybe our forefathers did us a gross injustice bringing the Negroes to us, but since they're here, we might as well face it and make it pleasanter by trying to raise them up, thus bettering ourselves, really, and live what we say we do—democracy.

I'm afraid we've preached democracy in our land so much the Negroes believe in it too, and they're going to fight for their rights in their small way, until they gain their freedom, which they were supposed to have gained at the end of the War Between the States.

The North led in their freedom then, the North is furthering their advancement now. Really, don't we have sense and education and foresight enough to do our own emancipating? Birmingham

It is coming, their freedom, which is right and just, and those who try to stop it are only slowing things momentarily. Face facts, Southerners, and do your duty as a citizen of our wonderful Southland and America for the Negro race to mould and build its character through Christianity, to bring us all the happiness we seek. Ala. 3-10-48

Really, Mr. Wilkinson, on Judgment Day, I don't think the Lord is going to notice whether our soul's ballot stated whether we were "white" or "colored." Wed

Scottsboro, Ala. MRS. L. B. WALLACE.

Negroes Are Human, Too

To the Editor of The News:

The term "Negro" should not be met with more opposition by its race members than a name claimed by any other people or race. Yet many of us show much disfavor at being addressed so. Perhaps it's the chaotic circumstances surrounding the Negro's existence, his seeming unending struggle for rights, that is directly responsible. The News

According to Webster, a Negro is a black man of African blood of the woolly-haired type. Now, broadly thinking, one would wonder why must God be "considered so sinful" in creating men after creating varieties in everything, including birds, animals, fishes, etc.? Birmingham, Ala.

And why such painstaking effort for segregation beyond nature's own sensitive law which provides that "birds of a feather flock together"? Thurs. 3-25-48

A race with untapped reserves of energy, spiritual faith and worthy talents that if properly developed through better homes, better educational facilities, would be helpful to all mankind.

Many of us long to do something about our own housing problems, knowing, as we do, that overcrowded houses, situated in insect-breeding places, can only create filth and disease. Yet impossible prices and meager wages prevent it. Because of unfair employment practices, many of our children must grow up without milk and other bone-hardening vitamins. Yet, if the doctor finds that our families suffer malnutrition, he issues the same remedy prescribed for a member of any other race suffering under the circumstances and likewise. The same price must be paid for such items regardless of race or creed.

ANNIE LEE NORRIS.

916 Short 12th Street North.

GOD AND SEGREGATION

Editor, The Advertiser:

I bitterly disagree with Mr. J. W. Cullifer in his letter, "God Started Segregation" . . . How could one be so blind?

Montgomery Advertiser
Thur. 3-5-48

One should never try to bring God into the race question. God made our two people, Adam and Eve, and these two formed the nucleus of our civilization. God does not believe in segregation; had that been true he would not have allowed his son Jesus (King of the Jews) to associate with other races and nationalities.

Why not say that you believe in white supremacy? It is much easier to say that than it is to state: "God started this segregation and man will not get any good by doing away with it." Do you believe in God? Do you believe in the Ten Commandments? Hitler believed that the Germans were a superior race too, but what happened to him and his people? Remember, it was Jesus who said, "Thou shall love thy neighbor as thyself."

Are you (Mr. Cullifer) trying to make the Holy Bible prove that God is prejudiced? Any sensible man knows that God hasn't any color line drawn because no man knows God's color or nationality. One can easily see that you believe in segregation because you plainly stated: "I don't believe there is one 'old-fashioned' Southern Negro who wants segregation done away with," and I agree with you because the "old-fashioned" Southern Negro was held in slavery.

"I'm sure that you know that slavery has been abolished and the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution have made a "new-fashioned" Negro out of the "old-fashioned" one. I'm sure that the "new-fashioned" Negro would be satisfied with segregation if he could enjoy civil rights. If the President of the United States (who is a Southerner) can see his needs, why can't you?

If you (Mr. Cullifer) will check your Bible and read the whole 12th chapter of Numbers, instead of one verse, you will plainly see that God punished Miriam for speaking against Moses marrying an Ehtiopian woman.

Numbers 12:15 states: "And Miriam was shut out from the camp for seven days and the people journeyed not till Miriam was brought in again."

Will you please tell me why was Miriam "shut out?" WILLIAM D. CHEATHAM.

Andalusia, Ala.

"GOD STARTED SEGREGATION"

Editor, The Advertiser: The Advertiser

Whom the Son makes free, is free indeed. St. John 8:36.

This stink about segregation is showing how little the people who want to do away with it, know about the Bible.

For many years I worked in South Alabama, right with the Negroes; we thought nothing of it. Many of them were real good citizens. Geneva, Ala., if you please. And were thought much of by the whites. I'm speaking of the highest society whites of that little city. Montgomery, Ala

Of course I have been left there more than 20 years, but these Negroes were bringing up some sons who, I believe, will fill their fathers' places as a good citizen. Advertiser, Tue. 3-2-48

God started this segregation and man will not get any good by doing away with it. In fact, I don't believe there is one good old-fashioned southern Negro who wants segregation done away with. I don't believe one good old-fashioned southern Negro cares anything about politics. This mess is mostly taking hold in the younger ones. Oh, you say, Moses married one, Numbers 12:1. True, but it did not please the Lord. Segregation began in the 4th verse: "And the Lord spoke suddenly unto Moses, and unto Aaron, and unto Miriam. Come out ye three, unto the tabernacle (church) of the congregation." And they three came out. Will the "Nawthern" know-it-alls tell me why God did not invite Zipporah to church with Moses, her husband?

In your eyes she should have been invited for no other reason but to see Miriam punished.

Yes, Philip did baptize the Ethiopians, but after it was over, the Spirit of Lord caught away Philip and the Ethiopian.

J. W. CULLIFER.

East Tallassee, Ala.

The Civil War Again

To the Editor of The News:

I have before me a copy of a local paper in which the teachers of veterans are pictured. Included in that picture are two Negroes. Holy horrors! It gives me the creeps! I am afraid to go to bed at night for fear the ghosts of Bilbo and some other like bedfellows will "hant" me. News, 2-16-48

A Negro is a Negro because God made him one. It is God's prerogative to place the inhabitants of the earth where it is His pleasure (see Acts 17:26). He has seen fit for him to be here in America, if for no other reason than that politicians might have something to crap about—on the printed page, over the air, on the floor of our Legislatures—and to have the poor soldiers die on the battlefield. It seems that we are fighting the Civil War again. Not long since someone said we were already at war with Russia; that at this time it was a war between diplomats (?), but that it was only the prelude to the opening conflict between men. If this is true (and I believe it is), then we have already begun the War Between the States again.

I believe in the same kind of education for the Negro that the white man has. My main reason for saying this is that the educated Negroes I have met are humbler than the ignorant (and that is true in most races, the white included). Birmingham, Ala

If the North wants to do the right thing, it will leave us with this question. If the South wants to do the right thing, it will recognize that the Negro is its charge and will proceed to work out a system that is fair to the Negro and the white man.

I do not want to shed any blood to satisfy hypocritical and sanctimonious Yankees. But my blood would run just as free if shed for that kind of Southerners. Thus I am not anxious to fight over the Negro question. But I would call on the three parties, North, South and Negro, to sit down in calm judgment around the conference table and let's iron this question out like Americans should.

Covin, Ala. WILLIAM D. GRIFFIN.

DAY'S DARKNESS

Editor, The Advertiser:

Montgomery Advertiser
Thur. 2-26-48

I read Mr. Gregory Day's letter regarding minority groups in your issue of Feb. 18th, and I must confess that for a while I thought it was the puzzle page and that this hodge podge of inconsistencies was a logical exercise whose refutation was to tax the prowess of a mentally retarded 4-year-old.

Mr. Day tells us that the early Americans "had to work for it (freedom), fight for it and die for it" and then we are informed that these colonists "did not agitate for freedom, but went about getting their freedom in an orderly, intelligent manner." Surely this is a contradiction which challenges Zeno's Paradox in singularity. We know, however, that the early Americans, in common with any person or any group who ever felt the yoke of oppression, had to work and fight for freedom in a maner which wouldn't distinguish one for gentility at a Boston tea.

Mr. Day might be reminded that the Founding Fathers' quest for freedom and the desires of contemporary minority groups do not admit of equation. The former had as antagonists those who opposed universal freedom and the fight was an either-or battle. The minorities are petitioning those who possess freedom and find it good not to tyrannize them and so assume the role of the very despots whom they once opposed.

Thur. 2-26-48

Mr. Day doesn't know what he would do were he "a member of a minority group" and with deep gratitude mentions in passing ("thank God I'm not"). Here I believe is the crux of the matter. Mr. Day's specious logic fools no one, probably not even himself. He hates these people and he hates them with a vehemence which doesn't associate itself with honest logic. If he calls forth a pseudo-reasoning to support his hatred, it is an after the fact rationalization which lends his invective impact, but hardly the authority of logic.

Truly, as Mr. Day so glibly points out, America in her fight for freedom won "the respect and confidence of the world." But Amrica's fight for freedom was not a fight to insure freedom as a luxury for those whom the caprice of birth have qualified. America's fight for freedom was, and is, and shall continue to be until the fight is won, a fight for freedom for all men—not just you, Mr. Day, and not just those whom circumstance has placed in the majority, but every human being on the face of the earth. Many of us in the North (yes, I'm a damn Yankee) are looking forward to the day when, with the help of our friends in Dixie, it will be possible for men to walk in the sunlight of freedom which shines for all.

EDWIN D. BERKOWITZ.

Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago.

Just A Fair Deal

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

All the discussion about civil rights is interesting. For centuries the Negro race has been in the background. What is it the Negro wants? Only a fair deal, better schools, better homes, more pay. The News

The Negro race is an humble race. The Negro is the most loyal friend the white man has. The Negro has helped in every war. He has plowed, washed, nursed for the white race, even sacrificed his life, without a murmur. Now there is a change coming. Is it for better or for worse, for or against the Negro? Birmingham, Ala

I was born and reared in Dixie. I see the rotten, unsanitary conditions of Negro homes. I see debauchery among my race because there is no one to protect it. We labor hard and fearful. But what is our reward?

We live in America. We have adopted American dress and manner of speech. We have done all you said for us to do. We do not want social equality. We would not know how to use it if we had it. We want the means to develop our talents as singers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, dentists, musicians, preachers. Sun. 3-21-48

There are indolents in my race who would not value diamonds or pearls if they were showered upon them, or build themselves houses if labor and material were given them. Many of us would appreciate them and make ourselves an asset in the state where we live.

Will the South that we Southern Negroes love save and protect our rights and our children? The Negro stands with bound feet and hands, head bowed, waiting, looking for freedom—real freedom. Shall that be denied him because he is a Negro? Riding in the rear does not worry us. Sitting in the balcony does not worry us. The Negro wants to be treated everywhere throughout the South like a civilized human being.

We want the white man to realize that we pay the same price for butter, milk, bread that he does. Prices are not cut because of our color.

We want a fair deal. We want to feel as American citizens, in America, land of the free, and not like strangers in a strange land. Not social equality, no! Just a fair deal.

I was born in Columbus, Miss. A white family reared me. I am 42 years of age and have been with white people all my life. I have no prejudice or malice. But I just wanted to say something on this topic. There is a misunderstanding in some Negro minds. Common sense teaches us there never can or will be social equality in the South.

3-21-48 PEARL THOMAS HOLMES.

Columbus, Miss.

Negroes In White Homes

The News

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

I am a deep Southern-born-and-reared Negro and have worked for white people for 23 years. I have worked from the washtub to the pots and pans. Thousands of other Negro women have done the same. We have nursed their babies as our very own. We go into white people's homes and do everything from bedmaking to cooking the food which they eat. When they are at home or when they are away from home they seem like they are not afraid of us. We must not be so bad after all.

If white people can trust Negroes to be in their homes (and I think that is just as close as we can get), I don't see why they can't trust them with civil rights. Birmingham

Bessemer, Ala. 4-21-48 Ala SIBINA SIMS.

A Challenge

The News

To the Editor of The News:

"If a law be just or unjust, it is still a law, and if a person chooses to break it he is subjected to arrest and punishment" and "Why make a fuss about those who would not know how if they had the opportunity?" are excerpts from two different letters in the Voice of the People column dealing with the Taylor-Connor episode. Birmingham, Ala.

Let's take the first excerpt. It has long been a proud boast of Americans that whatever the situation elsewhere, theirs is a country in which the people rule. Yes, ours is a government of the people in the sense that the citizenry is the final authority, with power not only as a matter of law but in practical fact, to make the government what they want it to be and to compel it, at least eventually, to do what they want it to do. 5-27-48

The second excerpt is broader and deeper. The South has a suffrage situation all its own and the confused and difficult conditions existing here call for special attention. The right of citizens to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. We acknowledge this last sentence to be the 15th amendment. What is so annoying are the ingenious methods of circumventing this amendment. If only this ingenious energy could have been put to work to make a more progressive South. Thurs.

There is one fact that is forgotten by many (the writer of the second excerpt maybe too) but evident to those who can see further than their own grandfather's nose. The Negro is becoming more and more divided into two classes. The first class comprises the Negroes who are born, live and die essentially and environmentally Negroes. The second class are the Negroes who are intermarrying into other established civilizations, Cuban, Mexican, Spanish and other dark-skin races.

As sure as I am sitting here, as the Negro changes, the inherent qualities of these civilizations begin to take hold and gradually the slave is adjudged a human being officially by society. Maybe this "second front" will push out the old ways and evolve into a challenge to many of our stalwart segregationalists who fear that the Negro is incapable of responsibility, education and the right to use his constitutional rights as a citizen.

Thurs. 5-27-48 C. J. PAULEY.
712 South Vanderbilt Street.

Seeing Men As Men

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

Will the Negro be segregated when he meets his God? Let us read the Holy Bible, Revelation 3:20: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; and if any man will open his door I will come in."

Mr. James H. Leslie said a few days ago in his writeup that he does not allow Negroes at his front door. We have some very fine white people here in the South who do not see things as Mr. Leslie does. They say God sees in all places. If I would not allow one in my home or at my front door, I would not go to his. Our Bible teaches me man will reap just what he sows.

Segregation is okeh. The only things we are praying for are justice and freedom. All races have good and bad people in them, and why should the dark race be the only one to be talked about as having bad ones? Let us look on both sides. The News Age-Herald

We as a race have been and shall be loyal to our flag. Our boys during World Wars I and II went willingly and fought and died for our flag. And if they are called on for the third one they are ready. If he is able to fight and help to save his country, why should he be not given his freedom? 6-6-48

Some of us know how to vote and some of us, just like some in all races, know how to make an arrest or do other things for betterment of the people if we were allowed to.

I am praying and wishing for the time to come when men will see men as men and not the skin of man, for man looks at the appearance of man but God looks at the heart of man. Birmingham, Ala.

Let us get together and be prepared to meet the enemy that is confronting us. We need the white man and he needs us, and we all need our God. Sun. H. G. MORRIS,
Methodist Preacher (Colored), Clanton, Ala.

The Species—And Man

The News-Age-Herald

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

In the beginning God created everything: the insects, the beasts of the fields, the fowls of the air, the fishes in the sea, and last He created man. After all His labor He must have been worried to some extent. It seems that He must have bungled the job, or man has bungled it since his creation. The balance of creation seems to be moving along as planned. However, God saw the weakness and wickedness of man, and it grieved Him that He had made man.

Observe the insects, the honeybee and the ant. Each in its sphere seems to work in harmony and brotherly love. The honeybees live in hives, hundreds of them working together in harmony. They gather their food and pool it in one storeroom, and all seem to share equally in the division of the fruits of their labor. Birmingham, Ala.

In man's form of government, we have the drones or parasites. They are in the high brackets. They do not create any wealth. They exploit labor, live in luxury and their wealth controls the nations of the world. The laboring class has developed our national resources and made this the wealthiest nation in the world, and they do not own 15 per cent of the wealth of this nation. His struggle for an existence has deprived man of the opportunity to give his family a reasonable education. Seventy-five per cent of our inductees that were disqualified in our last war were of the laboring class, and through our ignorance we become an easy prey for those who would exploit our labor and a target for greedy politicians. Sun. 6-6-48

Why is man to man so unjust? A child tries to imitate and walk in the footsteps of its parents. If they are Christians the children have a bright future. If all our statesmen and our governing class, civic and social leaders, were true Christians, believing in the brotherhood of man, regardless of race, color or creed, their influence with the common people would be as the child walking in the footsteps of his Christian father, and this nation would be the light of the world.

Unless the rulers of our nation turn to God, we will very soon experience something worse than social equality. A short definition for communism is rule or ruin. That principle has been exemplified by most of our Alabama statesmen and politicians. If we fear communism, we should remove the cause. J. RICE HORTON.
1003 Overton Avenue, Tarrant, Ala.

IT SOUNDS LOGICAL

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 4-16-48

The current issue of Collier's proposes a solution to the South's racial problem calculated to evoke howls from professional crusaders and vote-seekers up North. Briefly, Collier's simple and undramatic panacea is to let the South continue to work out its own problems, and not clutter up the federal statutes with a batch of unenforceable laws.

Editorializing under the heading "We Need Something Stronger Than Law," Collier's points out that no law, however well meant, can work unless supported by the majority of the people it affects. It cites the nation's experience with federal prohibition as a case in point.

Note is taken of the fact that the Negro's status in the South is getting better every day, that he is some 90 per cent better off economically than right after the Civil War, that lynching is sliding toward the vanishing point. The Advertiser

These improvements, we are reminded, came not through federal law, but solely through stimulation by the most substantial white people of the South. "They would have come a good deal more slowly, we think, if federal laws had forced Mr. Whiskers to keep his nose eternally stuck into Southern affairs," Collier's opined.

And in conclusion:

"The best way to solve what remains of the Negro problem is to go on just about as we've been going since around 1870. That would mean: let the Northern intelligentsia howl its collective head off about the South . . . let Southern and Northern politicians make what political capital they can out of the question . . . but don't saddle the federal government with a bunch of laws which it cannot enforce. In other words, let the South work out its Negro problems mostly on its own—which it is doing anyway and we think will continue ~~to do.~~" Montgomery, Ala.

This sane and sympathetic utterance comes in pleasant contrast to the incessant prodding to which we of the South are subjected by up country zealots. A genuine poll of Northern sentiment would likely reveal more feeling along the Collier's line than we might suspect, particularly among those with first hand knowledge acquired from time spent in the South. The trouble is that most Northerners we hear from on the subject are either running for office, making a living out of preaching uplift, or afflicted with preconceived notions that no facts or logic can shake. Fri. 4-16-48

Why Is The Negro A Target?

To the Editor of The News:

I wonder why the Negro is a target for the police or other white people who hate us.

There are good white people who do not hate Negroes and have done good things for us. We are grateful and thankful. But there are others who hate us just because we are Negroes. Can we help if we are Negroes? Can we change our color, or did we come to America on our own accord? 5-5-48

We realize that there are members of our race who do wrong, as others do. But you don't use them for targets. Luke 6:36 reads: "Be ye therefore merciful as your Father also is merciful." God has blessed you and has had mercy on you so much that you aren't oppressed by another race. And why not do likewise? We want to live as you do, and why not have mercy upon us as a race? And please don't use as your slogan, "Kill him if he is a Negro, or if his face is black; don't give him a chance." The News

God made us, and He made you. We are flesh and blood, as you are. Put yourself in the Negro's place. Just suppose you were a Negro mother and your son was killed, mostly because he was a Negro. Don't you think it would hurt your heart? Thurs. 5-6-48

A Negro is like unto the verse in Isaiah 53:7: "He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he openeth not his mouth. He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth." Birmingham, Ala

I am asking all Christians, both white and colored, to pray that we may overcome this.

MARY L. MERRIEWEATHER.
4232 43rd Avenue.

Segregation Called Best For Both Races

The News

BILOXI, Miss., April 17—(AP)—Segregation was described here yesterday by a speaker before the Gulf States Industrial Conference as the best thing for both races in the South.

Thurman Sensing, of Nashville, director of research for the Southern States Industrial Council, said that segregation was not "discriminatory" as the "federal controlists maintain." Birmingham

"Sensible people in both races realize it," Sensing said. Ala.

The industrial council official said that the South was being "threatened and intimidated" in an effort to force it to yield to centralization of government. Sat.

"Collectivists of the nation are making every effort to break down the principles of states rights and self-determination in every way possible," he said. 4-17-48

1898 News on Racial Issue Similar to Today's Stories

(37)

The Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

The South was greatly concerned about its race problems 50 years ago, according to 1898 issues of The Atlanta Constitution exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Johnson, of Lanett, Ala.

Then, as now, the Negro question was involved in politics and "white supremacy" was heard frequently in public utterances, the old newspapers reveal. Sun.

Such headlines as "Blacks Prepare to Colonize and Control North Carolina" stand out boldly on the yellow, frayed pages of the newspapers dated Oct. 3, 1898, and Nov. 7, 1898. 6-27-48

One story leads off with the following paragraph:

"Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 30, 1898—The white race and the black race in North Carolina are engaged today in a momentous struggle for supremacy."

A front page article was headed: "Appeals to the People to Throw off the Yoke the Negroes Placed on Their Necks."

There were also dire predictions of intermarriage between the races and mixing in schools. Sun.

The old Constitutions originally belonged to J. H. Lowe, Mrs. Johnson's father. His father, Henry L. Lowe, was one of the first Constitution subscribers. 6-27-48

How About Indians?

The News

(30) Wed 6-30-48

To the Editor of The News:

Thank goodness not every citizen of this country, and of the South, for that matter, regards the racial question as does reader Mr. A. F. Huff. Birmingham, Ala

Most of us are under the impression that when God created the earth He created Adam and Eve, from whom sprang the races we **have today, and not as Mr. Huff states, "He** put people according to their races in the countries best suited to them—the Negro in Africa, the Japs in Japan, and the Chinese in China." Wherein does the Bible unify this? if Mr. Huff is not a full-bloded American Indian, then surely his ancestors must have come to America from elsewhere. Even so, anthropologists have reason to believe that the American Indian is of Asiatic origin. The Negro was brought to America without consulting the former's wishes. The News

Yes, the U. S. service men married overseas, and brought their wives back, and many wives are returning home. But statistics do not verify more are going back than come. Our country had the highest divorce rate in the world previous to the war, and "foreign wartime marriages." These wives return home not because of "foreign extraction," but because of hasty, wartime marriages. Wed

If Reader Huff is getting tired of the articles in "Voice of the People," then why does he bother reading them? 6-30-48

Regarding the Negroes working in steel mills who are making money and spending same—this is their American privilege. There are just as many white people who are not saving also. Check the recent government survey. Also most of us are not aware that white people pay for hospitals and schools other than via taxes. The Negro pays taxes and yet does not have schools nor hospitals, on the whole, which can compare with the white man's. Birmingham, Ala.

Please define the "honorable Negro," and the "good Negro," Mr. Huff. We usually like an "honorable and good" white person also.

None of us is perfect, so why attack the ills and shortcomings of the American Negro, for which we, the white people, are largely responsible for?

P.O. Box 450. THORNE B. RAWLINGS.

The Only Settlement

The News

Sun. 9-19-48

B'ham, Ala.

To the Editor of The News:

Seemingly man has forgotten our Almighty God. Only one thing will settle this civil rights matter but man returning to God. Oh, yes, all men should have their rights. We should remember that our Lord made us all. Rich and poor, white and black. We should remember He has is no respecter of person.

Let the races get together. Segregation is all right here in the South, but we do ask for justice and freedom. We like to be our selves and we like to speak for ourselves. The white man and the black man should love each other.

There are plenty of good white people, I mean Christian people, here in the South who are doing all they can do to aid the black in getting his rights. But some are doing and saying all they can to keep the poor black man from getting his rights. Oh, what a pity!

Some day, soon or late, we must meet our God. Seemingly man has forgotten that our God is father for all. I think sin is the cause of it all.

I am here in the South, and I love my home. Oh, yes, we have some very bad people, but all are not bad. On the other hand, we have some very good people, just as all races are good and bad. Now let us give our Lord a chance. If so He will fix it for all. A few more days to come and we all will be gone.

H. G. MORRIS (Methodist preacher, colored).
106 W. 11th Street, Clanton, Ala.

Plea For Unity

The News

To the Editor of The News:

We people of the South who have been reared normally are most competent to tell the truth about the colored people. By normally, of course, I mean those who have been associated with Negroes from birth.

Good Negroes are pretty much the same as good people of any race or creed or color—and it seems to me that only the "little learning" and "comic strips" and Communist propaganda can be blamed for the misleading of the younger generation of Negroes and whites both, in those cases where they have allowed themselves to be misled. I do not think the majority of whites and Negroes have allowed themselves to be misled by vicious and malicious propaganda. Birmingham Ala.

It is a case of individual virtues, not racial. Be fair to all persons and to all races! We live a very short time, and our lives are too short to spend them in knifing people in the back, or front either, for that matter. Friendliness and living by the Golden Rule gives us more real happiness than trying to get along otherwise. Fri. 8-20-48

Hence, I suggest that the racial question be dropped as a mere effort of the Reds to disunite us, similar to the effort to kill states' rights and individuals' liberties. We are democratic, not communistic.

More men of all colors have been lynched in the West than in the South, all in the past. Laws made now will not affect past history. So it is all right to pass an anti-lynching law—it is like locking a stable door after the horse is out. Go on and, pass it, to cover every state and territory. Why not? Also, kill the poll-tax laws; they prevent as many whites from voting as colored, I've heard it said by those who know the inside facts.

However, do not pass the law compelling firms to employ aliens or just anyone who applies. This would leave the door open for countless injustices and arrogations by alleged representatives of the government.

Negroes have as nearly equal employment rights today as they could have under the FEPC. So Negroes would not be aided by such a law. On the contrary, aliens (Japs and others) would in many cases be able to take over the jobs now held by Negroes as well as whites. Foreign-born people are accustomed to work cheaper and the FEPC bill would open the door for employment of cheap labor at the expense of American whites and colored. So I cannot see where the FEPC would help our American colored in the least—it would injure them instead, as it would injure the white workers. 8-20-48

Segregation is another of the Reds' pegs to hang something on. It is a fact that in all Northern cities the Negroes have their own sections or communities, largely by choice. Segregation protects both the whites and the colored, the willing choice of all concerned. But not the choice of the rabble-rousers, the communistic element, of course, because they want to create discord among us, as they did in every one of the European and Asiatic countries they took over. The News

There are just as many fair and honest Negroes as there are whites to the thousand, and most intelligent people know it. There are just as many other kinds, too. But still it is not advisable to mix the two colors.

Birmingham

What we need is more cooperation, more unity. As we are headed now, Russia is winning. Russia wants chaos and disunity. We want cooperation and unity. Ala.

Insofar as we know, the Reds apply the Golden Rule to each other only, and we have the same privilege. In war or peace, be patriotic and loyal to your own country, to your own people, to your own comrades and associates. Fri. 8-20-48 F. E. CHENEY.
P. O. Box 1700.

McGill Says Dixie Makes Own Grief

Montgomery Advertiser
Mont. Ala.

(38)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 7—(AP)— Editor Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution said today the South is to blame for proposed federal civil rights legislation. But he added:

"I don't believe the South's racial and economic problems can be solved through federal controls." Wed. 12-8-48

"I believe we in the South must have segregation," the editor said in an address before the Birmingham branch of the American Association of University Women.

"Until our Negroes are given more opportunity to acquire skills and are paid accordingly, we will be vulnerable to FEPC and held down economically."

The reason that there is a demand for a federal anti-lynch law, McGill said, is that the South has not always abided by its own laws. He added: Wed 12-8-48

"There would be no such demand if the South had always done what was recently done in Wetumpka." (Two white men were sentenced to 45 years in prison last week on charges of rape of two Negro women.)

Southern Justice

(38)

B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.

While the South is tremendously concerned over the delays in solving the murder of a Negro in Lyons, Ga., it may turn an approving look at the justice meted out by a court in Wetumpka, Ala. There, last Thursday, an all-white jury convicted a white man of assaulting a Negro girl and fixed his punishment at 45 years in prison. He was one of two white men arrested on a charge of raping two Negro girls. When the second man in the case was brought to trial, he pleaded guilty and was given the same sentence as his companion. The prosecuting attorney had called upon the jury to show to all the world that justice was the same for white and black when a crime was committed. Tues 12-7-48

Comment on the Wetumpka case has been good from all over the nation. The American Civil Liberties Union sent a telegram of commendation to the young prosecutor who demanded equal justice for Negroes.

The result of the case is most heartening to a South striving hard to prove to the nation that Southern people can and do manage their own affairs with sincere consideration for the rights of both races. The jury at Wetumpka gave evidence of its concern by asking whether it could so fix the sentence that the convicted man could not be eligible for parole. The judge properly informed the jury that its duty was completed when it found the man guilty and fixed the terms of his punishment. Tues. 12-7-48

(38)

Much remains to be done in the cause of equal justice. The attitude of law enforcement officers in the Lyons case in Georgia indicates that. The lynchers of four Negroes in Walton County, Georgia, have never been apprehended. Murderers of a Negro in South Carolina have not been punished. The identity of white-robed men who invaded the Negro Girl Scout camp in Bessemer last June has never been established. These are events of which we ought to be deeply ashamed. But we can also be proud of what happened last week in Wetumpka.

The Changing South

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Schuyler, author of the article below, is a widely-known Negro author and columnist. His writings appear regularly in The Pittsburgh Courier, Negro weekly newspaper.)

Mon 11-15-48

BY GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
In The Pittsburgh Courier

B'ham Ala

38

NOW THAT WE ARE through with the election, I think we should begin to give more attention to the South and the changes taking place there which are all for the better from the viewpoint of the nearly 11,000,000 Negroes who call it home. We should consider what are the opportunities for our people there and how they can be utilized to the best advantage, since over three-quarters of the Negroes live there and, from all appearances, always will.

Certainly our people are not taking advantage of the available opportunities in that area where the majority of them elect to live. For all of its faults, it is a good country in which to live, and is getting better. After a recent tour through 14 states of the South (an area with which I have been familiar since 1926) it strikes me that, as elsewhere, the biggest handicap Negroes are encountering is themselves.

* * *

Much Untrue

MOST OF WHAT is said and written about the South is untrue. Today it is not a place of terror and persecution, nor has it been in many decades. I am always amused when friends express fear and sympathy because I am going South, assuming wrongly that I am endangering my life. Actually I think no more of visiting the heart of Mississippi or Texas or South Carolina than I do about visiting Minnesota, Maine or New Mexico.

I have gone into large towns and small villages in everyone of the Southern states and have always been treated as well as anywhere else by both white and colored people. True, there are Jim Crow laws, the existence of which I deplore, but I obey them, and their existence (which irks me) does not blind me to the opportunities Negroes have there. For all the faults of the South, it must be admitted that colored people are better off there than any other minority elsewhere with comparable background—and I believe I have more information about the position of minorities in other countries than most people.

* * *

South Is Prosperous

RIGHT NOW THE South is prosperous, Negroes everywhere can purchase homes and farms, and they are doing so. Nowhere is there studied insult or discourtesy within the social framework of the section, and everywhere Negroes tell me that persecution and police brutality are rarely encountered—and they should know.

There is less opposition than ever to Negroes voting, and I think it will gradually disappear if Negroes are not misled into voting as a bloc. There is scarcely a city which does not have Negro policemen today. While there have been two or three fatalities and several threats to Negroes in connection with voting, the significant thing is not that they have occurred but that there have been so extremely few.

Contrasted with the rock-ribbed prejudices and persecutions in comparable areas elsewhere, the tolerance on display in the South today is little short of amazing. Moreover, most Southern white people of prominence in every state are apologetic about these shortcomings and the less timid are sincerely trying to better conditions. For this they should get far more credit than professional propagandists are wont to give them.

* * *

Not Hopeless

Mon 11-15-48

THERE IS LITTLE or no evidence that the Negroes anywhere in the South are terrorized and none that I have talked with say so. They don't like to be barred from public places or public activities, and there is deep resentment against color discrimination. But they are not hopeless and despairing, any more than the Negroes in most of the area outside the South who are subjected to racial proscription. Southern schools for Negroes are not up to the local white standards and certainly not up to the national standards but any honest observer who has visited Dixie periodically can see and must admit that there has been vast improvement in physical plants and teachers' quality and pay. Swarms of Negroes are graduating from high schools and colleges.

* * *

38

Whites Cooperate

WHILE INDUSTRIALISM is increasing rapidly in the South, it is still predominantly agricultural and so are most of the Negroes. Unfortunately our people are not acquiring as much land as they could and should, and too few of them are studying to be scientific farmers. That they could acquire wealth and security, to say nothing of gaining greater respect and power by doing so is evidenced by the success of the minority that has applied itself to growing better crops and raising better cattle. In all these efforts they have the approbation and cooperation of the civilized minority of whites everywhere in the South.

B'ham Ala

It is my sincere opinion that the more widely Southern Negroes apply themselves to these economic fundamentals and become more firmly rooted in the Southern economy, the easier will the socio-political problems be solved. I find no unanimity among Southern whites on what should be done about these problems. In some areas I do not think it would be difficult even to get repeals of the Jim Crow laws regarding transportation—if the campaign were intelligently directed by Negroes in the areas concerned, with outside Negroes and whites staying far in the background.

Other (and most) areas would be tougher to crack, but it is sounder strategy to work on the more tolerant areas first, and win over some, than to antagonize the whole South by loud, mudslinging campaigns directed from the East and North which accomplish nothing.

Since most Negroes are going to remain in the South, their leaders will have to learn to act like it, and to push programs of gradualism with greater skill and statesmanship, unswerved by emotional claque from "abroad."

MOVE TO INFORM NATION LAUNCHED

Times Picayune

Stennis Aims to Tell US of Negroes' Lot

Thur 8-26-48

(The Associated Press)

New Orleans La

Washington, Aug. 25.—A move to tell the country what the South is doing to improve the lot of the Negro was launched today by Senator Stennis, D., Miss.

He is doing it, he said, because he feels that most Americans outside the South "are under erroneous impressions" over what the Southern states are doing to raise living standards of Negroes and the underprivileged of all races.

38

As a starter he isking governors of 13 Southern states to send him factural information on what is being done to improve health conditions, working conditions and educational standards of Negroes.

Joining Stennis in the project is Mississippi's senior Senator, James O. Eastland, D.

Succeeded Bilbo

Stennis, a former circuit judge, was elected to the Senate last November as successor to the late Senator Theodore G. Bilbo.

"We know," the two Senators wrote the governors, "that the South has an affirmative program to achieve its objectives. We know that such a program, in which you have cooperated fully and are continuing to cooperate has obtained marvelous results particularly during the past two decades.

Thur 8-26-48

"It is our opinion that the South's leadership should unite in formation of plans for presenting to the entire nation the facts concerning our affirmative stand toward solution of our problems, and to invite understanding and cooperation from other sections."

Stennis said he doubts, for instance, that many outside the South know that salary scales for Negro teachers in Mississippi have been increased about 500 per cent the past 15 years, that there is a grade school within reach of every Negro child in the state, that there are 130 four-year Negro high schools in Mississippi with more under construction, that there are two state supported colleges for Negroes, three privately-endowed colleges, five private junior colleges and an authorized vocational college.

Information Wanted

Stennis and Eastland asked the governors to obtain from their state health, agriculture, labor and education departments such information as:

Thur 8-26-48

How health conditions have been improved, how death rates from communicable diseases have been lowered: the number of Negro grade, high schools and junior and colleges in existence and planned: and what scholarships are available to Negroes for professional training.

"It is our purpose . . . to show that our Southern states have realized and accepted their responsibilities with respect to solution of the South's economic and social problems peculiar to ous section and which must be solved successfully locally," said the Stennis-Eastland letter made public by Stennis' office here.

The compiled information, they said, will not be used for political purposes but "in a public statement which we have reason to believe may be of national interest."

Thur 8-26-48

The letter was sent to Governors Folsom of Alabama, Laney of Arkansas, Caldwell of Florida, Thompson of Georgia, Clements of Kentucky, Long of Louisiana, Wright of Mississippi, Cherry of North Carolina, Turner of Oklahoma, Thurmond of South Carolina, McCord of Tennessee, Jester of Texas ~~and Tuck of Virginia.~~

The Southern Liberal's Dilemma

Deutsch

The Southern liberal usually operates under pressures so incredible that Northerners who haven't lived in the South can scarcely comprehend them. In much of the South, he meets totalitarian-like political regimes based on a one-party system. Save in a few large cities, he finds political and social nonconformism hard to get by with; if he is a nonconformist in race relations he is regarded as both a traitor and a pariah. Where the unceasing pressures of custom and tradition do not produce conformity, concrete economic and legal sanctions can be invoked to straighten out deviators.

The liberal—that is, the man of free mind—caught in this complex cultural web in the South, can resign himself to a condition he doesn't like. Or, like Galileo, he can publicly submit to the prevailing dogma while inwardly muttering: "But it moves, nevertheless." Rarely, as in the case of a Jennings Perry or a Clark Foreman, will he face up to the issues and clearly profess his intellectual rebellion, regardless of social, economic or political consequences.

Egg in Shell of Prejudice

It is not surprising then that so many Southern intellectuals discussing the race problem resort to superficial and distorted rationalizations when they honestly believe they are using cold reason. In such circumstances, the mind is often chained to the emotions; what is conceived as the egg of thought is delivered within the shell of prejudice.

It is only in this context, it seems to me, that one can understand the peculiar logic of a man of Gerald W. Johnson's evident culture, expansive knowledge and avowed concern for democratic progress when he:

¶ Accepts with smug satisfaction the admittedly second-class citizenship status of dark-skinned Americans on the ground that they were but slaves eighty years ago.

¶ Through the exercise of an elastic imagination, stretches my observation that full civil rights for Negroes will not be achieved "without friction" into an implication that "another war may be necessary to complete the job of emancipation."

¶ Cites Mississippi's educational system as an example of the benefits of racial segregation, when a little research could have shown him that Mississippi spends six times as much for the average white child's schooling as it does for the Negro child.

¶ Cites Dr. Gunnar Myrdal as authority for the statement that "there is no Negro question" when the Swedish scholar's monumental two-volume work is entitled: *An American Dilemma—The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy.*

¶ Asks me for my "facts" when the very work he cites—Myrdal's study—spells out in tremendous detail the evils of racial segregation in the South.

'Escape Reaction'

Myrdal, incidentally, has some trenchant observations on the tendency toward circumlocution which so many Southern intellectuals have developed into an "exquisite and absorbing art." He also refers, in his work, to the "remarkable lack of correct information about the Negroes and their living conditions" among Southern professionals, attributing this "convenience of ignorance" to an "opportunistic escape reaction."

[illegible] 11-4-48

"The ignorance about the Negro," the Swedish scholar says, "is the more striking as the Southerner is himself convinced that he 'knows the Negro' while the Yankee is supposedly ignorant on the subject. The insistence on the part of the Southern whites that they have reliable and intimate knowledge about the Negro problem is one of the most pathetic stereotypes in the South. In fact, the average Southerner 'knows' the Negro and the interracial problem as the patient 'knows' the toothache, not as the diagnosing dentist knows his own or his patient's trouble."

Myrdal also refers to the satisfaction Southerners derive, as a conscience-salver, out of "every indication that Negroes are not treated well in the North and, indeed, that groups other than Negroes are living in distress in the North."

The Legal Factors

When Mr. Johnson, in his column, alludes to racial and religious prejudices in the North, he ignores one vital factor: racial discrimination in the South is not only legally sanctioned but actually enforced by an elaborate network of statutes. In the North, with few exceptions, racial prejudice lacks the buttressing of legal sanction; indeed, the tendency is for more states to place anti-discrimination laws on their statute books. In one region, it is illegal to grant equal rights to Negroes; in another, it is illegal to deny them.

[illegible]

I make no blanket condemnation of the South. Regular readers of this paper know that I have repeatedly, in dispatches from that area, stressed the growing liberal ferment there. They know, too, as I do, that the loose term, "Southern liberal" covers a Jennings Perry as well as a Gerald W. Johnson. Finally, I agree with Myrdal when he observes:

"No Yankee will be tactless enough to mention it, in so many words, and no Southerner can afford to admit, but the main things happening in the South is that it is g[illegible]y becoming Americanized."

Efforts Of Southern Leaders To Let Nation Know What We Are Doing To Aid Colored Progress Getting Results

Enterprise Journal
Wed. 9-15-48
McComb-Miss.
38

By HOWARD SUTTLE
Washington Correspondent

[illegible]

Washington, D. C.—The South's appeal for sympathetic understanding of her problems by people of other sections, as typified by the recently-announced plan of Mississippi's two senators to assemble and give to the entire nation facts concerning her progress, are getting results.

Despite the agitation by demagogues on both sides o fthe race issue, in which exploitations of the negro is a means to perpetuate such demagogues in public office, the efforts of sincere southern leaders to combat the continuous stream of misinformation about Dixie fed to Americans outside the South are bearing fruit.

Wed 9-15-48

Typical of current eastern reaction by close observers of the American scene to unsympathetic and ill-advised demands for quick and drastic change of Dixie's way of life is a two-column Sunday feature by Arthur Krock, chief of the New York Times Washington bureau.

Krock maintained that the "only beneficiaries" to the "various agritations for overnight change in the South . . . are the communists, whose purpose is to disunify the people of the United States in every possible way; and—if his 'grand political designs' has not been misrepresented—Mr. Wallace, who looks to reaction of any kind as the road to national political power for himself and his supporters."

Other Benefits Possible

Beneficiaries of the current demand for President Truman's civil rights proposals, Krock declared, are "not Mr. Truman, who started the reaction, for in the most unlikely event of his election, he would have stronger Democratic opposition from the South than before; not the southern whites, whose fears and prejudices have been aroused by the very persons who professed a desire to allay them; not the Southern Negroes, whose just aspirations will now be considered in a less favorable asmosphere than in recent years. . . .

"But there can be some other benefits from the experience if the outside reformers of the South, including the sincere idealists, the practical workers for the expansion of the Bill of Rights and the paid professional agitators of the racial groups, have finally learned the lesson they have hitherto declined to learn."

Wed 9-15-48

The Krockfeature provided this correspondent with an opportunity to broach the subject of the South's progress at the morning coffee session of the National Press Club "council table"—where the "problems of the world" are "solved" daily.

38 1948

28 White Youths Quit Negro School

Herald-Tribune
38
New York, N.Y.
7-9-48

Leave After Protests by White Southerners

EDGEFIELD, S. C., July 8 (AP).—A group of twenty-eight Northern white boys and girls left the Bettis Negro Academy today after indignant white residents of the community called on the sheriffs of two counties to evict them.

The twenty-two girls and six boys came to the Negro junior college on June 29 from the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia ostensibly to build a new wing on one of the school dormitories.

Sheriff A. J. White of Edgefield County said he learned on Saturday after a Fourth of July celebration that the white youths, ranging upward in age from fifteen years, had been staying at the academy. He said he and Sheriff Price Fallaw of Aiken County made four visits to the school and urged the group to leave because they were "in the wrong place and it would be best to get out." He said he did not try to invoke a South Carolina law which forbids mixing of races at meals or in living quarters.

7-9-48

Bettis Academy is a private school and lies partly in Edgefield and partly in Aiken County.

Sheriff White said there were 3,000 cement blocks on the campus, which the group indicated were to be used in building the dormitory wing. He said he asked the leaders of the party, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knutsen, of Media, Pa., how they intended to lay the blocks with twenty-two girls and six boys of teen age.

Nearly 6,000 Negroes attended the Fourth of July celebration, Sheriff White said, and residents became indignant when it was learned that the visiting group participated. He said pamphlets passed out at the school proposed that all races spend summer vacations together.

Residents Order Northern White Students To Leave Bettis Negro Academy; School Closes

38

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—A group of Northern white boys and girls, who were sent here to the Bettis Negro Academy by the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, left here on Thursday after white residents of the community had called on the sheriffs of two counties to evict them.

New York Age

The group, which included six boys and 22 girls were said to have been sent here to the college on June 29, to build a new wing on one of the school dormitories.

Sat. 7-17-48

South Carolina

A. J. White, sheriff of this county, said that he had learned on July 3 that the group who range in age from 15 years, had been staying at the academy, and that he in company with another sheriff from another county, had visited the group four times.

White also said that he had urged the white group to leave because they wer "in the wrong place and it would be best to get out."

The following day the academy closed for the summer, with its new dormitory wing uncompleted after the departure of the 28 white youths, who left because "their presence" were objected to by white residents of

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Let's Show Them The Way

(An Editorial)

The Lighthouse and Informer

Led by the inexcusable and regrettable conduct of Governor J. Strom Thurmond, the intolerant white people in South Carolina more interested in maintaining their vested interests in the state and federal government, are inciting and inflaming the white people to disorder and possibly racial troubles.

Columbia, S.C.

Their real object is the colored people; and this is the core of it no matter in what other language they speak. These shameful people would be very happy to have a racial incident to occur. They would gleefully whoop and shout at Judge J. Waties Waring for ordering South Carolina Democrats to recognize the rights of Negroes. They would yell at President Truman for taking the admirable stand in behalf of human rights and a fair and square deal for all American citizens. They would be benefited greatly for a group of Negroes and whites to do battle physically against each other.

Sun. 8-1-48

We have never wanted any trouble with anybody. We do not want it now. What gains Negroes have attained in recent years in South Carolina have come through lawful and orderly processes, mostly through courts, which are operated by white people. And we went into these in the spirit of the sportsman, the football player or the boxer: If we won or lost, we had had our day and we were to respect the other side none the less, either way the battle went.

We expected the same kind of spirit from Mr. Thu
mond, from leaders of the Democratic Party; from all th
white people in the State. We have received it from mo
of them, but like us, they are not in authority for the mo
part. They have lost and can't take it. That is why ca
didate Alan Johnstone, the Charleston News and Couri
and a few others persist in urging white people to defy the
courts and continue the futile battle for "white supremacy
That is why Sen. Maybank condemns Judge Waring. Th

Spirit of Old South Hovers Over Athens of Tennessee

The Courier - Sat 4-3-48

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Civil liberties in the Nation's Capital being at such a low ebb, The Pittsburgh Courier, through a series of articles, is endeavoring to give its readers a view of conditions as they affect Negroes in the capitals of various States. This ninth article treats on Nashville, Tenn.

38

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(Courier Associate Editor)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Andrew Jackson died here in 1845, in his palatial residence, The Hermitage, but 103 years later his Tory spirit still hovers over this, the capital of Tennessee, if we are to judge by the status of civil liberties.

One leading restaurant flaunts a sign "White Only," but the others just bar Negroes without displaying any signs. Two of the many white theatres will admit Negroes but they must scurry goat-like through alleys and up steep stairways to the balconies. The other white theatres bar colored people entirely.

Five years ago the Southern Conference for Human Welfare hired the State-owned War Memorial Auditorium and proceeded to stage a mixed meeting with no segregation based on color. Since then strict segregation of audiences has been enforced. When whites sponsor programs it is customary for Negroes to be barred, but when colored people sponsor a program they are considerate enough to give a special section over to white people.

Sat 4-3-48

At the Ryan Auditorium, Negroes are always segregated. It is said that Henry Wallace cancelled his talk there because the audience could not be seated irrespective of color. If Negroes wish to hire this auditorium, however, they may.

Separate Parks

There are many beautiful city parks but Negroes are only permitted in three of them reserved "For Colored." These "black' parks all have swimming pools but none are as well maintained or as sanitary as swimming pools in white parks. As a matter of fact only one Negro park even has a maintenance man.

All white parks have greatly superior equipment. One privately-owned white park permits certain Negroes to play golf. This is the only facility they have for this purpose.

There is a colored library and a white library in Nashville. If a colored citizen wants a book which is not in the colored library, he can get it from the white library only by going through channels because Negroes cannot draw books directly from the white library. As one Jewish citizen [illegible] the Negro library is more b[illegible]g than library.

The city's transportation system follows closely the jim-crow pattern of the South with Negroes occupying the back parts of the buses. While there are some Negroes working in the maintenance department of the transportation system, there are none working as drivers.

Jobs Follow Pattern

When it comes to employment and labor unions, Nashville does not vary from the Dixie pattern. The CIO unions are weak and the AFL unions stubbornly follow the color line. The AFL building trades unions all have separate Negro bodies although some optimists declare that they have made some progress.

Whatever that may be, it is noteworthy that the subsidiary Negro carpenters union is almost dead. While the CIO unions are regarded as much more liberal, State laws forbidding mixed meetings make the going difficult. For example, the American Communications Association regularly meets at a hotel where Negroes are not admitted. Another meeting must be held elsewhere the next night for Negro members. All unions have to follow this procedure. In the skilled workers unions, Negro artisans are not admitted.

The white taxicab companies, having franchises, bar Negro taxi men from picking up passengers. There are no Negro taxi men in the union.

Sat 4-3-48

Five-and-ten-cent stores and department stores hire Negroes only in the usual menial capacities and as elevator operators. One hotel, The Maxwell House, hires colored from the superintendent of service downward but the other hostelries restrict Negro employment to waiters and maids.

At the vast War Assets Administration depot Negro workers are conspicuously absent. At the Consolidated Vultee plant Negroes have lost most of the jobs gained during the war. Little or no evidence of upgrading on the job can be found in Nashville. Most Negroes there are in domestic or laboring work.

Right of Residence

The free colored citizen comes up against the stone wall of color prejudice when he seeks to rent or buy a home outside his racial islands. The Negro resident is fenced in by restrictive "understandings."

Some Negroes own property in which they cannot personally live because of these restrictions. Of course there are some instances in which colored and white citizens live side by side, but usually when a Negro does manage to buy into a "white" area, his new neighbors move away as soon as possible.

The housing conditions are regarded as static, with racial islands expanding slowly but never disintegrating. Most Negro housing is below par because Negroes cannot rent any other kind except in rare instances.

Worse, some Negro areas are going commercial, which lowers the value of residential properties. Negro business and professional men can no more easily rent appropriate locations in the downtown areas than they can rent or buy residences in "white" localities.

People who know aver that buying and renting by Negroes is an "iffy" question. IF all circumstances are favorable, it can be done. Negroes have taken over formerly white areas without clashes, the Caucasians simply fleeing before the 'invasion." When one Negro bought a home in a white neighborhood, he was threatened by Klanish elements, but the lcal NAACP branch protested and nothing happened to him. However, another Negro refrained from buying a house in a white neighborhood because it had an anti-Negro covenant on it.

$75,000 High School

Schools, of course, are segregated. The best Negro high school cost $75,000 while the best white high school cost $1,000,000. There are about 55,000 Negroes or about one-quarter of the population. For a white stadium $75,000 was asked. For a Negro stadium only $40,000 was asked.

Generally the white schools have greater and more modern facilities. The white schools changed their curricula according to needs while the curricula in the Negro schools remain static. Teachers' salaries in the county are equalized and the State must provide graduate and professional courses. It does so well out-of-state scholarships.

Sat 4-3-48

Of the six hospitals in the city (five private and one public), Negroes are admitted only to the General (city), Vanderbilt and Meharry (Negro), and only the latter has colored nurses and nurse training for colored girls. Except for the Meharry Hospital, the only institution having Negro patients and doctors is the Riverside Sanitarium, supported by the Seventh Day Adventists, which has Negro nurses, white doctors on its staff but no white patients.

Only Meharry offers opportunities for Negro internes and residents. Vanderbilt University Hospital is said to have two colored nurses. A suit filed against the General Hospital to make Negro doctors eligible but the court ruled that it could not tell the administration whom to appoint.

Negroes Don't Vote

Politically there is no restriction on the Negro voter but, unhappily, only a small minority will qualify to vote, and many of these have their $2 poll taxes paid for them by white people. Although the Negro population is so large, (30 per cent) there is not a single Negro on the City Council of twenty members. The last Negro to sit in the Council was a member thirty years ago.

Negroes have no political jobs, perhaps because the local Negro Republicans are divided into two warring factions. There is not a Negro policeman but there is an all-Negro fire company.

There are Negro laborers with the city water works but white folks clean the streets and collect the garbage. The Mayor has a colored chauffeur who also serves as part-time authority on Negro affairs. One leading colored citizen in discussing the political situation remarked, "What we lack is consecrated Negro leadership." What a masterpiece of understatement!

It is not surprising to note that the YWCA and YMCA are strictly jim crow despite their names.

Sat 4-3-48

Jews Cooperative

Interracially, Nashville is more backward than before the war (World War II, that is). The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was once active but is now almost dead. Jews are said to be more cooperative than Gentiles interracially, but it is noteworthy that whereas most of the department stores and many smaller ones are run by Jews, their employment policies with respect to Negroes do not differ from those of the white Gentile store owners.

It is significant that all of the country clubs bar Jews. Accordingly the latter have their own. Negroes, similarly barred from white country clubs, have none of their own.

Boasting three Negro colleges within its confines, Nashville might be regarded as a Tennessee Athens, but only in reverse. Politically and economically the Negro population is stagnant and the Jacksonian traditions are triumphant so far as the color line is concerned, although the NAACP has 4,600 members.

Negro business lags with less stores than ever. Dives and dens abound, and yet only one of the numerous whiskey stores in Negro areas is owned by a Negro!

Sat 4-3-48

Avoid Jury Duty

A fight was waged to get Negroes on juries but every one qualified fought to be excused. The first Negro seated on a trial jury since the Civil War begged to be let off. Before World War I there was a Negro unit in the National Guard but there is none today and, worse, there is no demand for one. Were it not for the National Baptist Publishing House and the Negro colleges, there would be nothing in Nashville worthy of mention.

Not only do the Negroes there not enjoy most of the American civil rights but they are, with a few notable exceptions, not even THINKING about fighting for them. So Andrew Jackson will never turn in his grave because of Negro militancy in his old home town.

38 1948

Texas

Welcome, Pardners

The Nation

NY NY

Dear Sirs: In Texas there is an honorable exception to the general run of Southern newspapers, whose treatment of the report of the President's Commission on Civil Rights was in the main accurately described by A. G. Mezerik (Dixie Inventory, January 10). The Austin *Spectator* is publishing the complete text of the report in serial form. The *Spectator,* furthermore, continually protests against the specific instances of discrimination which are the basis of the generalizations in the report. The Sweatt case has been fully covered. So has the refusal of the Mexican government—because of official and unofficial discrimination against its nationals—to renew an agreement for their migration to Texas. Sat 3-6-48

There is still provincial feeling here: Governor Jester's recent statement that "Texans are a race of people" drew little ridicule from the natives. We Texans who have accepted membership in the human race, however, include within the scope of our tolerance Yankees as well as Jews, Negroes, and Mexicans.

Members of the minority groups develop a cosmopolitan outlook through cultural ties with their kind who live in far places. They now rise readily to a challenge like the presence of Gerald L. K. Smith in the community. Last winter Smith attempted to establish a Southwestern headquarters in Fort Worth. He was vigorously opposed by the local Jewish and Negro communities, by leading ministers, and by young liberals speaking through the Young Democrats. He managed to hold one large meeting and several small ones before his financial backers, thirty-two prosperous citizens who insisted that their names be kept secret, withdrew their clandestine support. The only local people who publicly associated themselves with Smith were J. Frank Norris, a local minister whose anti-union activities in Detroit have been described in *The Nation,* and a Reverend William Frazier, a little-known and newly arrived Northern agitator. We will cheerfully exchange him for any Northern liberal willing to labor in the Texas field. 38

Since the administration of Governor Jim Hogg, in the 1890's, Texans have known that the interest of the "foreign corporations" which operate in the state are not identical with those of its people. Walter Prescott Webb's "Divided We Stand" brought us up to the twentieth century, and the liberal Texas weeklies keep us up to date on the extent of "foreign" domination in the state's economy and government. Sat 3-6-48

Recently State Democratic Chairman R. W. Calvert said in addressing a small-town luncheon club that the oil industry dominates the politics and government of Texas. Calvert is not hostile to the oil industry. His state executive committee has been serving the oil men well by making loud noises in support of the coastal states' claims to their tidelands. In introducing the chairman of the state railroad commission, which is also supposed to regulate the oil industry, Calvert was merely trying to suggest the magnitude of the distinguished visitor's responsibility. The statement was picked up by the wire services and featured on the front page of every large daily in the state. It was an irreparable political blunder, for newspaper readers know the statement was true and resent the facts which give it substance. Sat 3-6-48

The "foreign corporations" have the good judgment to promote their special interests through appeals to local pride—for example, the current states' rights crusade about the tidelands. Perhaps Southerners like Hodding Carter are taking a leaf from the "interests' " book on public relations in the South.

Northern liberals who have brains, labor, or money to contribute to the improvement of the South will be welcomed with open arms by home-grown Texas liberals. Our numbers are impressive: in 1946 our gubernatorial candidate, with thirteen candidates in the field, polled a third of the total vote. But our purses are slim, and we must oppose the power of the oil, gas, and sulphur companies which extract irreplaceable wealth from Texas subsoil and invest a considerable fraction of it to keep the natives in their place.

JACK CARTER

Fort Worth, Tex., January 24

ALONG THE HIGHWAY

Afro American

by Charles H. Houston

Baltimore Md

Here is how this crazy, cruel pattern of segregation works in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, cities just 32 miles apart.

The Fort Worth white taxi cabs will ride colored people anywhere; in Dallas, they will not ride them at all. Sat-11-27-48

In Dallas, colored people have to sit behind the "sign" in busses; they can move the "sign" forward if the rear of the bus is crowded.

None in Ft. Worth

In Fort Worth, there is no "sign" on the busses but colored people are required to sit in the rear.

Dallas has colored policemen (although they do not arrest whites); Fort Worth has none.

Neither city has any colored men in the Fire Department. Dallas has colored mail carriers; Fort Worth has none.

In both cities, the collection of garbage is a political job; neither city has any colored garbage men.

Huey Long is reputed to have said once that the trouble with the South is colored people carry the mail, while white men carry the garbage. Sat-11-27-48

We can go in the main public library and sit down in Forth Worth, but we can not enter the main library building in Dallas.

In many Dallas Department stores, colored women can not buy from the open counter, but must go in anterooms and have the merchandise brought to them.

Many Dallas families shop in Fort Worth because they get so much more courteous treatment in Fort Worth.

Even at the Zoo

We can go to the zoo any time in Dallas; in fact, some of my friends say that is about all a colored person can do in Dallas.

There are only two days, in the fall of the year, set aside at the Dallas Fair, each year, when colored people can go on the concessions and not on all the concessions then.

They also go to the Fair and the whole grounds are turned over to them on the very special so-called Emancipation Day in Texas "Juneteenth" (June 19).

It seems that in Texas, colored people did not receive the news of the emancipation when the rest of the country did. They did not get the news until months later—June 19, which is why they celebrate a day the rest of the country never hears about. June 19 is the only day colored people can go to the zoo in Fort Worth.

Fort Worth is famous as a cattle town, priding itself on its stock yards. The Stock Show is the biggest thing in Fort Worth; colored not allowed.

Hospital Situation

Colored dentists practice on white patients in Fort Worth but not in Dallas. The hospital picture is too confused in both cities for me to report on.

Consensus of opinion seems to be, there are no provisions for colored physicians to practice in the city hospitals in either city.

In Dallas, at least one hospital has a separate operating room for colored.

As to railroad stations, in Fort Worth the Texas and Pacific station has separate waiting rooms with direct entrance from the street; colored and whites buy tickets at separate windows.

In the same city at the Santa Fe station, colored and whites buy tickets at the same window and a colored person has to go through the white waiting room to get to the colored waiting room.

In Dallas, there are separate waiting rooms but the same ticket counter.

In Fort Worth. the school authorities call colored teachers by their first names; in Dallas, colored teachers get their last names, Doctor, professor and everything else except "Mister" or "Miss."

The Same Segregation

There is no use of anybody in Washington feeling superior. There are plenty of downtown stores where Washingtonians can't buy, no downtown restaurants or soda fountains where they can eat; no downtown movies that they can see. Baltimore is just as bad.

The moral is that just because in our town, we may be able to exercise a few more rights than somebody else can in his town, it does not mean anything because the segregationists always have some other way to humiliate you.

That is all segregation is—humiliation. Every day, every hour, white America beats back the colored man, holds him in restricted places by the threat of public humiliation. Sat-11-27-48

We don't try to go places because we do not want to be humiliated. This is spiritual degradation.

Every day, every hour, we must fight back and renew our determiation to wipe out the last vestige of segregation from American life; otherwise, we are less than men and women.

MOUNTAIN STATES

(38 Utah

Salt Lake City Impressed by Visit of Rural Children

The Times
New York, N.Y.

By JACK GOODMAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 15—Residents of Salt Lake have received a pointed reminder that opportunities for rural youngsters in this land of equality may be more limited than city-folk suspect.

About a month ago, the fifty-one pupils in the village school at Antimony, Utah, wrote a Salt Lake newspaper inquiring about the cost of sightseeing accommodations. Rallying the support of local business men, the newspaper arranged to bring the children from their farm and ranch homes in Piute and Garfield counties to Salt Lake City—a distance of 250 miles—by chartered bus. For three days they stayed at the city's best-known hotel with a trio of teachers as chaperones. Sun. 5-16-48

Fully half the Antimony children had never spoken on a telephone, and nearly that number had never had an ice-cream soda. None had seen a radio broadcast or a publishing plant, few had ridden in railroad trains, fewer still in an airplane. Most expressed a very real curiosity to see a Negro, none had ever seen a Chinese.

38a 1948

Jim Crow Problems on a Southern Tour

Hotel and Travel Experiences of Actress and Maid Below Mason and Dixon Line

By Cornelia Otis Skinner

380

New York Herald Trib.
New York, N.Y.

Mar-12-20-48

HERALD TRIBUNE readers, who last summer followed the two enlightening series of articles on the Southern Jim Crow situation, may be interested in a brief account of a theatrical tour this writer recently took through the South. Let me say, at the outset, that in no way do I consider myself an authority on this difficult and critical problem. My trip consisted for the most part in a hurried session of one-night stands, and as an actress's judgment of the average town is based on what she knows about the station, the hotel, the auditorium and where she can get a hamburger after the show, mine must perforce be a hasty and incomplete summing up of a situation of which I saw merely the outward and visible signs. Moreover, I am not writing in any spirit of anger aimed at one particular section of the country. The crime of racial prejudice is one for which the entire nation, directly or indirectly, is guilty and I, for one, am a little tired of the smugly militant Northerner who hurls accusations of intolerance against the South when he knows perfectly well that glaring examples of bigotry exist in every block of New York City. This is merely an account of my personal experience.

Mar-12-20-48

My tour was for filling a number of monologue engagements and I took with me a manager and maid. My maid, who has been with me for years, is a gentle, soft-spoken Negro woman of dignity and breeding. Her complexion is a light mulatto, her hair gray and she dresses with quiet taste. Altogether her appearance is that of a very great lady, which is exactly what she is. I was to find, too, that she is also a very great philosopher.

DURING our years of trouping together, we had never gone south of the Mason and Dixon line. The first intimation of what lay in store for us came through the correspondence concerning hotel accommodations. Hotels, generally speaking, cater pleasantly to theatrical trade and, without wishing to appear boastful, I can truthfully say I have never been turned down in the matter of reservations by any hotel since I had the luck of getting my professional name in lights. In engaging rooms, my secretary sends out a routine letter asking for space for me and a room for my colored maid. The answers came back and, with the exception of hotels in the Virginias, North Carolina, the resort section of Florida and, of course, Texas, they every one of them said they had no accommodations for my maid. Others regretted that they could not take care of me either. One or two didn't even regret, but sent a blunt little printed card of refusal. My first impulse was to cancel the tour, which, after I had cooled off a bit, I realized wouldn't have accomplished anything. I took the matter up with the local agencies that were booking the dates, explaining that I had no desire to disrupt conventions or to ask for special privileges, but was there not some means of giving my colored maid the same consideration she got in any other part of the country? Their reply was to say they'd do what they could and one suggested that it might solve things if my maid were to travel in a hospital nurse's uniform. I wondered if that meant my having to go about in a wheelchair, but I refrained from comment. (I also refrained from purchasing any nurse's uniforms.)

Mar-12-20-48

Things were eventually straightened out by the committees of those local organizations that were, to use the obstetrical verbiage of such affairs, "having" me. They were all extremely helpful and it was gratifying to note that one or two deprecated the segregation policy with refreshing sincerity. They persuaded the hotels to open their doors to me and my manager and they made arrangements for my maid to be put up in respectable Negro lodgings. Only one organization (a college in Georgia) failed to co-operate. They wrote a cool letter suggesting that perhaps I preferred to cancel my booking with them and added the gratuitous information that they could engage another artist at a fee lower than mine. I wired them to go ahead and engage the other artist.

Mar-12-20-48

BEFORE we left New York, I briefed my maid on what might lie in store for her. Esther is a person blessed with wisdom and humor. Her reaction was to say, "No matter how bad things may be, my feeling's going to be, it won't last for long. I'll just be passing through." That was her attitude during the entire trip. She accepted the absurdity of certain preposterous situations with far more grace and patience than I.

On trains, Esther shares a drawing room with me. We take our meals in the diner together or separately, according to when either of us wants to eat. Jim Crow rules do not apply to Pullmans, so there was no complication about her traveling space. The diners, however, had their own conventions. If she went in by herself, she was whisked down to the end of the car, where she sat behind that barrier of demarcation, the green curtain . . . on the new streamliners it's a glass partition. If we went in together, the steward, after a little anguished deliberation, would either hastily seat us both, placing Esther with her back to the majority of the other passengers, or he would inform me that I'd have to wait, there'd be a place for one shortly . . . at which Esther, who is discretion itself and cannot endure anything that smacks of a situation, would quietly return to the drawing room, after which I would be shown to a table. A few minutes later she would return and the steward would escort her to the segregated section where, I often noted, she received prompter and better service than the rest of us. One day I noted also that sitting with her at the curtained-off table was a fine looking Negro Army captain whose uniform blazed with campaign ribbons, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Purple Heart and other indications of gallantry in the cause of democracy. In passing, I should like to blow a kiss to the Chesapeake & Ohio, who do not apparently go in for this caste system. At least there was none on the train going from Louisville to Richmond. On this the service was of the best and the steward courtesy itself.

Mar-12-20-48

IF WE ate in stations, it was separately, Esther at some hidden lunch counter in the waiting room marked "colored," I in the "white only" sanctuary, in one or two of which I have found myself sitting beside some of the grimiest and highest-scented specimens of the paler supremacy one could hope to whiff. In one important city in northern Florida, where we had an early morning lay over with just enough time between trains for breakfast, the colored lunchroom was closed for repairs. I persuaded Esther to come with me into the white eating place, although she is shy about venturing where she might not be welcome. We were about to sit down when the cashier, a dyed blonde with luridly rouged cheeks and a voice like a hill-billy radio character, came over with the information that Esther would have to leave. I told her the other room was closed. Then, she said, she'd have to go find a colored restaurant outside somewhere. I explained that we were traveling together, that Esther was my personal maid, and that we had only a few minutes before catching a train which had no diner. After eyeing us with speculative suspicion, she led Esther off to a dim corner of the room where she sat her down at a counter that was not even set up. This resulted in considerably more labor for the waitress who had to turn on the lights, bring over napkin stand and sugar shaker and, in serving her, had to make double the length trip she made in serving me.

I suppose that if one lived in the South one would hardly notice the prevalence of Jim Crow signs. I couldn't get used to them . . . those insistently reiterated admonitions . . . "colored entrance" . . . "colored ticket office" . . . "Al's eats for white folks only" . . . every one of them struck these Yankee eyes with the shocking effect of the foul word chalked on the wall. I felt strangely guilty, as though I were watching some one being constantly slapped in the face. I compared reactions with Esther and, although she seldom opens up on the subject, she did say "They seem to be afraid you may forget for one second that you're different. I know they've got a big problem down here. But these signs make you think they want us all to feel we're some sort of inferior animal. I love my people and I go with them practically exclusively . . . most of us do. But nobody likes to be herded."

Mar-12-20-48

In only four towns could she stay at my hotel and then it was with the proviso that she have a room adjoining mine and use the service elevator. In one place, they said she might spend the night in my sitting room but she must sleep on a cot. At all other places, she put up in colored hotels or with families that took in boarders and she was usually quite comfortable. To be sure, these lodgings were located in the Jim Crow sections which in some instances were nothing more than settlements of rickety houses, dirt sidewalks and unpaved streets. But the local committees had seen to it that she stopped in places that were clean and as up-to-date as possible.

As long as Esther was with me, she could sit in the white waiting rooms. I noticed that whenever she did, however, she took especial pains to carry one of my coats or a bag in order to indicate clearly that her status was that of a personal domestic. In the matter of transportation, she could go in my taxi as long as I was with her. I learned to drop her first at her hostelry, for if I stopped off at my hotel, she sometimes was obliged to get out of the cab and wait on the pavement while the doorman summoned a Negro vehicle.

Mar-12-20-48

I should like to wind up on a hopeful note. Throughout the tour I found that among thinking people . . . and it is a glaring example of ignorant insularity to presume that the thinking people of this country are to be found only north of the Mason-Dixon line . . . there is a growing awareness of this complicated problem, a desire to face it, study it and tackle it intelligently and constructively. Being in the visiting fireman capacity, I never brought the subject up. However, many local groups did and I look back gratefully to a number of stimulating discussions . . . civilized discussions in which nobody lost their temper . . . discussions in which both sides of the case were intelligently examined and the solution sought in a harmonious and constructive unity. It was heartening because it led one to believe that the day may not be too far off when the entire country will be doing the same thing and the solution will be not merely sought, but found whereby we practice, not just preach the principles of democracy and our children's children will grow up in a world in which racial prejudice is as obsolete as Salem witchcraft.

'Segregation Is National Cancer'—Dr. W. H. Odum

(38c)

The Courier – Sat 11-6-48

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—"An enduring program of reconversion from totalitarian racial segregation" was advocated by Dr. Howard W. Odum, Kenan professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, in his Cooper Union forum address last week.

"Segregation is a major problem of American democracy, which might very well destroy the soul of the South and cripple a great Nation," Dr. Odum declared. "Manifestly, the problem deserves the best that social science and political strategy can achieve. It deserves the same sort of basic inquiry which was undertaken by the founding fathers.

ISOLATION IMPOSSIBLE

"The Southern Dixiecrats are so culturally naive as to fix, as the only standard of judgment for voting, one's agreement to racial segregation. Many of the national intellectuals are so naive as to assume that race prejudice and folk conflicts are morally motivated and that their elimination will be found in simple edict.

"Many Southerners are so naive as to assume that the Southern regions can continue in an isolation which takes pride in its segregation economy in a world whose changing social structure seeks equality of opportunity for all."

Sat 11-6-48

Debates, resolutions, organized propaganda and action programs should be made incidental to a basic four-year inquiry into four relevant fields, Dr. Odum declared. This proposed study, which he suggested be undertaken by universities working under endowments from foundations, would include:

STUDIES PROPOSED

"1. The South's resources and peoples in all their traditional and historical backgrounds.

"2. The structure of American democracy, with its organic elements of geographic representation, State participation and judicial structure.

"3. The total segregation picture of the South and of the Nation, with an inventory of the total segregation configuration as it relates to the total structure of American society.

"4. An appraisal, in terms of actual costs, will be involved in the enactment of changes demanded."

GEORGE S.

SCHUYLER

VIEWS and REVIEWS

Neil Scott and His Plan to End Constitution Hall Bias

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

38a

NEIL SCOTT, demon New York public relations man, proposes new techniques for dealing with Constitution Hall, the DAR auditorium in Washington, D. C., which bars Negro artists, and auditoriums elsewhere in the South which segregate Negro audiences.

For dealing with Constitution Hall, he proposes to drive to enlist all artists, regardless of color, in a boycott of the hall, and to get all organizations to refrain from engaging the hall until it drops its present policy.

Sat-12-18-48

For dealing with the auditoriums in the South which insist on segregating Negro audiences, he proposes that Negro artists stop cancelling their appearances because this practice invites the reprisal of not booking Negro artists at all, which greatly penalizes the average Negro artist where it hurts the most—in his pocketbook. Instead he proposes that they give their recitals but publicly announce that they are giving all or an appreciable part of their fee to the NAACP, the National Council of Negro Women or other organizations fighting against jim-crowism.

* * *

THE SECOND PROPOSAL has some merit but, in my opinion, the first proposal has none. Undoubtedly the contribution of a large part of the fee of each artist, colored or white, who plays in a hall where Negroes are segregated would greatly fatten the treasuries of race-saving organizations and ultimately be beneficial to Negroes, assuming shrewd strategy on the part of the leaders (which is probably wishful thinking!)

However, one of the worst ways to fight a battle of this kind is through the boycott, none of which has succeeded at any time in history. Almost no normal person is going to sacrifice his income or any appreciable part of it in this manner and it is foolish to expect it. Being a concert artist is an expensive profession, and Negroes in the business should not be asked to make such a sacrifice. Most of the appearances of Negro artists are in the South and we should not ask or expect them to take such a loss, especially since no comparable contribution is being made by local Negroes.

Sat-12-18-48

* * *

AS FOR CONSTITUTION HALL, my opinion is now what it has been all along, that Negroes in Washington, D. C., aided by colored and white people elsewhere in the Nation, should collect a fund of sufficient size to erect and maintain an even better place than Constitution Hall where there would be no discrimination or segregation of any kind based on race, color or creed. Artists and audiences of all shades would be welcome, and a good example would be set for the whole Federal District.

Then artists and their agents could be intelligently solicited and organizations and institutions of all kinds planning to sponsor anything could be urged to rent an auditorium where the **income would be greater** because of a liberal policy attracting the largest patronage. Such an auditorium, properly advertised in Washington, D. C., and throughout the Nation, could be made a profitable venture. At the same time its bigger drawing power because of its newness and its more liberal policy would either put Constitution Hall out of business or force it to change its policy. Washington now has almost a million population and can easily support two institutions of this kind. I think that stock in such an enterprise would soon be over subscribed, if we paid like we talk.

Sat-12-18-48

* * *

WE CAN MAKE a lot of headway very quickly in abolishing jim-crowism if we can prove that it is profitable to be unbiased. Branch Rickey proved it, with the help of Jackie Robinson, and others can prove it, too. If it is proved to everybody that money can be made or saved by abandoning bias, it will be abandoned by even the most hidebound Negrophobes. I venture to believe that if Negro enterprise owned and operated a first-class hotel, bar, apartment house or cabaret in Washington, D. C., where no color line was drawn, it would have more white than colored patronage.

Moreover, I think the same thing would be true in the scores of other cities in the North, East and West where public accommodations for Negroes are nil because of jim-crow policies unsanctioned by law but hallowed by custom. We have simply got to learn that we must pay for **everything** we want because nothing is free in this world. We have to take risks like everybody else if we expect to develop anything. Negroes in Washington can put Constitution Hall out of business whenever they are ready to do so, and plenty of white people, artists and patrons, will help them.

Sat-12-18-48

* * *

AS FOR THE SOUTH, the situation there cries for an intelligent and skillful campaign in each State for amendments to existing "separate-but-equal" laws aiming at ultimate repeal. To date neither the NAACP nor any other organization has even considered such a campaign. Nobody, individual or organization, lobbies at the various State capitals, writes to State legislators, solicits the attention and cooperation of social and religious groups or carries a single line of display advertising in any influential Southern newspaper while State legislatures are in session. It cannot be stated that we have even scratched the surface of possibilities. More needs to be done to change public opinion at the Dixie grass roots.

First intelligent campaign should be waged against segregation in transportation because that is the least defensible and inroads have already been made via interstate travel. Then parks, tennis courts, etc., could be attacked, concentrating on the least hidebound States, counties and communities in a propaganda war of attrition. We cannot expect artists to make the sacrifice necessary alone—this is every Negro's concern. Nobody gives anybody freedom: it has to be paid for and we're "it."

38a 1948

Alabama

Montgomery Children Wanted To Find 9,000 Easter Eggs At Park

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
Sat 3-27-48

Lost: 9,000 Easter Eggs.

Wanted: All Montgomery children between the ages of 3 and 10 to find them, Finders keepers!

38a Ala.

All you kids have to do is to show up at Oak Park this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Girl and Boy Scouts will have hidden the eggs and it will be up to you to find them.

This first city-wide Easter Egg hunt is sponsored by the newly-formed Recreational Department under the direction of Director T. A. Belser.

On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a similar egg hunt will he held at Washington Park for all Negro children between the ages of three and 10 in Montgomery. Both hunts will be over by five o'clock. Sat.

Those eggs will be hidden well and YOU are expected to find them. Don't forget: 3 o'clock this afternoon at Oak Park, and 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon for all Negro children at Washington Park. 3-27-48

The News

He's Not Fooled

To the Editor of The News:

Birmingham, Ala.

Politics makes people do strange things. When it bites a fellow he sometimes sees only one part of a problem—or seems totally to ignore his duty as an elected official. He does what he thinks is good politics and ignores all the rest.

38a Fri.

Take the case of our public safety commissioner, "Bull" Connor. When Taylor or Wallace came to town, the segregation laws were enforced to the letter. Colored and white entrances were placed on colored churches, ropes were bought and strung along the park—all to keep the white and colored separated. This I assume was all done to comply with Birmingham's segregation laws. But, there are other segregation laws on our statute books. Section 1002 of the General City Code provides for segregation on all buses and streetcars. It provides for separate white and colored entrances and exits. On the days that Taylor and Wallace were in town, these code provisions were being openly violated—apparently with the blessing of the City Commission, as it had been called to their attention long before. 9-17-48

Looking further at our city segregation laws, I wonder why other places aren't regulated. Whites and colored can't mingle in the public park—but all can be packed together in elevators in downtown department stores. We wait in line together at banks or even in the City Hall to pay our license tax. What is "sauce for the goose, should be sauce for the gander."

In connection with our streetcars and buses, there are other provisions in the city code covering reckless driving, speed, over-crowding, etc. Any investigation will disclose that these provisions are also being violated daily in this community. Why doesn't the City Commission interest itself in this situation—particularly now that streetcar fare has jumped to 10 cents and new equipment has arrived.

I am afraid it is just politics—but there is another old saying that, "You can fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." I, for one, am not fooled. Fri. JOSEPH T. ELLIOTT.

3008 Pike Road, Ensley 8. 9-17-48

Birmingham Jail Still Open For Taylor, Connor Asserts

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
Thurs

By REX THOMAS

MARION JUNCTION, ALA.—(AP)—Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor, of Birmingham, promised Wednesday to put Senator Glen Taylor (D), Idaho, in jail again "if he comes back to Birmingham and violates the law." 7-29-48

Connor made the remark in an address at a barbecue at the Black Belt Agricultural Experiment Station in this Dallas County community. Senator Taylor was arrested in Birmingham on the night of May 1 and later fined $50 and costs and given a six months' suspended jail sentence after he attempted to use a Negro entrance to a building where he was scheduled to speak.

In Philadelphia last week, Taylor said he would return to Birmingham. Taylor is the running mate of Henry Wallace on the new party presidential ticket.

Connor, replying to the Idaho senator's remarks, told his cheering audience "Taylor's got to come back because he appealed his fine to a higher court. If he doesn't come back, we'll go get him and bring him back."

In answer to Taylor's remark that he would make Connor "eat crow," the police commissioner declared:

Cornbread and Peas

"If he does come back to Birmingham and violates the law, he'll be in the Southside jail eating cornbread and peas while I'm eating crow." (The city jail in Birmingham is located on the south side.) 7-29-48

American Association of Science (Ethiopian-Ras Imru)

A LIE BOOMERANGS

The Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

The Ethiopian Legation put our State Department on the hot seat last week.

Ras Imru, Ethiopian minister to the U.S., was asked to leave a box seat at the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution Hall because of his color. The DAR is famous for its insults to colored people. Minister Imru was asked to sit with his own color.

38a

Afro-Am

When his government protested to the State Department, it was told that a mistake had been made and that he had taken a seat in a box although he held a ticket for a seat on the floor.

Sat. 10-2-48

The Ethiopian government, in rejecting the State Department's lame excuse, said this: Mr. Irmu was sent four box seat tickets by the science association which was conducting the meeting. He presented his tickets to an usher who checked the corresponding numbers of the tickets in the boxes and invited the minister to choose one of the four seats.

Afro-Am

His Excellency took seat No. 8 and it was from this box that he was told to leave. In support of that memorandum, the Ethiopian Government sent the State Department one of the four tickets which the minister still has.

Baltimore

From where we sit it looks like the Ethiopian Government has caught the State Department in an outright lie and if the State Department lies to a little country like Ethiopia maybe that's the reason it is having so much trouble with the Russians.

The AFRO-AMERICAN thinks we ought to have a State Department which tells the truth.

Ethiopian Incident Brings New Denial

~~The Courier~~

Sat 10-2-48

(38a)

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Despite the demand of the Ethiopian legation that the person responsible for the recent insult at a science meeting be punished, the U. S. State Department said last week that the incident was "solely the result of a series of misunderstandings."

Pittsburgh, Pa

According to the State Department, the Ethiopian minister's tickets to the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting were for orchestra, not box. The Americans say that the usher merely asked the minister, Ras Imru, to exchange his box seat for an orchestra seat.

SECOND PROTEST

The Ethiopian legations' protest was the second one filed in regard to the event. In its answer, the U. S. said that "color" was not involved. In the second answer the State Department added that the science group's preparation of tickets caused the misunderstanding.

The usher, according to the U. S., made a mistake in seating the minister in a box seat in the first place.

Sat 10-2-48

STORY CHANGED

The story of the incident has been changed from the original complaint, it seems. The State Department has placed the blame on a "misunderstanding" on the location of the minister's seat.

Originally, the minister complained that he had been told by the usher that the hall had a special place for his people, meaning Negroes.

Incident Far From Closed

The Pittsburgh Courier

38a

Ethiopian Minister May Press Charges

Pittsburgh Pa

By ROBERT TAYLOR

(The Courier's Washington Bureau)

Sat. 9-25-48

WASHINGTON—According to a legation official here, a more serious view than reports indicate has been taken concerning the affront to Ethiopian Minister, Prince Ras Imru, at the DAR's Constitution Hall last week. The legation spokesman told a Courier reporter that the incident "is far from closed."

Sat. 9-25-48

The Ethiopian minister, a close relative of Emperor Haile Selassie, last Monday evening had been ordered to leave his box while attending a session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science which was being addressed by President Truman.

Identity of both the usher and the protesting white woman patron involved in the incident have remained undisclosed. A State Department note of apology and one from the retiring president of the Science Association have been received by the secretary of the Ethiopian Legation.

PRINCE LEFT HALL

Prince Ras Imru, rather than change his location to another in Constitution Hall, arose and left the building shortly afterwards. Since President Truman was about to enter the building at the time, few persons other than those close by the box took cognizance of what was happening.

The incident gained public attention through a telephone report made by a member of the Yugoslavia embassy to Dr. Harlow Shapley, chairman of the association executive committee. The embassy member occupied a box next to the one occupied by the Ethiopian minister.

A State Department spokesman told the press last week that ". . . color had nothing to do with it. The minister just got into the wrong seat." Haddis Alemayehou, first secretary at the Imperial legation, took another view of the incident. He told The Courier:

"You may say that the incident is far from closed. The minister had his ticket and was seated where he should have been. There is considerable distortion of the facts in the report. We are studying the State Department note very carefully. It is certain that the incident will be pushed further."

Constitution Hall, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, several times in the past few years has figured in similar incidents involving Negroes. Most notable of these have been when Marian Anderson was barred from singing there in a concert engagement, and when Hazel Scott Powell, pianist, and wife of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., was refused use of the DAR-owned hall.

Minister Of Ethiopia Given Racial Affront

Journal Guide

Sat 9-25-48

38a

Norfolk Va

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Race prejudice crept to the fore in Constitution Hall Monday night bringing affront to the Minister of Ethiopia, a non-white friendly nation of the United States, and chagrin to members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The ugly incident, responsibility for which has not been ascertained, occurred during the opening of the centennial meeting of the association, which said it had been reported to it that the Ethiopian minister, Ras H. S. Imru had been asked by an usher—at the instruction of an unnamed lady—to leave his box and "take a seat elsewhere in the hall."

An association statement said after the incident, the minister "left the hall."

Constitution Hall became notorious as a citadel of racial prejudice when several years ago its owners, the Daughters of the American Revolution, refused to permit Marian Anderson to give a recital there. Though it has persistently refused to rent the hall for concerts by Negro artists, except for charitw affairs, there was no indication in the scientists' statement Monday night that the DAR figured in the latest incident.

"Profound regret," for a "serious affront" was expressed by the association to the Ethiopian minister. The association said the incident had been reported to it by a representative of the Yugoslav Embassy who had been sitting in a box next to that occupied by the Ethiopian minister during the meeting.

Sat 9-25-48

Later the association released the text of a letter snet by its president, Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott of Yale to the Ethiopian Minister His Excellency Ras H. S. Irmu.

"The officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," the letter said, "have learned to their acute embarrassment of the serious affront which was suffered by the minister from Ethiopia . . . at the opening meeting of the Association in Constitution Hall on Monday night.

"We were entirely unaware of this grave occurrence, which is the more shocking since it violates all the traditions of science and of our organization and so profoundly huimilates us. We are entirely unable to determine the responsibility for it.

"Such an affront to one of our invited guests on this occasion," the letter continued, "has caused us deep chagrin and we wish to express to the ambassador our most profound regret at its occurrence.

"By unanimous vote of our executive committee today this note is delivered to the Ethiopian emmassy by our chief administrative officer."

ETHIOPIA FILES FORMAL PROTEST

Louisiana Weekly

Sat 9-18-48

Delegate to Science Meeting Ejected from DAR Hall

New Orleans La.

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Sept. 17.—The Ethiopian legation demanded today punishment of persons responsible for ejection of Ras Imru, Ethiopian minister, from his seat with the diplomatic corps at a science meeting here.

38a

The legation, in a note to the state department, said:

"The Ethiopian government considers the offense to its accredited representative as grave and prone to create serious implications, especially so because the offense occurred in a public place and in the presence of the president of the United States.

"The imperial Ethiopian legation, therefore, demands that the United States government will take appropriate measures to repair the damage and to punish the offender in the manner that the dignity and inviolability of an envoy representing a sovereign government requires."

Sat 9-18-48

The note said the minister was invited by the American Association for the Advancement of Science to attend the opening session of its convention in Constitution Hall here September 13.

He accepted, and took a seat in a box assigned to the diplomatic corps. Then, the legation's note continued, "an individual unknown to the minister approached and told his excellency to leave his seat and find another place in the hall." The minister left the meeting "in protest against such an insult."

There was no immediate comment from the state department upon the note.

The science group expressed regret to the legation for the "serious affront." It explained that an usher was requested by a woman who was not identified, to ask the minister to leave the diplomatic box.

MORE THAN APOLOGY NEEDED

9-17-48

Receipt by the Ethiopian Ambassador, Ras H. S. Imru, of the immediate and unqualified apology of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the indignity done him Monday night at Constitution Hall, when he was ordered by an usher to leave his box and take a seat in a section reserved for colored people, apparently does not put an official end to the incident. The Association itself has done the honorable thing, but this does not excuse the incident or relieve the United States Congress from the basic responsibility for it. And now the Ethiopian Legation demands satisfaction.

9-17-48

The unidentified usher who gave the order at the request of an unidentified woman was only implementing what is a condoned practice in the capital city of the United States, a practice of segregation in public halls and theatres that does not represent the will, we believe, of the majority of the people of the United States, whose servant Congress is. It is time that the District of Columbia, which is run by Congress, was put in step with the more enlightened areas of the country.

A Shocking Incident

The scientists at whose meeting the Ethiopian Minister, Ras H. S. Imru, was asked to take a seat on the other side of the "color line" have expressed their profound humiliation at the incident. The whole country must share their feelings. It is particularly ironical that this should have occurred at a gathering of men from whose minds the discipline of their science has cleansed the vulgar superstitions about race. It is not less ironical that it should have occurred in the capital of the United States.

Fri 9-17-48

Washington has frequently been torn by controversies over segregation; passions which have seemed reprehensible enough wherever aroused have been the more shocking in a city which stands before the world as the embodiment of America's traditions and ideals. The blame for the present incident is hard to assess. An unidentified woman asked an usher to direct Ras Imru to a seat outside the diplomatic gallery; the manager of Constitution Hall disavows any responsibility, pointing out that the Daughters of the American Revolution, owners of the hall, do not follow a policy of segregating audiences. Yet it seems reasonable to assume that such an event could never have occurred were it not for the atmosphere of prejudice which hangs over the nation's capital and for long-continued discriminatory practices. Education and growing enlightenment have achieved results, but local custom still insists on segregation or excludes men and women from many institutions and public meeting places because of color. Whoever may be at fault as an individual, the deeper blame for the insult to Ethiopia's minister lies with all who have tolerated too long and too passively policies at odds with Washington's role as symbol of America's ideals and as host to men of all nations..

New York N.Y.

380

Job for the 81st Congress

THE ETHIOPIAN Legation rejected as "unacceptable" the State Department's explanation of the ousting of Ethiopian Minister Ras Imru from his box in Constitution Hall on the occasion of the recent science meeting there.

Sat 10-9-48

The State Department had "explained" that Ras Imru had taken the seat in the diplomatic box although his ticket called for a seat on the floor of the hall, but now the Ethiopian Legation says this is wrong: that the Minister held four box seat tickets issued by the American Association for the Advancement of Science and that he was seated in Box No. 8 by an usher (who evidently did not know the score on Constitution Hall).

Pittsburgh Pa

The State Department will undoubtedly find some way to worm out of its predicament, but the incident illustrates once again the conditions existing in Washington, D. C., supposed capital of democracy, and emphasizes the urgent necessity of something drastic being done to curb the Federal District's jim-crow practices.

That should be the first order of business of the new Congress which will take its seat in January.

The Federal District is governed by Congress and Congress can, if it wishes, pass a drastic anti-discrimination law to make Washington safe for democracy.

If the Republican party controls the Eighty-first Congress, it should experience no difficulty whatever in passing such a law.

Of course if the Democrats control the next Congress (which is unlikely) things will remain as they are and as they have been throughout the New Deal.

It is a disgrace to America that in its capital city color caste rules and persons who are colored, especially if citizens, can find no place to eat, sleep and have some recreation without encountering the color bar, and must send their children to separate schools.

It is a shame that neither President Roosevelt nor President Truman ever said a mumbling word to Congress about ending color discrimination and segregation in the shadow of the White House.

It is utterly ridiculous for the United States to piously pose as the champion of freedom and enlightenment when a third of the citizens in its national capital are social pariahs and even foreign diplomats who happen to be colored do not always escape insult.

Undoubtedly there is a large number of white people in Washington, D. C., who would not like to see a strong anti-discrimination law like that, say, of New York, enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia, but the Eighty-first Congress should give no consideration whatever to their opinion in the matter.

If such people do not want to see a Federal District free from feudalistic color caste system, then let them move into the South from whence shoals of them came.

Sat 10-9-48

There will be plenty of eager job seekers to take their places in Government offices and to rent the rooms and apartments they vacate.

It is shocking that colored people visiting Washington from the South should find conditions prevailing there in no way unlike those in their home areas, and it is even more shocking that Negroes from States where they are free to go and come without insult should be subjected to the ordeal which Washington imposes.

It is surprising that there has been no concerted drive to get previous Congresses to enact anti-discrimination legislation for the Federal District, and that none of the colored politicians have insisted that the major parties pledge themselves to do so.

To end jim crowism in the Nation's capital is far more important and far more easily accomplished than passing Federal anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and FEPC laws, and we should mobilize all of our forces to bring this about as soon as the Eighty-first Congress is seated.

Ethiopian Incident Protested

The Times
New York N.Y.
Sat 9-18-48

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Some years ago I visited Ethiopia as a guest of Emperor Haile Selassie. In the course of a conversation he remarked that he had long wished to visit the United States but was deterred by reports of the discourteous treatment accorded "those with dark skins." I assured His Majesty that, despite occasional regrettable incidents in certain backward sections of the Deep South, he or any other reputable Ethiopian would be received in my country with courtesy and consideration. I find, to my deep chagrin, that I was mistaken.

According to THE TIMES, His Excellency Ras Imru, Ethiopian Minister to the United States and a prince of the imperial family, was publicly and grossly insulted by being ordered to leave his box in Constitution Hall in Washington, where he was attending a session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science as an invited guest, and move into the Jim Crow section. This disgraceful action was taken, it would appear, at the demand of an unidentified woman and is in accord with the policy of the owners of Constitution Hall, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I am confident that every decent American will feel a deep sense of shame that the representative and relative of the gallant and universally respected monarch whose people suffered so terribly at the hands of Mussolini's Fascist legions should have been subjected to such a gratuitous humiliation. What capital will be made of it by the Kremlin! And this time with ample justification. And what a howl of indignation were our Minister in Addis Ababa treated in similar fashion!

How much longer will public opinion tolerate the undemocratic, un-American attitude of an organization, its headquarters in the very heart of the nation's capital, which persistently denies the declaration in our greatest state document "that all men are created equal"?

E. ALEXANDER POWELL.
Sharon, Conn., Sept. 16, 1948.

Ethiopian Legation Asks Punishment In Science Affair

The Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Fri. 9-17-48

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Ethiopian legation demanded Thursday punishment of persons responsible for ejection of Ras Imru, Ethiopian minister, from his seat with the diplomatic corps at a science meeting here.

The legation, in a note to the State Department, said:

"The Ethiopian government considers the offense to its accredited representative as grave and prone to create serious implications, especially so because the offense occurred in a public place and in the presence of the President of the United States.

"The Imperial Ethiopian legation, therefore, demands that the United States Government will take appropriate measures to repair the damage and to punish the offender in the manner that the dignity and inviolability of an envoy representing a sovereign government requires."

The note said the minister was invited by the American Association for the Advancement of Science to attend the opening session of its convention in Constitution Hall here Sept. 13.

He accepted, and took a seat in a box assigned to the diplomatic corps. Then, the legation's note continued, "an individual unknown to the minister approached and told his excellency to leave his seat and find another place somewhere in the hall." The minister left the meeting "in protest against such an insult." Fri.

There was no immediate comment from the State Department upon the note. 9-17-48

Ethiopian Demands Punishment Of Those Who 'Insulted' Official

The News
Birmingham Ala.
Fri. 9-17-48

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—(AP)—The Ethiopian legation has demanded punishment of persons responsible for the "insult" suffered by Minister Ras Imru at a science meeting here Monday.

Imru was asked to move from his seat in the diplomatic section while attending a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Constitution Hall.

He thereupon left the hall, the legation said, "in protest against such an insult."

The note sent to the State Department yesterday said:

"The Ethiopian government considers the offense to its accredited representative as grave and prone to create serious implications, especially so because the offense occurred in a public place and in the presence of the President of the United States.

"The Imperial Ethiopian Legation, therefore, demands that the United States government will take appropriate measures to repair the damage and to punish the offender in the manner that the dignity and inviolability of an envoy representing a sovereign government requires."

The science group, which Wednesday sent the minister an expression of its "profound regret" and "acute embarassment" over the incident, said Imru was asked to change his seat by an usher who acted on the instructions of an unnamed woman. 9-17-48

The audtorium is owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, but Manager Fred Hand said the D. A. R. had nothing to do with the incident. Fri.

Negroes in Capital

Segregation Policy Suggests Avoiding Washington, D. C.

Herald Tribune
New York N.Y.
Fri 9-24-48

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Most of us will have read about the incident involving the Ethiopian Ambassador at the A. A. A. S. meeting in Constitution Hall. We will shake our heads in righteous indignation, and blame the D. A. R. policy and the prevailing pattern of segregation in the nation's capital for one more embarrassing news story, and let it go at that.

Emotional censure by outsiders alone will not help matters. We must face the fact that another such incident is almost bound to occur whenever an organization with a broad membership chooses Washington for its meeting place. Moreover, this choice makes it almost impossible for Negro members to attend, as they know that they will be segregated at some of the public meetings, and subject to humiliating exclusion from social gatherings in hotels and restaurants, which form such an important part of any convention—let alone obtain accommodations in any of the first-class and in the not so first class hotels.

Officers and members of professional organizations and of all groups that believe in democratic practices would therefore do well to follow the splendid example set some months ago by New York youngsters who refused to visit the capital because their Negro friends could not participate on an equal basis. They should give public notice that they will not hold another meeting in Washington until all their members can attend without having to fear more humiliating incidents. MRS. GITTA MEIER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1948.

Fri 9-24-48

Ethiopian Legation Rejects U.S. Note On Minister Affair

The Advertiser
Tues 9-21-48
Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Ethiopian legation rejected as "unacceptable" Monday the State Department's explanation of an incident in which the Ethiopian minister was asked to change seats at a science meeting.

The department last Friday had sent a note to the legation expressing "the greatest regret" that the minister, Ras Imru, was subjected to embarrassment. Its note said he took a seat in a box although he held a ticket for a seat on the floor of the hall.

The legation's new note said the department's information is incorrest, and it continued:

"The explanation in the memorandum of the department, therefore, which was based on such information and tending to justify the indignity and injury suffered by the minister is unacceptable to the legation."

The legation renewed its previous request that the U. S. Government "repair the damage and punish the offender" for what it called an insult to Imru.

The incident occurred at the opening session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Constitution Hall a week ago. Imru was asked to move from the seat he occupied, and left the hall in protest.

Tues 9-21-48

The legation said Monday he held at the time four box seat tickets issued by the Association and "presented his tickets to an usher who was standing by and who checked the corresponding numbers of the tickets and the boxes and invited the minister to choose one of the four seats. . .

"His excellency took box No. 8, and it was from the same box that he was told to leave."

In support of its version, the legation inclosed with the note to the State Department one of the box seat tickets it said had been given the Etthiopian delegation.

The department's explanation last week said "color had nothing whatever to do" with the incident. Tues 9-21-48

It said Monday the latest Ethiopian note is under study.

RAS IMRU INCIDENT CALLED 'A MISTAKE'

The Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—The State Department informed the Ethiopian Legation today that the removal of its Minister, Ras Imru, from his box at Constitution Hall at the opening session of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on Sept. 13, was all a mistake.

Sat 9-18-48

The Department expressed the "greatest regret" in a memorandum in response to a protest "in the strongest manner" from the Legation. The Minister left the hall after he had been asked to vacate his box.

New York N.Y.

An investigation, the department added, had convinced officials that there was no issue of a "color line" involved.

"The organizations and individuals concerned," its memorandum to the legation read, "have informed the department that the incident resulted from the fact that there were insufficient boxes for all Chiefs of Mission, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which was in charge of the event, was forced to assign orchestra seats to some of the Chiefs of Mission. Through some mistake, the Minister was seated in a box, although he held a ticket for a seat on the floor of the house.

Sat 9-18-48

"Later, anticipating the arrival of the person to whom this box had been assigned, an usher requested the Minister to take the seat assigned to him in the orchestra. The Minister, apparently not aware that other members of the Diplomatic Corps were seated in the orchestra, declined to do so, and left the hall on the grounds that he should have been assigned to a box seat."

The department said that had it been consulted on the matter in advance, it would "most certainly have recommended, in accordance with its established practice, that the Minister and all other Chiefs of Mission be assigned to boxes."

U. S. And Scientists Apologize For Insult To Ethiopian Envoy

The Defender - Sat 9-25-48

Chicago, Ill.

180

WASHINGTON—Both the U. S. State Department and the American Association for the Advancement of Science tendered formal apologies to the Ethiopian legation here this week for "the unfortunate incident" whereby the Ethiopian Minister, Ras Imru was ordered out of his box seat at Constitution Hall by an unidentified white usher on the night President Truman addressed the Scientists conclave.

The Ethiopian minister along with the other diplomatic representatives was invited by the association to attend as a guest of honor, and was originally directed to a box seat along with the other envoys. According to a report an American white woman objected to his presence and summoned the usher to order his removal. The usher forced Ras Imru to leave the box and ordered him to find a seat in "the section reserved for members of your race." The diplomat left the hall.

Sat 9-25-48

Fellow Diplomat Incensed

The insult to the Ethiopian envoy was reported to the state department by the Yugoslav minister who was seated near him, who also protested to the chairman of the scientists association. The following day a written apology signed by the asociation president, Dr. Ermund W. Sinnott of Yale, and delivered in person by Dr. Forrest R. Moulton, chief administrative officer was tendered to the minister. The letter stated that the unfortunate incident was "deeply regretted" and was entirely in violation of "all the traditions of science and of our organization, and so profoundly humiliates us."

A representative of the U. S. state department also tendered an apology for the incident. Michael J. McDermott, state department spokesman declared: "Color had nothing to do with it. It was just a mistake. The gentleman was in the wrong seat, and was unable to understand the usher, as the Ethiopian minister speaks only little English."

Sat 9-25-48

Officials of Constitution Hall which is owned by the DAR and has figured several times in racial discrimination cases, hastened to explain that the incident was beyond the control of the institution.

'Color Line' for Ethiopian Envoy At Science Session Brings Apology

New York Times, New York, N.Y.

Thurs. 9-16-48

180

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Ras H. S. Imru, Ethiopian Minister to the United States, was requested to leave the diplomatic section in Constitution Hall here Monday night at the session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science addressed by President Truman, it was disclosed today. Ras Imru was an invited guest when the hall's famous "color line," once invoked against Marian Anderson, Negro singer, was brought into play. Thurs.

The incident, which was immediately rumored about Washington, came out officially today when the association disclaimed any advance knowledge of the "serious affront" offered to the Prince, a relative of Emperor Haile Selassie, and called it "the more shocking since it violates all the traditions of science and of our organization, and so profoundly humiliates us." 9-16-48

The association's apology, in a letter, was delivered personally tonight to Ras Imru by Dr. Forrest R. Moulton, chief administrative officer of the association.

The association said it first learned of the incident Tuesday afternoon when a representative of the Yugoslav Embassy called Dr. Harlow Shapley, retiring president of the association, and told him about it. The incident, as reported, was witnessed by the Yugoslav representative, seated in the next box to Ras Imru. 9-16-48

He saw an usher, not since identified, approach Ras Imru and speak to him and then saw the Minister arise and leave the hall. The Yugoslav representative checked with the usher and was told that a woman, also not identified, had instructed him to ask the Minister to leave the box and take a seat elsewhere in the hall.

Thurs.

Ras Imru's secretary confirmed this tonight, adding that Ras Imru and his party had been asked to take seats in a section "reserved for his race." The secretary said also that Ras Imru had "very graciously accepted" the association's apology and regarded the incident as closed. 9-16-48

DIRTY UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT

The Defender

Sat 9-25-48

Chicago, Ill.

180

Ras Imru, brownskin Ethiopian Minister to U. S. was insulted in his box at Constitution Hall by an usher who requested him to leave. It was at the opening meeting of American Asso. for Advancement of Science and President Truman addressed the assembly. A Yugoslav diplomat witnessed the incident and reported it to the press. There's hell to pay with AAAS apologizing, State Dept. worried, Constitution Hall denying blame, etc.

Point is, however, Russia is happily telling East Indians, Arabs, Chinese, Japanese, Africans, and South Americans about it. And as Bishop Angus Dun said last week on his return from Europe, if the U. S. doesn't straighten up and act like a democracy, the darker peoples in the world who outnumber the white are going to look toward another champion of their cause. You guess where they'll look. Now chum, personally we have stopped getting excited over such incidents because these dark-as-us diplomats from this and other Legations and Embassies refuse to aid in breaking down U. S. race discrimination (they could). They tell you to your face they have diplomatic immunity and are not interested in our race problems.

Dooley Wilson, Others Win Bias Suit In Calif.

Atlanta Ga.

38a

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Dooley Wilson, famous actor-singer of the stage, screen and radio and four others won collective and individual judgments in Judge Ralph McGee's superior court here last week in a suit which charged a Malibu beach cafe with refusing to serve dinner to them because they were Negroes. 9-19-48

The suit was entered against the Las Flores Inn by the Sea, at Malibu beach, also known as Las Flores beach. Other plaintiffs in the suit were Mrs. Estelle W. Wilson, the actor's wife; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Logan and their mother, Mrs. Katie Logan, Brooklyn. Dooley is remembered for his stellar performance with Humphrey Bogart in the picture "Casablanca," in which he introduced the song hit "As Time Goes By." 9-19-48

REQUESTED SERVICE

The plaintiffs' case was that the party entered the Las Flores Inn about 4:30 p. m. July 25, 1947, and requested service. When they attempted to give their orders, George Brown, the manager, told them the inn only served patrons by reservation. 9-19-48

It developed at the trial that the cafe's license showed it was classified as a public restaurant, and that there were no reservation cards upon the table at which the five were seated. Testimony was also given that the waitresses were about to take their order when the manager came up.

Atty. Vince Monroe Townsend Jr., who recently won a similar case in municipal court, represented the five plaintiffs. The court awarded judgment for all and each of the plaintiffs against the cafe, its owner and manager.

Can't Cut 'Negro' Hair, Barbers Say

The Courier

38a

Sat 8-21-48

(From Courier Los Angeles Bureau)

LOS ANGELES—Establishment of picket lines around barber shops in Westwood Village, a community near the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles, following these shops' refusal to accept patronage of two colored students, has become a major issue here.

Reason given for refusal of the colored youths by the barbers in the shops was that the hair of colored persons need a special technique to cut, and that the barbers in the shops did not have the technique.

Immediately following the refusal of the youths, a picket line was established. Leader of the movement is a white youth, David Curland.

Pittsburgh Pa

Two colored youths who were refused service have stated they plan to file suit against shops in the Westwood area that refused to serve them, basing their suit upon Section 51 of the Civil Code.

Twenty-seven of the pickets were given citations by the police. They are charged with blocking traffic and blocking and impeding the entrance to business establishments.

A restraining order has been handed down, limiting the picket lines to one man in each line. On Aug. 20, in the Superior Court, Department 34, a hearing will be conducted on the restraining order.

Revelation of the pickets as being members of the Students for Wallace group at UCLA, inspired certain elements to brand the picket line as being part Red in content, and inspired by the Communists.

Action against the twenty-seven pickets, who were arrested, was scratched from the records. The pickets were told that further demonstrations would result in more severe action.

Dr. Joseph H. Hayes, Hospital Director, Refused Cafe Service

Defender Chicago Ill.

Sat. 6-19-48

38a

By Lawrence F. LaMar

HOLLYWOOD—A suit to recover damages exceeding $10,000 suffered when Joseph H. Hayes, M. D., was refused service at one of the film capitol's famed cafes, may also develop into one of the choice scandals of a decade. 6-19-48

Defendant in the action to recover the enormous sum, is one of the famed Brown Derby cafes. H. Leonard Richardson, the attorney who filed the action, said the refusal to serve a man of Dr. Hayes' outstanding qualities, marks an all time low in the effort of those seeking to circumvent the state's Civil Rights laws.

In asking for the large sum Atty. Richardson's brief recited the fact, that at no time was his client resorting to boisterous conduct, under the influence of liquor, or a person of lewd or immoral conduct.

Often Dodge Real Issue

Observers of Civil Rights violation cases before the courts, point out that a chief line of defense, is usually channelled along the lines that the complaint had done something other than the fact that he was a member of the Negro race, to justify a refusal of service. 6-19-48

In the case of Dr. Hayes, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Westview Hospital Association, and a man of respectful character and personal dignified appearance, such a move on the part of the Brown Derby defendants, would be ruled out.

According to the lawyer's brief, Dr. Hayes in company of another man, a non-Negro, on May 20, 1948, drove onto the drive-in section of the Brown Derby Cafe at 4500 Los Feliz Blvd., and requested service of a carhop.

Issue Made Plain Sat.

The carhop's answer was, "I cannot serve you, but I can serve him." She made it plain that the refusal of service was because of his race and color. The Brown Derby cafes have a notorious reputation for flaunting the California Bill of Rights, where Negroes are concerned. 6-19-48

Atty. Richardson said the shock of being refused service under the particular circumstances, were great and serious to his client. He told newsmen he did not consider $10,000 excessive in view of the deep humiliation suffered by a man of Dr. Hayes' character, reputation and sensibilities.

It is expected that the case will attract the attention of a large section of Hollywood's luminaries Many liberal-minded non-Negroes who have witnessed other humiliating-like situations and expressed their disgust for the practice, may boycott or picket the Brown Derby Cafe until the discriminating practice is stopped.

BAR SUED FOR $18,000 FOR DISCRIMINATION

L.A. Tribune Los Angeles Calif.

Sat. 6-12-48

SAN FRANCISCO — Expected to challenge the impregnability of the position of bars in refusing service to Negroes, an $18,000 civil rights suit was filed here last week against a Redwood City cocktail lounge by three Negroes and three whites. 38a 6-12-48

All six, including a defeated Democratic candidate for Congress in last Tuesday's elections, were refused service by the tavern, the 49 Club, on May 20, the suit said.

38a

The bartender gave as his reason for refusing them service that they appeared to be under age, it was charged. Ages of the six range from 28 to 43. One of them, Jonathan H. Rowell, 38, a white Redwood City attorney and president of the Peninsula Council for Civic Unity, said his "thinning hair and receding hairline" were easily apparent to the bartender.

Leon Terry, 28, one of the Negroes, said he offered to show the bartender his driver's license to prove his age, but the bartender refused to look at it.

The complaint said the six stopped at the 49 Club for a drink after a council meeting. Each asks $3000 damages for "humiliation and distress." In addition to Rowell and Terry, the plaintiffs are: Emil Wachtel, 43; William Thurman, 32, both white; Robert Berkeley, 34, and Lonzo Jones, 35.

Didn't Get Haircut, but He Got $100

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 5-29-48

LOS ANGELES — Marlin T. Laurent is $100 richer for having refused service by the white American Barber College located here. Last week management of the school lost a $100 judgment to him for having denied the plaintiff service on the basis of his being a Negro.

Wash Post

U. S., District in Controversy Over Control of Play Areas

Jun 10-24-48

A Federal-District controversy has flared over control of 62 playground properties.

The matter has been referred to Attorney General Tom C. Clark for a ruling.

Wash D.C.

Involved are three agencies: The District of Columbia Recreation Board, a purely local agency; the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, an agency which has both Federal and District aspects, and the National Park Service, a unit of the Department of Interior.

The question at issue is whether the playgrounds are entirely under District control or whether the Federal Government can impose conditions as to their use.

Hanging on the issue is the question of segregation of playground facilities.

The Recreation Board, following a pattern set by the Planning Commission, maintains segregated playgrounds in the District. The Park Service does not segregate the District park areas it controls.

Interior Department Solicitor Mastin G. White has issued a formal opinion stating that the 62 properties in question can be used by the Recreation Department only by agreement with the National Park Service. The White opinion reversed an earlier opinion of the Interior Department solicitor's office that the Federal Government had no say over the properties so long as they are used for play purposes.

Jun 10-24-48

The National Capital Parks and Planning Commission promptly disagreed. Then the opinion was sent to the Attorney General for review.

38a

Issue of Ownership

Among the 62 properties (all purchased since 1924) are 18 major recreation centers.

The properties in controversy have been purchased primarily under the Capper-Crampton Act which has made $16,000,00 available to the Planning Commission to buy parks and playgrounds. The money has largely been repaid by the District out of District funds.

Recreation Board Chairman Harry Wender said yesterday: "It is preposterous for the Park Service to maintain that the Federal Government owns this land." He added that he considered the land as property purchased by the District government for District use. He acknowledged that parks, purchased and maintained by Uncle Sam, were in a different category and beyond local control.

He pointed out that land designated by the Recreation Department as "open units" and available to both Negroes and white are National Park property.

Among them are the play fields on the Ellipse, along the Mall and in Potomac Park.

Demaray Asked for Opinion

The White opinion handed down last August was made at the request of A. E. Demaray, acting director of the Park Service.

White in his opinion states that Demaray, in particular, asked "whether the National Park Service can decline to enter into agreements with the Recreation Board permitting the use of park lands for public recreation unless the board will agree to the inclusion in each such agreement of a provision guaranteeing to the members of all races, without distinction, equal use of the particular area for recreational purposes."

Declaring that the Park Service has the legal right to insist on a nonsegregation provision, White recommended the race question be referred to the Secretary of the Interior to decide the "extent to which the National Park Service shall exercise the discretionary power."

Jun 10-24-48

"This merits careful consideration," the opinion said, "because there is involved the delicate matter of the relationship between this department and the local government."

Act Cited

White in his opinion said that the act which created the National Capital Park and Planning Commission authorized it to acquire land to develop a park and playground system within the District.

He contends that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission was created simply as an agency to designate park and play areas and that when the area is designated it becomes "a proper subject for the making of an agreement between the Recreation Board and the National Park Service respecting such use."

The 62 areas acquired entirely or in part by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission are:

In the Northwest area: Takoma playground, Chevy Chase playground, Shepherd playground, Reservoir playground, Georgetown playground, Raymond playground, Hamilton playground, Phoebe Hearst playground, Powell Recreation Center, Rudolph playground, Bundy playground, Harrison playground, Fort Reno Recreation Center, Friendship playground, Forest Hills playground, Fort Stevens playground, Palisades Recreation Center, Lafayette Recreation Center, Coolidge Recreation Center, Banneker Recreation Center, Francis Recreation Center, Kalorama Park playground, Rose Park playground, Mary Force Stead playground, Seaton playground, Cardoza playground, Happy Hollow-Morgan, Woodley Park playground.

In the Northeast area: Eckington Recreation Center, Sherwood playground, Turkey Thicket playground, Edgewood playground, Keene playground, Dakota playground, Trinidad Recreation Center, Bell playground (Abbott), Kelly Miller Recreation Center, Taft Recreation Center, Langdon Park playground, Fort Mahan playground, Langston Recreation Center, Watts Branch playground, Kingsman playground, Riggs Road playground, Brentwood playground, Deanwood Park playground.

In the Southwest area: Randall Recreation Center, Jefferson Recreation Center, Fort Greble playground, Bald Eagle playground.

In the Southeast area: Barry Farms playground, Buchanan Recreation Center, Hoover playground, Payne playground, Hillcrest Recreation Center, Fort Chaplin Recreation Center, Oxon Run Recreation Center, Congress Heights playground, Ridge playground, Kimball playground, Junior High School-Fort Dupont, Avalon playground.

Right of Suffrage in Washington

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

New York Times

A letter from Thomas G. Greaves published by you on Dec. 17, while questioning the wisdom of eradicating segregation in Washington by federal "edict," suggests that such an edict would "violate the rights of local government by consent of the governed" and that there is "no reason to think that the past government of the city has been unresponsive to the will of the local people. At the same time, it sees no need "to feel any shame for our democratic evolutions and methods, or doubt of their wisdom."

Wed 12-29-48

The "rights of local government by consent of the governed" have been violated for seventy years in the District of Columbia.

For seventy years the citizens of Washington have been political eunuchs, with no voice in the election of their local government, with no vote in the election of the President who appoints their officials and with no representation in the Congress which acts as the City Council. Almost 1,000,000 people are thus without the basic democratic right of suffrage. Wholly aside from the issue of segregation, one who feels no shame for democratic evolution and methods should recognize that a government, however benevolent it appears on the surface to outsiders, which is not elected by the vote of those it governs cannot conceivably be responsive to the will of the governed in the meaning of that phrase as it has been passed down to us.

Wed 12-29-48

The platforms of both major parties in the last election contained pledges to restore the right of suffrage to the District of Columbia. We want to choose our city officials, to participate in Presidential elections and to be represented in Congress. People who now have a vote and take pride in democratic methods should be urged to help us achieve the franchise so long denied us and to insure that the Eighty-first Congress fulfills the bipartisan pledge.

MARSHALL HORNBLOWER.

Washington, Dec. 18, 1948.

Jim Crow School Suit Dismissed

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — In dismissing a suit by Marguerite Daisy Carr for admission to a white junior high school in the District of Columbia, Associate Justice Alexander Holtzoff declared that the District Court could not determine whether segregated schools are authorized by Congress.

Sun 1-4-48

This court has no authority to review the administration of schools delegated to the board of education in the organiztion act of 1906, the justice pointed out, unless there is evidence that legal authority is exceeded or that the administration is arbitrary.

Atty. Leon A. Ransom, representing the 13-year-old student, said that an appeal would be filed in a few days. The case, which was heard in the District Court Tuesday, was the result of the refusal to transfer Miss Carr, a part-time student at Browne Junior High, to Eliot Junior High which offers full-time instruction.

Columbia S.C.

DISCRIMINATION CLOSES D. C. POOL

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — In spite of a temperature of 81 degrees were on Monday, the Parkview playground remained closed due to the segregation laws of the district.

Fri 8-6-48

The pool, which is one of the city's much sought-after for wading purposes by the children of the mixed neighborhood, has been closed for some time by the recreation department because it was unable to keep Negro kids from the playground.

St. Louis Mo

The excuses given by the department officials is that it will not reopen the pool until the National Capital Park and Planning commission approves change of the playground from white to Negro use.

Businessmen Protest Negro Playground

Age New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A proposal by the recreation board to set up a playground for about 500 Negro school children at the rear of the old Dennison School, 1327 S. street, N. W. was very much protested by businessmen, and residents here on Friday.

6-19-48 Sat.

Businessmen now want the District-owned area within the block, which is bounded by 13th, 14th, S. and T. streets as a parking lot, and the proposal was aired at a three-hour commissioner's public hearing.

Sat.

Recreation board chairman Harry S. Wender, said although sole acess is through an alley, it is the only mid-city space available for a "desperately needed" playground.

Segregated Playgrounds

Last Saturday a group of young people, white and Negro, attempted to exercise their inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness by playing together on a Washington playground and swimming together in a Washington pool, both run by the Recreation Board of the District of Columbia. They were prevented from exercising their rights as citizens by officials of the Police Department of the District of Columbia.

Though it is true that the Board of Recreation has seen fit to declare certain playgrounds and recreation areas in this city "white" and "Negro," there is no regulation or law which states that Negroes cannot play on a "white playground," or that white people cannot play on a "Negro playground."

The Progressive Party of the District of Columbia joins with the Young Progressives in declaring that we will fight this matter through to the Supreme Court if necessary to establish the fact that the rights granted to us under the Constitution of the United States make no provision for second-class citizenship for the Negro people. The scores of Negro children who stood around the outside of Rosedale playground on Saturday afternoon carrying their bathing suits and inflated inner tubes with which they hoped to play in the swimming pool, on the hottest day of the year in Washington, received a sad lesson concerning their status in the Nation's Capital.

It is our contention that the ruling of the Recreation Board that certain playgrounds are to be "white" and others "Negro" is unconstitutional. It is further contended that the police officials who prevented these young people from entering the playground and pool, had no legal basis for their action and were therefore perverting the powers of their office by protecting those who were breaking the law—the Recreation Board.

WILLIAM CAPITMAN.

Press Club Prejudice

Washington Post

A December 20 column in the New York Star reports that William H. Hastie, Governor of the Virgin Islands, was refused luncheon service as a guest of I. F. Stone at the National Press Club here in Washington. When Mr. Stone attempted to call a special meeting to lodge a formal protest, he could only muster 10 out of the 25 required supporters.

Washington D.C.

Are these gentlemen in the National Press Club the same who write so gallantly and courageously of democracy in their daily newspaper columns?

Surely we can expect the National Press Club with its elite corps of reporters to represent the real democratic principles of this country and not to succumb to petty local prejudice.

IRVING SILVER.

Mount Rainier, Md.

Thur 12-24-48

Fight Jimcrow in Capital Playgrounds

The Worker Sun 9-26-48

New York, N.Y.

38a

Local members of the Young Progressives of America are determined to keep fighting against Jimcrow playgrounds in the national capital until the battle is won. Nonny Lautman, pretty 20-year-old chairman of the group's anti-discrimination committee has announced the battle goes on despite the difficulties and setbacks which the young people have encountered since they launched their drive Aug. 31.

Chairman Harry S. Wender of the joint recreation board has refused to permit the youth to lay their case before the board. Playground authorities, on orders from Wender, have continued to bar the mixed groups of Negro and white youth which have come hammering on the gates, demanding entry to the segregated playgrounds.

And on several occasions, the young people have braved showers of over-ripe tomatoes and even rocks hurled by KKK elements who oppose their fight.

On Sept. 12, 26-year-old Mrs. Chet Kurrier and her son Michael, 5, were bombarded by tomatoes as they walked towards the playground. Another young white worker, member of YPA, was the target of rotten fruit.

Sun 9-26-48

UNDETERRED, the YPA has continued to send groups of Negro and white members each Saturday to demand the right to enjoy unsegregated play together in Rosedale park.

Miss Lautman and William McGriff, a young Negro food-worker and vice-chairman of the committee, told reporters at a press conference recently how they come to launch this campaign. There is no law providing for Jimcrow, they said, but district authorities have arbitrarily dictated that certain playgrounds shall be for white children alone and others, although very few, shall be for Negro children. Of 11 public swimming pools in the district, only three are open to Negroes.

The committee decided to make an issue of Rosedale playground, at 17th and Gales Sts., NE, in the first stage of their fight. Although this park is in a Negro neighborhood, surrounded on three sides by Negro residential streets, Negro children are barred from its facilities.

Sun 9-26-48

EACH SATURDAY, the YPA has held a demonstration and a picket line, for the purpose of educating the neighborhood to the issues in the case. For the most part, residents have been very sympahtetic, Miss Lautman said.

William Capitan, acting secretary of the Progressive Party here, said his organization fully supports the young people in their fight. He pointed out that President Truman could end Jimcrow in the district immediately if he desired. The President names the district commissioners who dominate the recreation board. He could issue an order throwing open the playgrounds to both white and Negro children, Capitan said.

Discrimination In Washington

From New York Times

The N.Y. Herald Tribune

THE nation's capital ought to be a show-place, not merely of monumental architecture but of democratic virtues and practices—those intangible structures without which the marble front of the Republic means little. Unhappily, Washington is, in this respect, still defective. The President's Committee on Civil Rights presented the facts a year ago. They are re-stated in the report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, headed by Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College. This report, issued Friday, finds that interracial difficulties in Washington do not arise in the "field of spontaneous relationships." On the contrary, the committee believes, segregation of the Negro "is planned as a matter of good business, and investments are made in the denial of his equal right to own property."

Sat 12-18-48

Sat 12-18-48

The President's Committee found that Jim Crow rules were imposed, in Washington, on Negro travelers going South; that a Negro could usually not eat in a downtown restaurant, go to a downtown movie or play, or sleep in a downtown hotel; that if he lived in Washington he was restricted to housing 40 per cent of which was sub-standard and overcrowded, as compared with 12 per cent for white people; that his schools were not as good as white schools; that if he was sick he found segregation in the hospitals. The same story is now told again, with further details. The capital of our democracy maintains a ghetto. There is discrimination in government service. The committee charges that there is discrimination even in the churches; it is reassuring to have this charge promptly answered by the Catholic Archbishop of Washington, Patrick A. O'Boyle, who declares that "the doors of every Catholic church in Washington are wide open to all who wish to come in to pray and to worship Almighty God." Surely this is a field in which the spokesmen of all denominations can give leadership. Sat 12-18-48

The arguments made for segregation in the old South are not valid in Washington, which is, or ought to be, not a southern city or a northern city, an eastern city or a western city, but a national city. Its streets, parks and public buildings belong to all of us; each of us, directly or indirectly, helps support most of its working population; and each of us should have equal rights within its boundaries. There is a suitable field here for national legislation, against which no specious plea of states' rights can be brought. Reform of the injustices existing in Washington

Sat 12-18-48

City should have a high priority in any federal program of civil rights legislation. Sat 12-18-48

Park View Playground Due To Be Changed to Negro Use

Washington Post

Transfer of Park View Playground, Warder and Newton sts. nw,. fiom a white to Negro recreational unit was approved yesterday by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

The request was made by the District Recreation Board after a study of the residential area showed that more Negro than white children will be served by the playground.

The commission also approved development of Blow School playground, 19th st. and Benning rd. ne., into a recreational unit for Negroes, and it authorized the purchase of more than an acre of land at Bancroft and S sts. nw. for a permanent addition to Mitchell Playground. The land, formerly the property of the German government, will be purchased from the Alien Property Custodian. It is now in use as play space under an agreement. Fri 7-30-48

Construction work on the extension of the George Washington Memorial Highway between Key Bridge asd the upper end of Spout Rhs at Lorcum lane was inspected by the planners, who weer guests of the Arlington County Planning Board at a luncheon meeting at the Washington Golf and Country Cl.b. Plans to extesd the highway to Chain Bridge were discussed at the joint meeting. 7-30-48

The commission also met with J. Bond Smith and Warren Buckner, legal representatives of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and amended an agreement for the purchase of stream parklands to include four additiosal streams. They are Little Falls Branch and Willett Run in oMstgomery County and Oxon Run and Paint Branch in Prince Georges.

The commission will conclude its monthly meeting today.

Washington, D.C.

London Heat Toll Rises

London, July 29 (AP).—Two more persons died today, bringing the toll to seven since Wednesday in London's heat wave. About 500 persons collapsed from the heat, 300 in the vast crowd at the Wembley Olympic Stadium.

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by the Howard students and shared it with them.

H.U. Students Wait Two Hours for Service in Capital YMCA

The Afro American

38a

WASHINGTON

An all-woman sitdown at the Central YMCA's coffee shop here was staged last Monday by the Interfacial Workshop in protest of the coffee shop's refusal to serve colored people.

Two Howard University students, Barbara Henderson, of Houston, Texas, and Cornelia Brangman, of the Bronx, New York, joined with six white women in staging the two-hour demonstration.

Baltimore, Md. Sat 7-31-48

During the course of the sitdown, Mrs. Cynthia Anthonsen, a graduate of Radcliffe College and a member of the All Souls Unitarian Church, rose from her seat to speak in protest against the coffee shop's policy of discrimination.

Voices Protest

"You have noticed," she said, pointing to the two colored students, "that our friends here have not been served. I came here an hour ago and they were here and are still waiting. I am not a waitress, but I am going to serve them by sharing my order with them."

Mrs. Anthonsen then took her sandwich to the table occupied

City Cancels Kids' Capital Trip Because of Jimcrow

(38a) D.C.

Daily Worker

The Board of Education and the American Automobile Association yesterday canceled their joint tour of Washington, arranged for 51 members of the city's School Safety Patrols, because of Jimcrow conditions in the nation's capital. The scheduled tour, which was to held today, was arranged as a tribute to the children who are leaders in the school's safety traffic program, and was to commemorate School Safety Patrol Day proclaimed by Mayor O'Dwyer for tomorrow.

After learning that an unnamed Washington hotel had refused the use of its dining room for the Negro children in the tour, and that segregation policies would be imposed during visits of historic places in Washington, the Automobile Club and the Board of Education cancelled its reservations and substituted a local observance today for the 51 children. Fri.

JANSEN'S STATEMENT

William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, said: 5-14-48

"Representative groups of children from the New York public schools naturally will include children of various races and creeds. We now have learned that it would not be possible in some instances for classmates to dine together in Washington and to visit public buildings there because their skins happen to be of a different color. We withdrew the participation of our public schools in this project.

"The AAA agrees wholeheartedly with the Board of Education in calling off the trip to Washington. I have been informed that the AAA is making arrangements to replace the Washington trip with a local program in keeping with our American tradition of respect for human rights."

5-14-48

The 51 Negro and white children will visit City Hall at 9:30 a.m. today, after which they will tour the police headquarters, attend a luncheon at the Hotel Pennsylvania, and watch a ball game at the Polo Grounds.

Recreation Head Suggests Mixed Use of Negro Schools

Post.

Fri. 6-11-48

Harry S. Wender, chairman of the District Recreation Department, yesterday suggested that Negro school buildings be opened for interracial meetings if the Board of Education has authority to permit such meetings.

"It is not a wise proposition" at present to permit integrated use of white schools, he told members of the Board of Education's committee on community use of buildings and grounds. 6-11-48

Wender testified at the conclusion of the second day of hearings held by the committee on a request by the Recreation Department to use 79 school buildings and playgrounds over the summer months for a recreation program. Representatives of 21 organizations also spoke at the hearing.

Ten of the groups recommended that the Board of Education withhold permission of the Recreation Department to use the facilities unless it changes its segregated policy. Eleven groups testified that the school board should turn over the schools as it has done for the past seven years without restrictions.

The committee will meet next week to vote on the request.

Wender told the school board members that it would be "sheer hypocrisy" for them to order the Recreation Department to end segregation on playgrounds while maintaining "as you must under law" a dual school system.

The Recreation Department president said he doubted if the school board has the "jurisdiction" to tell his department how to run a recreation program.

"If the board has such a right it might recommend that Negro school buildings be made available for meetings of whites and Negroes," Wender said.

"I look on segregation with abhorrence as fair-minded people must," Wender declared.

Integration, he said, must come about in "an orderly and non-compulsory manner."

"I would be happy if our two boards could go to Congress and say segregation is no longer needed," Wender said. "But we have not yet reached that point of harmonious relationship."

Wender said that a segregated system of recreation was established by Congress when in 1941 it passed a law setting up the Recreation Department. The law, he said, adopted the National Capital Park and Planning Commission plan of recreation which provides for dual facilities. 6-11-48

Albert E. Steinem, chairman of the committee, on four occasions called down Mrs. Velma G. Williams, Negro member of the committee, for arguing with witnesses who spoke in favor of segregation. The hearings are being held at the request of Mrs. Williams and George E. C. Hayes, another Negro board member.

Clifford H. Newell, former president of the Federation of Citizens Associations, said "until the attitude of people changes it is not a good thing to do away with segregation in the District."

The present president, John H. Connaughton, also spoke in favor of segregation.

The Rev. O. G. Robinson, pastor of Calvary Methodist Church, testifying for the Washington Federation of Churches department of social welfare, urged the school board "to take the leadership" in ending segregation in the District.

Questioned by members of the committee, the minister said that member churches of the federation followed a policy of segregation.

6-11-48

Other groups urging the school board to end segregation on school grounds were :

Interchurch Fellowship; Americans for Democratic Action; Washington Chapter, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice; American Jewish Congress; Barristers' Wives of Washington; Potomac Cooperative Federation; Washington Council of East and West Associations; B'nai B'rith, Independence Lodge; Olney Theater.

Closing Of National Blacks Out Theatre In Washington

(38a) Daily World D.C.

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The closing of the National Theatre Aug. 1, in answer to the refusal of actors to perform in a theatre which will not admit Negroes, will mean the blacking out of the legitimate stage in the nation's capital, most critics have agreed here. Sun 6-27-48

The historic theatre, established in Washington in 1800, and its present location since 1833, will close Aug. 1, because it refuses to agree to the following declaration:

"The actor shall not be required to perform in Washington, D. C., where discrimination is practiced against any actor or patron of the theatre by reason of his race, creed or color."

This ruling has been agreed to by Equity and supported by all the entertainment unions, the Dramatists guild, the Association of Theatrical Press Agents and managers and the league of New York theatres.

THE ISSUE Daily World

Richard L. Coe, drama editor and critic of the Washington Post, wrote in The New York Times, of this crisis: Atlanta Ga.

"To some the issue boils down to one more battle between property rights and human rights. To others it means depriving the individua he owner of the National) of the ight to conduct his own business s he sees fit. To an observer as npartial as he can make himself he National's closing is a mixture f idealism, pride, stubborness, conusion, ignorance, hypocrisy and apahy." Daily World, Atlanta, Ga

Sun 6-27-48

All this arose from the fact that he National theatre has continualy refused to admit Negroes during he past 12 years. Sun 6-27-48

ATTERN CITED

National's manager, Marcus Heiman, maintains his policy because, e says, segregation is the established pattern in the nation's capital. Ie cites such facts as the segregated chool system established by questionble authority in 1909. Leading hoels, movies and other places keep Negroes out. Often diplomats of olor from foreign nations have been nsulted by even lowly cab drivers because of the color of their skin.

Washington, as the capital of a democracy as well as probably the capital of the world these days, has been criticised for its bigotry. Discrimination has been considered the bane of this nation which is trying to preserve freedom in the rest of the world. 6-27-48 Sun.

Racial Segregation in Capital

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In a letter to THE TIMES, Sept. 18 E. Alexander Powell comments on the regrettable incident in which His Excellency Ras Imru, Ethiopian Minister, was ordered by an usher to leave his box in Constitution Hall where he was a guest of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Powell blames the Daughters of the American Revolution for what happened. Mr. Powell asks how much longer public opinion will tolerate the attitude of the D. A. R. "which persistently denies the declaration in our greatest state document that "all men are created equal."

The discourteous and inexcusable treatment to which the Ethiopian Minister was subjected is regrettable. But in the reliable newspaper reports of the incident there is nothing to indicate that the Daughters of the American Revolution had anything to do with it. Not the D. A. R., but the Congress of the United States is responsible for the disgraceful policy of racial segregation in the Nation's capital, a policy which applies to all halls, public and private, and to all theatres in Washington. The policy of Constitution Hall is the universal policy in the District of Columbia whose laws are made and administered by the Congress. Racial discrimination is a blot on our national honor. Those who sit in the seats of the mighty in our national government can render a great service to our country and to our standing in the family of nations by leading a movement that will result in the abolishment of the undemocratic Jim Crow policy in Washington.

In closing let me call attention to the fact that the recent editorial of THE TIMES on the regrettable incident at Constitution Hall is the clearest and fairest editorial comment I have ever read on the policy of racial segregation in the capital of our country and its application to the D. A. R.'s Constitution Hall. W. C. McGINNIS.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 18, 1948.

White, Negro Kids Hurt By Jimcrow Rule

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A glaring example of the dangers of the capital's unwritten Jimcrow regulations has been served up by the city's recreation board.

The board decided to throw white children out into the streets during the summer months and after school hours rather than allow both white and Negro children to play together.

Daily Worker

ONE PLAYGROUND, Park View at Warder and Otis Streets, NW, is now being used by white and Negro children when a supervisor is not present. The board ruling chased the white children out of the grounds.

New York

The president of the reactionary Federation of Citizens Associations, John Connaughton, told the board that Negro children should be barred from that playground entirely.

A Southern Conference for Human Welfare spokesman, George Stanton, urged the board to "accept a role of real statesmanship and public service by making the playground available simultaneously to all the children of the area."

The board refused, and passed its recommendation to the National Park and Planning Commission, appointed by President Truman.

ALL-WHITE THEATER IS FORCED TO CLOSE

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. [illegible] The National theater, only legitimate playhouse in Washington, went out of that business tonight in a row over admission of Negroes. The management plans to go into movies. Actors Equity, the organization of legitimate actors, precipitated the matter by refusing to sign with New York producers for appearances here as long as the National's whites-only rule is in effect.

Wender Bars Hearing on Segregation

The Post

9-9-48

Announced plans by the District Progressive Party and the Young Progressive Party to protest segregation on public playgrounds ran into difficulty yesterday.

The groups had announced that representatives would attend the next meeting of the District Recreation Board, but yesterday Harry S. Wender, board chairman, said the board will "not hear any political organization on policy matters."

Wash. D.C.

"We are not taking up the matter," he declared vehemently. "This has been a live question for the past two years and our policy is already determined.

"Our board will not be used as a political football and is not going to be involved in their political shenanigans," Wender said.

The board is scheduled to meet Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.

The Young Progressives have staged two demonstrations on the playground segregation issue in the past two weeks.

D.C. Hotel 'Overruled' by Liberians

The Afro American

WASHINGTON— (ANP) —The Liberian Embassy and the Liberian Ambassador, C. D. B. King, administered a stinging rebuke to a local hotel which sought to decline service to their guests recently.

The Fairfax Hotel, a new and reasonably swanky hostelry located in the fashionable section of the Northwest, sent ornate invitations to all of the foreign embassies and diplomats to patronize its dining room which they described as one of the finest in the capital.

The Liberian Embassy having three distinguished visitors from their homeland in the United States, Counsellor R. S. Bright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, B. G. Freeman and Postmaster General Niettie Brownell, decided to honor them with a luncheon at the Fairfax.

Presence Creates Flurry

The secretary of the legation called and arranged for tables and service, then went in person to confirm the appointment which should have been a guaranty against any misunderstanding or embarrassment. The hotel participated in all of the planning.

When the group arrived, however, it was apparent that something of a flurry had been caused. They seated themselves in the ornate lobby, waited while officials flitted hither and thither and finally one of the executives came up to explain that some mistake had been made.

"Oh no," said Ambassador King, "no mistake was possible. We were importuned by you to give you our patronage. We accepted your invitation. We are here with our guests. We do not care to accept any accommodation other than that for which we arranged in the main dining room."

The Fairfax Hotel people conferred some more, then with an attempt at gallantry and graciousness ushered the entire party into the main dining room and gave them service with eclat.

"It is very strange," Minister King told the manager as they left. "Our visitors have been the guests of the United States at Blair House. They spent three days there and were the honorees at a luncheon two days ago.

"I cannot understand how a hotel in the capital of a nation upon whom we are on good terms, could dare refuse the citizens of a sovereign nation such as I represent. You cannot represent the spirit of your government."

Bill To Ban Bias In D. C. Schools Filed

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A bill to prohibit the segregation of pupils in district public schools was introduced in the house of representatives here last week by Rep. Klein (O., N. Y.) a member of the house district committee. The ban on segregation would become effective "as of the beginning of the first school year following the date of enactment."

The measure was referred to the district committee who will assign it to a judiciary subcommittee which already has two measures under consideration that are designed to ban segregation in public places. The hearing, originally scheduled for early last week, was postponed because of the illness of Rep. Powell, author of one of the bills.

5-25-48

Appeals Court Asked to End Segregation

Washington Post

Wash. D.C.

Abolish racial segregation in Washington's public schools, Negro petitioners asked the United States Court of Appeals yesterday.

In attempts to force authorities to open all local schools to Negro students, attorneys for Browne Junior High School pupils argued that their civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution are being violated here daily.

The Appeals Court action is a result of dismissal in the District Court of an injunction suit aimed at a court degree to guarantee a nonsegregation school policy.

Father Sues for Daughter

Hearing the appeals are Judges Henry W. Edgerton, Bennett Champ Clark and E. Barrett Prettyman.

In one of the cases heard, James C. Carr, father of student Marguerite Daisy Carr, sued school authorities on the ground they had no right to bar her from attending Eliot Junior High School, designated for white students. At the time of the original suit, Browne located on 24th st. and Benning rd. ne., had a double-shift schedule and Marguerite attended classes between 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. Her attorneys claim she was entitled to the full 9-3 schoolday under the law.

Discrimination Denied

The other case was brought by the Parent-Teacher Association of Browne Junior High and individual parents and students.

Attorneys for the District government countered by stating that there is no statutory or constitutional prohibition against segregation here, and said there is an absence of discrimination here against Negroes as to the quality of schooling. They also pointed out that, since February, Browne has had the 9-3 schoolday reinstalled.

Recent figures demonstrate that more white children than Negroes are on the double-shift schedule which is caused by a shortage of classroom space.

The court took the cases under advisement.

38a 1948

D. C.

Atwater to Talk On Jim Crowism

P.M.

New York, N.Y.

Edith Atwater will give a first-hand report on the Jim Crow situation in the National Theater, Washington's only large legitimate house, at a preview performance of *The Washington Years*, sponsored by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts, at the American Negro Theater tonight. Thurs.

Miss Atwater, acting chairman of the Actor's Equity Committee which is investigating the situation in the Nation's Capitol, has been meeting various Congressional members and theatrical associates in Washington. Her reports will be delivered to a large interracial group consisting of important people in various arts. 3-11-48

Tickets for the report and preview showing can be obtained at the offices of the Committee for the Negro in Arts, 307 Lenox Ave., Manhattan (Monument 2-4570 or 4535.)

RACES

Time Chicago, Ill. Mon. 5-24-48

Citadel of Democracy

In Washington, the seated figure of Abraham Lincoln broods over the capital of the U.S., where Jim Crow is the rule, where Negroes are barred from downtown hotels and restaurants, segregated at movies and barred from the city's only legitimate theater. Washington's customs are only a shade less Southern than the South's.

Last week 51 New York schoolboys excitedly prepared for a visit to the capital. They were the winners of an annual reward given to the best school safety patrolmen by the Automobile Club of New York. One, an honor-medal winner, would meet the President. All of them would see the sights, march in a parade.

Two days before they were to leave, the trip was called off. Five of the New York boys were Negroes. The Automobile Club could find no Washington hotel which would let the boys room or eat together because "it was not the custom to put up Negro and white guests together."

In Washington, 16,000 school safety patrolmen from 13 states marched down Constitution Avenue, peered at Lindbergh's plane, climbed the Washington Monument. The 51 New Yorkers went instead to New York's City Hall, where they got medals, then to a ball game at Yankee Stadium. Mon.

Cried the New York *Herald Tribune:* "It is about time that Washington, our national city, lifted itself above the regional . . . The humiliation of these [five] New York schoolboys was a national disgrace." 5-24-48

16,000 PUPILS MARCH IN PARADE AT CAPITAL

The Times

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UP)—School safety patrolmen from thirteen states marched in Constitution Avenue today, but a New York City delegation, including four Negroes, did not join the parade.

More than 16,000 boys and girls participated in the twelfth annual national school safety patrol parade. The fifty-one New York City youngsters stayed home because of the segregation policies in the capital. New York, N.Y.

Negro and white children marched in the parade, sponsored by the American Automobile Association. But officials canceled the trip for the New Yorkers because non-segregated hotel and dining space could not be found for them. Sun. 5-16-48

The New York officials said it would be an infringement of civil rights to separate the children once they reached Washington.

School patrolmen from Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia, marched together.

Among those in the vanguard honor medal division was Lennox Bundy, a Negro boy from Front Royal, Va., who received a medal from President Truman yesterday.

Most of the Negro children marched in divisions separate from the white children. The largest number of Negro youths were from the District of Columbia where separate schools are maintained for white and Negro children.

Jimcrow in Capital—

And in New York

Daily Worker

Editor, Daily Worker:

New York, N.Y.

Two stories were published in the Daily Worker—one May 14, the other May 15—concerning the cancellation by the Board of Education of a school children's trip to Washington because of Jimcrow in the nation's capital. In the May 14 issue, the heading read: "City Cancels Kid's Capital Trip Because of Jimcrow."

That the Board of Education should have cancelled the trip under the circumstances is all to the good. It reflects the strength of the Negro, labor and progressive movement of the city, even when it is pretty much inert on the front of local civil liberties.

The human interest story which followed on May 15, which told how the children themselves consciously disapproved of any such Jimcrow trip, demonstrates again that those who are supposedly protecting the kids' "racial purity" are doing so without any mandates from the children and youth of our city. Mon. 5-24-48

But certain omissions in the two stories could lead to some unfortunate impressions. In the first place, the incident is a damning indictment again of the internationally disgraceful Jimcrow in the American capital. It seems that the President of the United States, who was supposed to shake hands with one of the kids, should have been able to do something about this, that is, to provide a non-Jimcrow reception for the kids. This is especially true since he is so interested in seeing that fascists in Greece, Italy and China are not discriminated against by the parents and kids of those countries. But, since he didn't he would get absolutely zero in a school of democracy. I should like to say further to the kid that was supposed to shake Truman's hand that he missed a very dubious honor.

Daily Worker

In the second place, I see no necessity of leaving any implication of unwarranted praise to the Board of Education, itself a lily-white body. It seems that the board is very adept at "fighting Jimcrow in Washington" but remains thoroughly blind to it in New York City, in particular in the school system.

New York, N.Y.

When the board removes the many anti-Negro, anti-Semitic textbooks in the school system, or when it abolishes the Jimcrow zoning system, or when it dismisses viciously prejudiced teachers and officials, or when it stops persecuting progressive white teachers like Norman London simply because of his socially-constructive views toward Negro parents and school kids—then perhaps a pat on the back will be due it. But, right now, it is certainly no paragon of anti-discriminatory virtue. Mon. 5-24-48

As for the City of New York, headed by Mayor O'Dwyer and his coterie of Tammany-Flynn-Cashmore officials, it could hardly be said to be an example to Washington in combatting Jimcrow. The Mayor and the Board of Estimate had a chance to kick Jimcrow out of Stuyvesant Town when the Metropolitan Life's contract was recently reopened. Instead they gave this white supremacy contract their blessings—and threw in a rent raise for good measure.

Getting my bill outlawing restrictive covenants through the City Council, dominated by the Mayor's party, is like a camel going through the eye of a needle. The same with other legislation against discrimination sponsored by the late Councilman Cacchione, myself and others. The Mayor put the stormtrooper-minded Timone on the Board of Education and has consistently refused to appoint a Negro to the board. Daily Worker

Until the Board of Education and the O'Dwyer Administration end Jimcrow and anti-Semitic practices in New York, their "fight" against Jimcrow in Washington is just so much demagogy. New York, N.Y.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.,
Member City Council, N. Y.

Washington Incident Protested

The Times

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Times of May 14 carried the story of fifty-one outstanding New York school children deprived of a trip to our capital because four of the children were Negroes and therefore unable to stay at Washington hotels, eat in Washington restaurants.

We are in the midst of a drive to feed the hungry children of the world, hoping that they will yet have time to develop into healthy, democratic-loving adults. At the same time, we are impressing upon the children of this country the fact that democracy is not incompatible with discrimination and segregation. New York, N.Y.

Washington is no Southern state with an alleged right to treat Negroes as second-class citizens. It is the capital of our country. The citizens of the United States have a right to demand that business men be forbidden to decide from the color of a man's complexion which doors he may enter.

5-19-48 SARAH F. MORSE.
New York, May 14, 1948. Wed.

U. S. Asks Rent Bids for Belasco Theatre; Anti-Bias Talked for Capital Playhouse

The Times New York, N.Y. Wed. 6-2-48

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1—Bids for a ten-year conditional lease of the Belasco Theatre in this city will be received by the Federal Government on July 1, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator announced today.

Reports of prospective bids by interests who may wish to open another legitimate theatre in Washington continued as a sequence to the Fleming announcement. It has been said that some of the bidders might insist on a non-segregation policy. Named among prospective bidders have been the American National Theatre and Academy; the Washington Art Center, Inc., and Joseph H. Curtis, son of Harry Cohn, president of the Columbia Pictures Corporation.

However, General Fleming's announcement emphasized several points which would have to be taken under serious consideration by any bidder. The conditional lease would run from Sept. 1, 1948, to Aug. 31, 1958, but, if in the meantime, Congress appropriated funds for a new building on the site, the Federal Government could cancel the lease on one year's notice. Moerover, the Government could cancel the lease "for any cause whatsoever," after the first five years, and with one year's notice. Wed 6-2-48

Other conditions are outlined in the advertisement for bids. All proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of two months rental on the basis of the amount of the bid. The Federal Government will reserve the use of the entire fifth floor, and 2,125 square feet on the fourth floor immediately in front of the storage loft over the stage; and also 700 square feet of the basement, to which there is access to the Treasury Annex at the Northeast corner of Madison Place and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Written consent of the Federal Works Agency must be obtained for any changes or alterations to the property. The lessee must accomplish all work and furnish all materials necessary to adapt the building to new uses, also furnish material for electric, water and heating facilities. It is specifically stated, too, that the present steam service from the Government's central heating plant would not be available for the theatre.

While the proposals to reopen the Belasco have attracted wide attention, there has been much speculation over the cost of remodelling the structure. Some estimates have run as high as $500,000; others are low as $200,000. Further, there has been a question whether the present space for seats would be large enough to repay an investor.

The government acquired the Belasco on Aug. 10, 1940, in preparation for the construction of the Treasury Annex. War deferred the propect; and the building has been used for government purposes. In October 1942, the Stage Door Canteen opened the theatre for service men and women; and continued successfully until January 23, 1946. The Times

The last theatrical production in the Belasco was when the Washington Civic Theatre organization sponsored "Saint Joan," March 10-16, 1940. The last private owners were this group: Margaret Blaine Damrosch, Harrie Blaine Beale, Blaine Coppinger, the Estate of David Belasco, Conor W. B. Coppinger and the Belasco Theatre Corporation. The house was built 53 years ago.

Wed. 6-2-48 New York

National Theater Wins Racial Case

The Post 38a D.C.

Washington, D.C.

Judge Frank H. Myers threw out of Municipal Court yesterday a racial discrimination suit because it was based on a law that has been held unconstitutional. Thurs

The suit was a test case brought by Edward B. Henderson, director of health and education for the Negro divisions of the public school system here. He sued the E Street Theater Corp., which operates the National Theater, for $500 under the Civil Rights Act of 1875. 6-3-48

He said he was not allowed to purchase tickets to a performance at the National Theater on December 13, 1946, because he is a Negro.

The Civil Rights Act of 1875 declared all persons should be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of theaters and places of amusement and violators of this right must pay $500 damages.

A series of court cases on the question culminated in 1913 when the Supreme Court declared the Civil Rights Act was unconstitutional because it was an attempt by Congress to create a code of municipal law for the regulation of private rights. This, the court said, could not be done and the Federal courts will interfere with the municipal laws only when they subvert the Constitution. The Post

But counsel for Henderson said the Supreme Court erred in its decision and cited public policy as being against discrimination. They also contended the Supreme Court did not rule specifically on the question as it affected the District of Columbia. Washington, D.C.

Judge Myers said he was bound by the statutory construction made by the Supreme Court and could not see where there was any error in that court. Thurs 6-3-48

The E Street Corp. was represented by Attorneys James M. Proctor, jr., and Robert E. Kline, jr.

Citizens Back Playground Segregation

38a D.C.

The Post

Washington D.C.

Board of Education To Get 'Expression' Of D.C. Federation

Sun. 6-6-48

The District Federation of Citizens Associations last night indorsed an "expression" that the District Board of Education maintain its present segregation policy in use of its school playgrounds by the District Recreation Department.

With but one, unidentified dissenting vote, the members voted such "expression" be made known to the Board of Education before its next scheduled meeting on the matter, on Thursday.

Ernest F. Henry, chairman of the city planning committee of the Federation, received approval of his "expression" on continuation of the segregation policy in use of city school playgrounds. The "expression" was in the form of his remarks on the subject to a meeting of the Board of Education last week. The Post

"It is our considered opinion that the majority of whites in this community are not prepared at this time to accept the social consequences inevitably resulting from such integration (of the races)," he had told the board meeting. 6-6-48

The members, in regular monthly meeting last night at the District Building also heard Clifford H. Newell, past president, in explanation of his recently publicized "option plan" to place property covenants ruled unenforcable by the Supreme Court. Washington, D.C.

The "option plan" sets up "block captains" who would hold options on all property under their command. Such options would permit

Citizens Back Segregation

The Post

Washington D.C.

him to buy up those properties at bid price if the prospective buyer was deemed "undesirable."

A similar plan based on faith has been adopted in one block in Northeast Washington.

No Federation action was taken on Newell's plan, since he asked none, explaining that the plan was a matter for consideration of member citizens associations and not the Federation. Sun.

Newell told the delegates he formulated the "option plan" to protect property values "after numerous consultations with some 15 of the Nation's leading authorites on constitutional law."

Asked from the floor whether the Supreme Court might not rule the plan unenforceable like the covenants, he declared:

"I would rather follow the judgment of these constitutional lawyers than I would the judgment of the present members of the Supreme Court." 6-6-48

Health Proposal Approved

Among other matters taken up last night, the members voted approval of a recommendation of the organization's health committee which urged that legislation be drawn up establishing a District Department of Hospitals "or some other suitable remedy for existing conditions" in Washington hospitals.

Benjamin Striner, acting chairman of the health committee, described these "conditions" as "the failure in Municipal Hospital (Gallinger) to coordinate administrative groups, creating diversion and dissipation of authority," and "the disregard of existing health regulations in many of our private hospitals." Sun. 6-6-48

The night's business, however, was first voted suspended for presentation of a "master's degree in public service" to David "Uncle Dave" Babp by the federation to mark completion of his 25 years' service as secretary of the federation. He was also given a gold watch, and promised a table model radio for his seventy-third birthday on July 3.

Bowdoin Fund Passes Million Dollar Mark

The Bowdoin College sesquicentennial fund has passed the million dollar mark, it was announced yesterday by Honorary Chairman Harvey Dow Gibson at the college's annual commencement dinner in Brunswick, Me. 6-6-48

National Theater

38a

The Post

Washington, D.C.

The conversion of the National Theater into a motion picture playhouse will be a blow—a gravely wounding yet needless and foolish blow—to the people of this community, to the people of the theatrical profession and, incidentally, to the operator of the National, Mr. Marcus Heiman, who is responsible for striking the blow. Mr. Heiman feels that he has been aggrieved. In defense of a prejudice, he has marshaled, as men so often do, piety and principle. "I didn't want to desert the legitimate theater," he says, "but now the legitimate theater is deserting me." This puts the matter very plaintively and makes Mr. Heiman look, in his own eyes at least, like a stalwart champion of free enterprise against the coercion of actors and a public determined to behave with what they consider elementary decency. He is entitled if he wishes, of course, to put this gloss upon his intransigeance. He is indubitably entitled to run his theater as he pleases. He is entitled, for that matter, to cut off his nose to spite his face. Sun. 6-6-48

But the members of Actors Equity are no less entitled to declare that they will not be parties any longer to a form of racial discrimination condemned by the great testaments of American faith and altogether outmoded by the growth of American tolerance. A change in Washington's racial situation, Mr. Heiman says, "should come about in a lawful and orderly manner, not in one single theater." This is precisely how it has been coming about and will continue to come about. Mr. Heiman has been asked to do nothing revolutionary. Whites and Negroes are free to attend concerts together at Constitution Hall, to join in sports at Federally operated playgrounds and parks, to eat at restaurants in Federal buildings, to witness sports events at Uline Arena, to ride in public conveyances, to attend meetings or public performances in Federal auditoriums or at the Sylvan Theater, to worship their common God in unity in some churches; there is now even a motion picture theater where they may both enter freely. And all of these shared activities have produced not the slightest disorder nor even danger of disorder. 6-6-48

The Post Washington, D.C. Sun.

By Walter Winchell

. Helen Hayes added another distinguished performance by acting like a decent American: Rather than go into Washington, D. C., playhouses (that segregate audiences) she performed in a theater several miles outside the Capital. What irony! You have to leave the Capital of this democracy in order to be able to enjoy it.

Capital Segregation Laws Keep Winners From 'Prize'

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Fifty-one New York City boys won a school safety patrol contest. They looked forward eagerly to one of the "prizes"—a week-end trip May 15 and 16 to the nation's Capital. Mon.

But the trip has been canceled —because of racial discrimination in Washington's hotels and restaurants.

Four of the boys are Negroes.

The boys, 12 through 16, had been chosen by superintendents of public and private schools throughout the City for outstanding work as members of school safety patrols. The contest was sponsored by the Automobile Club of New York and school authorities. 5-17-48

The Automobile Club tried for the past two weeks to obtain hotel reservations for the trip but without success, William J. Gottlieb, President, said. He was told that "it is not the custom to put up Negro and white guests together."

On hearing that white and Negro boys would have to live and eat apart, Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, reluctantly called off the scheduled trip. He stressed that a representative group of New York City school children would "naturally" include children of various races and creeds.

"When we learned that it would not be possible in some instances for schoolmates to dine together in Washington and to visit public buildings together there, because their skins happened to be of a different color, we withdrew the participation of our public schools," Mr. Jansen evplained.

"We feel especially sorry for those children who had set their hearts on this trip."

In lieu of the Washington trip, a local program has been arranged. The boys will be greeted by Deputy Major John J. Bennett at City Hall, visit police headquarters, have luncheon at the Hotel Pennsylvania, and attend the Yankee-Athletics game with seats behind home plate. 5-17-48

Cancel Trip to D. C. Because of Jim Crow

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK. — (NNPA) — A Washington sightseeing trip for 51 boys, five of whom are colored, was cancelled Thursday because of race segregation practiced in hotels and resaurants in the Nation's Capital. Fri. 5-21-48

The boys, ranging in age from 8 to 14 years, were winners in the school safety patrol contests in the New York metropolitan area sponsored by the Automobile Club of America, a unit of the American Automobile Association, in co-operation with the New York City Board of Education and diocesan officials of parochial schools here.

The group was scheduled to the part in the twelfth annual National School Patrol Assembly and Parade in Washington last Saturday—an annual event bringing thousands of school safety patrols to the Nation's Capital each year.

The Automobile Club tried for two weeks to obtain hotel accommodations in Washington where the group could be housed and fed without racial segregation, according to William J. Gottlieb, president, who said he called repeatedly and was told that "it is not the custon to put up Negro and white guests together."

The club voted last Wednesday to propose a local program. Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, when consulted about it, agreed and issued a statement.

"Recently, in order to further stimulate the establishment of school-safety patrols, the AAA offered to send a representative group of members of these safety patrols to Washington," Dr. Jansen said, " We accepted this offer.

"Naturally, a representative group of children from New York City public schools will include children of various races and creed. When we learned that it would not be possible in some instances for schoolmates to dine together in Washington and to visit public buildings together there, because their skins happened to be of different color, we withdrew the participation of our public schools."

Dr. Jansen added that "we feel especially sorry for those children who have set their hearts on this trip." Fri. 5-21-48

A statement by Mr. Gottlieb, which Dr. Jansen issued with his own, said the decision was "necessitated by conditions in Washington which prevent desirable accommodations for all members of the patrols, because of practices of segregation and discrimination prevalent in that city."

Recreation Unit Debates Segregation

The Post
(38a D.C.)
Washington, D.C.

A controversy over use of public buildings by nonsegregated groups developed yesterday at a meeting of the District Recreation Board. Wed. 6-9-48

Mrs. Alice C. Hunter, Negro secretary of the board, insisted that regulations which the board claims restrict the use of playgrounds to racially District groups do not apply to use of public buildings.

She said she knew of instances where mixed audiences attended evening functions in public schools prior to the time the recreation board was established seven years ago. Board Chairman Harry Wender said he "assumed" the board was functioning under the "identical" regulations observed by its predecessor.

Segregation Policy Voted

The question arose over an inquiry from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People about the board's policy on the community use of school buildings. The board voted, with Mrs. Hunter dissenting, to inform the organization that the "general policy" is to restrict certain school properties to use by whites and others by Negroes. 6-9-48

Members pointed out that a hearing on Recreation Department policy of operating buildings and grounds will be continued before a committee of the Board of Education at 2 p.m. Thursday.

Board Officers Reelected

The board voted unanimously to join United Community Services, Inc., which is being organized to combine the activities of the council of social agencies and the Community Chest. The Post

All board officers were reelected, including chairman Wender, vice chairman James E. Schwab and Mrs. Hunter, secretary. They've held office since the board was founded. Washington, D.C.

It was annouced that the board's annual meeting with civic groups to consider recreation and playground needs in connection with forthcoming budget estimates will be held tonight at 8 in the board room of the District Building. Wed.

EISENHOWER IS LANEY'S CHOICE

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Lists Barkley, Byrd, George as Other Possibilities

Thurs. 6-24-48 (38a)

(The Associated Press)

Little Rock, June 23. — Gov. Ben Laney proposed General Dwight D. Eisenhower today as the Democratic nominee for the presidency.

The (Arkansas) executive is chairman of the states rights Democratic organization opposing President Truman and his civil rights proposal.

Laney said in a statement to his news conference "If he would accept, I thing General Eisenhower would come nearer solidifying the country than any other man who could be nominated for the presidency."

Laney said some effort would be made prior to the Democratic national convention to "contact or feel out Eisenhower." Eisenhower, now Columbia university president, has said he was not available for the nomination.

In the event that Eisenhower definitely rejects the nomination, Laney said the states rights group has in mind "several good men." He said these included Senators Barkley, R., Ky.; Byrd, D., Va.; George, D., Ga.; Rep. Rayburn, D., Texas., and Defense Secretary Forrestal. The Times-Picayune

He said it had not been decided whether one of these would be proposed at the Democratic convention in Philadelphia. 6-24-48

The SRD organization tentatively has scheduled a convention at Birmingham after the Democratic national convention. Thurs.

Laney, in leading the anti-Truman fight, consistently has declined previously to name a presidential possibility. New Orleans, La.

The Worker

Capital Aims

(38a)
Sun. 6-13-48

By William C. Taylor
Communist Party Chairman, D.C.

The same shenanigans Congress carried on against the people of Washington a few weeks ago is now being applied by the recreation board.

Congress double-dealed the people of Washington out of home rule, and the recreation board is now trying to make certain that Negro children will not play in any playgrounds this summer.

The Congressional opponents of home rule used every delaying trick in their bag to make certain that the principle of home rule should not become a law. Congress looked to the Washington Board of Trade for guidance, they got plenty of the board's help.

Now the recreation board is being guided by the Washington Board of Trade and the Federation of Citizens Associations in the fight to prevent Negro children from using the Board of Education's property and playgrounds during the summer.

The same delaying tactics that killed home rule are being used by the recreation board which has passed the buck to the Board of Education. The Board of Education is required by law to delegate the property to the recreation board before the property can be used for playgrounds.

Many Washington organizations which oppose segregation in all its forms in the city have urged the Board of Education to refuse the recreation board the use of the school property.

They've urged, instead, that the property be run by the Board of Education on a non-discriminatory basis that would allow Negro children as well as white children the use of all playgrounds. 6-13-48

The Board of Education is now making up its mind. Every lover of democracy in Washington must see to it that the Board of Education decides in favor of democracy to end discrimination against children.

Residents of Washington should advise the Board of Education that democracy and children are not to be thrown out into the streets. The playgrounds must be opened to all children—if children are to be kept from accidents, delinquency and in good health.

The powerful voice of the Board of Trade must not drown out the cries of our children. 6/13/48

Rankin Aid Asked For Bill Allowing Water to Negroes

The Post
Washington, D.C.

A Southern Congressman has been asked to introduce a bill permitting Negro citizens to "secure a drink of water" in the downtown Washington area. Wed.

Rankin

Representative John Rankin (D., Miss.) has received a letter from Richard W. Smith, secretary of the Joint Council of Dinning Car Employes, in which Smith relates how, on a recent trip here, he was "in a desert in the center of our Nation's Capital" because there was no drinking water available in the area. 6-16-48

Smith said he was told that "drug stores and other places that sell various types of liquid beverages did not solicit our patronage." Outlining his support of several civil liberties measures, Smith added, "regardless of the outcome of the struggle for the greater items I have mentioned, would you kindly cooperate in getting me a drink—just a drink of water."

Playground For Negroes Again Denied

Washington Post
Wed. 6-30
6-30-48

The Commissioners yesterday denied for the second time a recreation board request to set up a playground for approximately 500 Negro children at the rear of old Dennison School, 1327 S st. nw.

The plan was attacked at a public hearing June 4 by businessmen who use the area bounded by 13th, 14th, S and T sts. as a parking lot. Some area residents also opposed it because they said it was an "alley playground."

Commissioner Guy Mason said, "I just don't like playgrounds in alleys." He said the Commissioners are "not ready" to demolish eight city-owned buildings on S st., which would have given children direct enttry to the playground from the street instead of through the alley.

Mason said the recreation board would be asked to make another search for a suitable playground site in the mid-city area.

Harry S. Wender, recreation board chairman, who previously had told the Commissioners the S st. area was the only one available, said he was "just disgusted" at the Commissioners' decision.

New York Age Editor Instrumental In Having Jimcrow Washington Trip Of Fifty-One High School Youths Cancelled BY Dr. William Jansen

New York Age

5-22-48

New York, N.Y.

To the long record of community service of Ludlow W. Werner, editor of The New York Age, was added an important assist to democracy in this nation last week to thwart the scheduled jimcrow jaunt of fifty-one New York junior high school students to biased Washington, D. C.

The fifty-one youths, four of them Negroes, were winners of honors of the School Safety Patrol and were to be guests of the New York Automobile Club last week. Their trip was withdrawn after strong protests lodged with Superintendent of Schools Wiliam Jansen and the Automobile Club.

Revelation that the youths would meet with housing and dining bias came about when Mrs. Helen Holmes, 307 West 145th street, received a telegram Tuesday from Martin Klein, director of the proposed trip for the Automobile Club. Mrs. Holmes' son, Reginald, a student at Junior High School 139, was one of the medalists. The telegram asked Mrs. Holmes to phone Klein concerning the projected trip.

When she phoned, Mrs. Holmes was informed that because of Washington - type discrimination, the white youths would be housed and fed at the Plaza Hotel and the Negroes at the Dunbar.

Mrs. Holmes informed her son of this. Becoming very much upset, he went to school and consulted Henry Grossman, community counsellor. Mr. Grossman went to the office of Herman Feldman, 139 principal, to find the latter was at a luncheon meting of the Harlem Country Club, of which Ludlow W. Werner, The New York Age editor, is a member.

Mr. Grossman went to the meeting, had Mr. Feldman paged and asked for instructions. Mr. Feldman consulted with Assistant Superintendent George Zuckerman and James E. Allen, district supervisor of community relations. Returning to the meeting, Mr. Feldman told what had happened.

Mr. Werner volunteered to protest to the Board of Education and Automobile Club. Returning to his office, Mr. Werner spoke to Mr. Klein at the Automobile Club and protested. Mr. Klein said nothing could be done due to the time element. Mr. Werner replied that he would urge the Board of Education. to cancel the participation of New York students in a trip which would involve discrimination. Calling the Board, he spoke with Associate Superintendent C. Frederick Pertsch, who reported that Dr. Jansen was in Staten Island on a field visit. He received the asurance of Mr. Pertsch that he would go to Staten Island to consult the Superintendent.

Thursday morning before Dr. Jansen addresed an assembly program at the New York Vocational High School, Mr. Werner discussed the situation with him and Dr. Jansen returned to his office in Brooklyn and called the Automobile Club to cancel the trip. In the meantime, the Automobile Club, in a special directors' meeting, had also decided to cancel the Washington tour.

Harold Meyers, public relations counsel of the club, assured The Age that the youngsters would enjoy substitute entertainment in the form of a trip to City Hall, ball game and lunch.

Friday morning the group of 51 were received at City Hall by Deputy Mayor John Bennett, had a tour of inspection of Police Headquarters, and then had lunch at Hotel Pennsylvania, following which they enjoyed a baseball game at the Yankee Stadium.

The Negro boys involved in the trip were: Reginald Holmes, of 307 Mest 145th street, student at J.H.S. 139, Manhattan; Leonard Stanford, 342 St. Mork's avenue, student of J. H. S. 9, Brooklyn; and two Bronxites, Herbert Beazer, 660 Crotona Park South, student at J.H.S. 40; and Williams Peters, of 827 Union avenue, attends J. H. S. 51.

D. C. Board Asked To Decide Question On Bias

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — The Board of Education was urged last Wednesday to decide immediately the question of the abolition of segregation in recreation on school properties in the District of Columbia.

In a letter to Albert E. Steinem, chairman of the committee on recreation and community use of buildings and grounds, Miss Ida Fox, executive secretary of the Council for Civil Rights in the Nation's Capitol, expressed regret that the committee, recommended and the school board approved, summer use of school properties by the Recreation Department under the department's segregated policy.

Thur. 7-8-48

The committee reserved decision however, on the question of the abolitio nof segregation in recreation on school properties.

"Our concern is that this decision should not be further delayed any more than is necessary to give your committee time to evaluate the testimony presented to it," Miss Fox wrote, adding:

MATTER PENDING

"As you know, the matter has been pending before the Board of Education since last September, at which time a primary concern of democratic community organizations was their inability to use school buildings because of the Recreation Departments' insistence on segregation.

"Ample testimony describing the hardships that have resulted from this policy was presented during the hearings. Recognition of the injustice of the Recreation Department's insistence on segregation in school buildings was implicit in the recommendation of its own chairman, Mr. (Harry) Wender, that Negro schools he made available for community use on a non-segregation basis."

Miss Fox pointed out that programs must be planned long in advence and that "injustice to the many citizens organizations that have been appealing to the Board of Education since last fall to democratize recreational use of school properties," a favorable decision should be made immediately.

Recreation Program Approved Over Protests on Segregation

The Post

Washington, D.C.

38a

By Elsie Carper

Post Reporter

Over the protests of two Negro members, the Board of Education yesterday gave the Recreation Department a free hand to run summer programs at 79 schools and playgrounds. Thurs.

George E. C. Hayes and Mrs. Velma G. Williams said they opposed recreational use of the facilities because the Recreation Department has declared it will segregate use. 6-17-48

Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, president of the board, joined Albert E. Steinem, chairman of a board committee which has held two public hearings on recreational policy, to bring the matter out of committee and before the full board.

Mrs. Doyle said she was acting to give 80,000 Washington children a place to play this summer.

Negro Member Differs

Post

John Wilson, the third Negro member of the board, approved granting the facilities after declaring that he was "as opposed as anyone to segregation."

"But I will not put myself in the position of denying children, black or white, playgrounds," Wilson said.

Steinem said that still before his committee is testimony gathered at the hearings on whether the Board of Education should order the Recreation Board to permit interracial groups use of school buildings and grounds. His committee will prepare a recommendation for the full board, Steinem said. 6-17-48

Hayes told other board members that he found segregation in recreation "a travesty on evreything just, reasonable, and democratic." The Post

He said he was convinced that Congress did not intend that recreation be segregated in the District.

Washington, D.C.

"It is a backward step," Hayes said, "to turn over facilities to a board that announces it will indulge in segregation."

The board also voted to hear at a future meeting a delegation of students from the Bell Vocational School after Board Member Adelbert W. Lee criticized Associate Superintendent of Schools Lawson J. Cantrell for suggesting the boys ask for a hearing.

Lee said that Cantrell should have told the boys, who last week went on strike for a new building, that the board can take no action until a congressional survey of the District school system is completed next March. 6-17-48

"We will continue to work in the interests of students, survey or no survey." Mrs. Doyle said and praised Cantrell for directing the protest of Bell students into a "constructive channel."

Lee also criticized Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning for testifying before a congressional committee at late as May 21 that he planned to move Bell students into Central and then a few days later proposed that they be moved into Powell.

Corning said that school officers have restudied the question and found Powell better suited than Central for housing vocational students. The Post

Other Board Action

In other actions yesterday the board: Washington, D.C.

Preferred charges for dismissal against Mrs. Edith P. Thomas, a teacher at the Carver Elementary School, as the result of a divorce granted her husband on charges that she committed adultery. This "is an offense against morality and good order, contrary to the by-laws, rules and regulations for the public schools, the charge said.

Mrs. Doyle said the board will sit in trial sometime after July 1. It will be the first such trial in more than 20 years.

Thurs.

Approved participation of elementary schools in a radio quiz sponsored by The Washington Post at 10:30 a. m. Saturdays over Station WTOP.

6-17-48

Retired 22 teachers with long records of service.

Washington Segregation Halts Patrol Boys Trip

Truman Asked To Play Host To 51 Youths

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 5-22-48

President Truman Friday received a telegram requesting him to personally invite to the White House fifty-one New York safety patrol boys whose weekend trip to Washington was cancelled by Superintendent of Schools William Jansen when it was found that the four Negro members of the group would receive segregated housing and eating accommodations in the nation's capital.

The Negro boys were, Reginald Holmes, 12, of 307 W. 145th St. (P. S. 139); Leonard Stanford, 13, of 342 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn (P. S. 9); Herbert Beaezr, 13, of 660 Crotona Park South, Bronx, (P. S. 40), and William Peters, 14, of 827 Union Ave., Bronx (P. S. 51).

The request that Mr. Truman be host to the boys was made by the Youthbuilders, a student organization. It was drafted in a meeting at James Otis Junior High School, Pleasant Ave. and 116th St. and signed by Robert Bracilliano, 13, president of the organization in the school.

Trip A Prize

The trip was to have been made by the boys, eight to fourteen years old as a prize for their being picked as the high caliber school safety patrolmen in public and Catholic parochial schools of the metropolitan area. Sat. 5-22-48

The New York Board of Education, in cooperation with the Catholic diocese, called off the scheduled trip Thursday after Harlem community leaders, together with school authorities in the area found out about the conditions in Washington.

The school boys were picked to go to Washington under the auspices of the Automobile Club of New York. They were to take part in a parade and be conducted on a sight-seeing tour of the capital.

Instead of making the trip to Washington the 51 youths, all medal winners, were entertained in the city Friday. They visited City Hall where Deputy Mayor John J. Bennett presented the medals and also paid a trip to Police Headquarters where they met Commissioner Wallender. Later they had lunch at the Hotel Pennsylvania and saw the Yankees play the Philadelphia Athletics at Yankee Stadium. N.Y.

Behind Scene

Behind the scenes in the cancelling of the trip is a picture of fine teamwork between Harlem citizens, community school teachers and authorities. Amsterdam News

When the Automobile Club originally released the names of the boys who were to make the trip James E. Allen, president of the New York Branch NAACP, noted the name of the Holmes boy as a student at P. S. 139. Allen went to the school and warned Dr. Herman Feldman, principal of 139, that there might be trouble in getting accommodations for Holmes. Dr. Feldman promised to look into the matter.

CIVIL RIGHTS CHALLENGE

The Union

The other day 51 little New York boys and girls had their golden dream of a trip to our nation's capital shattered on the rock of discrimination.

These children had won medals in New York's school safety patrol contests, sponsored by the Automobile Club of New York, the New York City Board of Education and the parochial schools. Cincinnati, Ohio Thu. 7-8-48

Part of the award, the part they anticipated the most, was to have been a trip to Washington.

Their dreams were blasted, however, for Americans in Washington are different than Americans in New York. In New York, Americans do not believe in segregation and no one anticipated trouble in making hotel reservations for the 51 boys and girls —47 white children and four Negro children. Thu. 7-8-48

But the Americans in Washington asked one question: "How many Negroes?" When told, the Washington Americans were still polite. Hotel reservations could be made, they said. The four Negro children would just go to Jim Crow hotels.

To their eternal credit, the Americans in New York refused. The 47 white children and the four Negro children were heartbroken. The trip was cancelled.

These little children have pin-pointed our national disgrace. The heartbreak of the 47 white children is tiny indeed, when compared to that of their four Negro friends—who face a lifetime of shattered dreams and disappointments, unless this disgrace is erased from our free heritage.

To C.I.O. members who have long fought to end discrimination and to protect the civil rights of all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed, the story of these little children is a challenge . . . a challenge to a greater fight.

But the battle against discrimination, for FEPC laws and for protection of civil rights is not a battle of organizations, committees and conferences. It is the battle of every man and woman who is aware of the dignity and nobility of human rights. It is the battle of every man and woman who is dedicated with a stern sense of personal responsibility to the attainment of justice for all.

The formula for the attainment of this goal is a simple one, the National C.I.O. Conference on Civil Rights declared. In the words of that conference's political action panel, this formula is "the program of CIO-PAC. It is the program of registering the people, of disseminating information, of getting out the vote, of emphasizing the importance of the individual in our democratic process."

This statement of National C.I.O. policy bears the stamp of approval of Ohio C.I.O. for appropriately enough, the chairman of the political action panel was Ohio C.I.O.'s president, Jack Kroll.

This program, pushed by an army of plain ordinary human beings aware of the dignity of human rights, can eradicate this national disgrace.

This program and this army can keep other little boys and girls broken hearts, because of the unericanism of Americans. — C

Monthly Review.

Shame On Uncle Sam

Racial segregation in the National Capital received a forthright challenge last week, when the New York City Board of Education, the Automobile Club of New York, and the Diocesan authorities of the Parochial Schools refused to bow to Washington Jim Crow. Amsterdam News

The united action of these groups was a step in the right direction to outlaw the un-American policy of segregation which negates democracy in the Capital City of the United States. These groups deserve the highest commendation for standing up in defense of the Constitution and human decency. New York N.Y.

For fifty-one top safety patrol leaders among New York school children, from eight to fourteen years of age, Saturday, May 15, was to have been their twelfth annual National School Safety Patrol Assembly and Parade in the nation's capital. They would have been New York's contingent in a vast throng of some 15,000 boys and girls from many sections of the country. They were to have visited places of interest, stayed in hotels, and presented a citation to the President of the United States. 5-22-48

But in their delegation were four Negro students. They, too, were honor members of school safety patrols, and the visit to Washington was a part of the reward which was to be theirs for having distinguished themselves in promoting safety on the streets and saving human lives. In time it was discovered that, in view of the policy of segregation on lines of race and color in Washington, the four Negro American safety patrol leaders could not stay in the same hotels, eat, and visit the theaters and other places in the company of their white classmates from New York. Jim Crow had raised its head.

The result was that, instead of bowing before Jim Crow or compromising with respect for human decency and human rights, the New York City Board of Education, the Automobile Club of New York, and the Diocesan authorities of the Parochial Schools withdrew the New York delegation and refused to participate in the twelfth annual National School Assembly and Parade in Washington. In its place, appropriate activities in honor of New York's fifty-one were arranged and held on Saturday in a democratic and free atmosphere. Sat. 5-22-48

This shameful humiliation which was meted out to our youngsters raises anew and highlights the problem of racism in the very heart of the United States. It emphasizes the fact that Washington is still outside the democratic orbit of the nation, and that steps to eradicate this evil contradiction of racism in a democracy should and must be taken immediately.

Discrimination Closes D. C. Wading Pool

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — In spite of a temperature of 81 degrees here on Monday, the Park view playground remained closed due to the segregation laws of the district. Fri.

The pool, which is one of the city's much sought-after for wading purposes by the children of the mixed neighborhood, has been closed for some time by the recreation department because it was unable to keep Negro kids from the playground. 7-30-48

The excuse given by the department officials is that it will not reopen the pool until the National Capital Park and Planning commission approves change of the playground from white to Negro use.

At the present time the department is maintaining a limited activities program for white children on the grounds until the expected transfer goes through.

The Park and Planning Commission does not meet until Thursday and Friday, July 29 and 30.

Board Asks Playground For Negroes

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 7-14-48

Recreation Body Holds Park View Can't Be Set Up As a 'Mixed Unit'

The Board of Recreation yesterday voted to recommend that the Park View Playground, Warder and Otis sts. nw., "be designated as a Negro unit" in the District's recreation system.

The recommendation added, however, that "so long as the adjacent school remains white, the playground be used by white children during school hours."

Board Chairman Harry Wender stressed that the board has no authority t doesignate the playground as a "mixed unit," open to both white and Negro children at the same time, although several citizens groups have urged such action.

He pointed out that most of the children in the immediate area are Negroes and said he believed the adjacent Park View Elementary School will soon be used for Negro children. 7-14-48

The board's recommendation will be passed on to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. One board member, Mrs. Alice Hunter, dissented.

At its regular monthly meeting yesterday the board also:

(1) Voted to ask the District Commissioners why they have denied a Recreation Department request for the use of property in the vicinity of the Dennison School for playground purposes.

(2) Recommended that the Rose Park playground be continued for the use of Negro children; the lower part of the Happy Hollow be continued as Negro, and the upper level as white until the nearby Kalorama playground shelter house for white children is built; that the Rosedale, Sherwood, New York ave. and Hoover playgrounds be continued for use of white children.

(3) Approved preliminary drawings for shelter houses at Watts Branch, Fort Greble, Kalorama and Ridge playgrounds. 7-14-48

The board is not scheduled to meet again until September.

The Call Kansas City Mo. Fri. 5-21-48

ACE BIAS PREVENTS THEIR TRIP TO U. S CAPITOL.— Because racial segregation and discrimination in Washington would have prevented these five boys from sharing freely in the entertainment provided for a group of 51 youngsters who were awarded a trip to the nation's capital, the trip was cancelled and the entire group was entertained at a luncheon in New York's Pennsylvania hotel where discrimination is not practiced. All of the boys were medal winners in the school safety patrol contests sponsored by the Automobile club of New York, a unit of the American Automobile association in cooperation with the New York city board of education and parochial schools. The trip to Washington was to be a part of the over-all award. Left to right: Reginald Holmes, 14; Leonard Stanford, 13; Herbert Beazer, 14; William Peters, 14 and Sherman Jacobs, 14.—Keystone Photos. Fri. 5-21-48

A SALUTE TO DR. JANSEN

New York Age

DR. WILLIAM JANSEN, New York's Superintendent of schools, deserves a hearty cheer for his forthright and unhesitating action in cancelling a projected Washington sightseeing tour of fifty-one outstanding New York schoolboys when he learned that the Negro students among them would have been subjected to racial segregation. Sat 5-22-1948

We are eminently qualified to determine how decisively this action was taken, since it was the Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE who called the facts about the nation's capitol to the attention of the head of the city's school system.

New York, N.Y.

True it is that the youngsters themselves must have been heartbroken when informed that their eagerly-anticipated trip must be eliminated. We are convinced, however, that it was the lesser of two evils that they stay home than that they face the disillusion of anti-democratic practices in our capitol.

More important, this incident casts a great, revealing blot of shame on jimcrow Washington and highlights the utter stupidity of the totalitarian atmosphere which has long dominated that storied District of Columbia in which, ironically enough, are headquartered the White House, the Lincoln Monument and the grave of the Unknown Soldier.

SALT

Montgomery Advertiser

Another dash of salt in the Southern wound is the fact that the South's tormentors do not practice what they preach in racial matters.

For example, in Washington, where they debate the F.E.P.C., etc., segregation is practiced. Recently 51 New York schoolboys were to journey to Washington as prize winners in a contest of the New York Automobile Club. Wed. 5-28-48

At the last minute the club cancelled the junket because five of the 50 winners were Negro boys and there was no hotel that would book them.

The New York Herald-Tribune bellowed, "It is about time that Washington . . . lifted itself above the regional . . . national disgrace . . ."

There is a sardonic laugh in this kind of occurrence for a Southerner. There is no end of such examples. It would do the Southern case good to be buttressed by such examples, but in the end we will be called upon for better answers than that. In the end the South is going to have to work

out something for a third of its population.

Democracy's Seedbed

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Wed-12-29-48

In an effort to strike down once and for all time the ugly head of segregation and discrimination at the airport in the Nation's capital Monday, Delos W. Rentzel, Civil Aeronautics administrator, issued a sweeping executive order in which he ordered "all facilities at the airport shall be operated without racial or religious discrimination." The order was issued just prior to the filing of three suits, brought by Charles Houston, distinguished Washington attorney, on behalf of Mrs. Helen Nash, of Washington Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, herself a noted barrister and Mrs. Lillie Cunningham.

38a

Rentzel's order, let us hope, is the entering wedge to root out discrimination and segregation, in Washington, which have become a national shame to America. Less than a month ago a committee of America's most outstanding citizens, including Dr. George Shuster, president of Hunter College, Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop in the Methodist Church, Marshall Fields, Publisher, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, have issued a ringing report on the shameful gauntlet of segregation into almost every phase of life and activity in Washington. Among other significant pronouncements on the color bar there, the committee says:

"Color is a superficial basis on which to judge a man. Yet in Washington it is the first basis by which is determined the most important decision of a man's life—where he shall live, where he shall work and at what pay, where he shall go to school and church, and how he shall be judged by his community . . . Once a man passes the color test he has the freedom of the capital."

Wed. 12-29-48

It is high time to end this proscription and discrimination against the Negro citizens in Washington. The leadership in justice and obedience to law should begin in Washington. Unless the cause of human justice and equality can find a fertile soil and seedbed in Washington, then it makes it that much more difficult to look elsewhere in America for it.

Peaceful 'Test' of New Order

Six Negroes Refused Service At Airport Main Dining Room

Washington Post

Wed 12-29-48

By Murrey Marder
Post Reporter

Washington, D.C.

In a peaceful "test" of the new order banning racial segregation at Washington National Airport, six Negroes yesterday were refused service at the main dining room there.

The refusal was not unexpected.

Officials of Air Terminal Services, Inc., which operates food concession at the airport, previously had questioned the legality of the segregation ban issued Monday by Civil Aeronautics Administrator D. W. Rentzel, and announced they would maintain the "status quo" pending further study.

The Negroes, three men and three women, entered the airport's Terrace Dining Room at 4 p. m. yesterday, and proceeded to a table where they were about to sit down when they were halted by a waitress.

Paul R. Boyd, general manager for ATS was summoned, and said he informed the group, which included a reported and photographer from a Negro newspaper, that "We are still abiding by the Virginia law on segregation, while our legal department studies this matter." The Negroes, he said, were informed that a cafeteria for Negroes is available in the terminal.

Boyd said. "Everything was very orderly. After a brief discussion, they left, sayting they thought I would have many more visitors within the next 48 hours."

Asked what the course of action will be in this dilemna, a CAA official said airport guards have been instructed to report all such incidents in violation of the non-segregation order, and "these cases will be turned over to the United States District Attorney for prosecution."

This is the "normal course of action," said CAA, with the Department of Justice acting as the enforcement agency for CAA orders. Under the Washington National Airport Act, violations of orders governing the airport are misdemeanors, punishable by fines up to $50000, up to six months in jail, or both penalties.

Virginia Laws Cited

ATS officials contend that if they comply with the CAA order prohibiting segregation at the airport, they may be subjecting themselves to fines and imprisonment under Virginia laws, which require segregation.

Frederick J. Ball, vice president and general counsel for ATS, yesterday conferred with food concession officials in New York, but said the company's refusal to obey the CAA order still stands for the present.

Wed 12-29-48

"Our position," said Ball, "has been that only a court of competent jurisdiction can pass on the validity of the Virginia segregation statute. It's very doubtful that the Administrator of CAA can waive a Federal or State statute. Until this is clear in our minds, we'll maintain our position, which we are still studying.

"We're not going to subject ourselves to the penalties of the Virginia courts unless we are reasonably sure that the segregation statute is unconstitutional."

Rentzel, in announcing his order, said the Justice Department advised CAA that the Virginia law does not apply to the airport.

The three women who tried to eat at the airport dining room in yesterday's "test" were identified as members of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, holding a national meeting here at Banneker Junior High School.

Their names were given as Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, of New Orleans; Mrs. Velma Davis Perkins, of Baton Rouge, La., and Miss Patricia Huggins, a junior at Howard University.

Spokesman for the group was Maurice A. Lockhart, agency director of the United States Automobile Association. Lockhart, said he told Boyd, "It's our job to find out if this order is being followed, so other travellers won't be misled, as we are.

"Mr. Boyd was very pleasant about it, and so were we," said Lockhart. "He told us he had no objection himself to serving Negroes, but had to abide by management rules. He said if he served us, he might be liable to Virginia laws."

Atty. Sadie T. M. Alexander Sues Richmond Airport

38a

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, prominent Philadelphia attorney, and a member of President Truman's committee on civil rights, was refused a glass of milk in a restaurant at the Richmond, Va., airport Thursday unless she drank it in the basement.

As secretary of the National Urban league, she had arrived in Richmond to attend a session of the annual conference.

Mrs. Alexander, wife and law partner of Raymond Pace Alexander, said that Charles Houston, of Washington, had been retained to bring the necessary legal action.

Victory at Washington Airport

New York Herald Tribune

38a

Progress is, after all, not impossible. In our nation's capital, which is supposed to be stubborn and set in its ways, the Civil Aeronautics Administration has just ordered an end to "discrimination or segregation as to race, color or creed" at the Washington National Airport. Hereafter Negroes will be admitted to the terrace restaurant and the airport coffee shop, and will enjoy the same rights and privileges as any other American citizen. The Washington situation is shameful because it callously persists in a city that belongs equally to all Americans. We have repeatedly attacked this historical dead end on the immediate ground of setting a bad example around the world, and listed the petty practices at the airport in our bill of particulars.

Wed 12-29-48

The airport solution (assuming that the balky concessionaire finally must submit) is important because it affords a valuable clew to further advance. It seems ridiculous to assert that one does by doing, but the airport story is approximately as simple the reason for segregation in this instance was quite as solid and established in its way as the involved explanation for the social status of the whole District of Columbia. Because Washington National Airport is in Virginia, which has a segregation statute, it appeared that nothing could be done. But the C. A. A. was not willing to sit still. The C. A. A. got nowhere with Congress, but it still knew what it wanted. Ultimately the question was put up to the Department of Justice, in the hope of finding the means to the end. And the government lawyers have just sent the answer that C. A. A. already has the power to act on its own. It's as simple as that. Given a friendly disposition at the top, with a determination to get results, the battle is half won. This victory at the airport is important because it breaks down one more barrier, and points the way ahead. By the power of example, the next gain should be a trifle easier.

New York, N.Y.

Wed 12-29-48

38a 1948

D. C. (DAR)

BOSTON SCHOOLS BAR PROGRAMS OF D. A. R.

New York, N.Y.

BOSTON, March 24 (AP)—The Boston School Committee has barred the Daughtters of the American Revolution from sponsoring contests or programs in the city's public schools.

The unanimous action was taken las tnight on motion of committeeman Isadore H. Y. Muchnick, who said that the D. A. R. had "violated nearly every aspect of President Truman's anti-racial program."

He said he had received a "wishy-washy" reply to a letter he had written to the organization asking why "certain race groups have been barred from Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C."

The National D. A. R. operates the hall, Mr. Muchnick said that the D. A. R. had refused to allow Miss Marian Anderson, Negro singer, and several minority group leaders to appear in the hall. His charges brought this reply from Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, state regent: Thurs 3-25-48

"I don't think it's fair to make Massachusetts responsible for what goes on in Washington.

Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Burne of Brookville, Ind., national president of the D. A. R., said:

"We are offering the schools the right to participate in our contests, and I think it's too bad if they deny their pupils this opportunity."

ASKS MUSICIANS' UNION NOT TO USE DAR HALL

May 13, 1948

Press Service of The NAACP

NEW YORK, May 13---James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, has been urged not to use Constitution Hall in Washington for the union's second annual free music appreciation program now scheduled for May 25. New York, N.Y.

In a wire addressed to the head of the musicians' union, Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called attention to the policy of the Daughters of the American Revolution, owners of Constitution Hall, which bars Negro artists from its stage. "This means not one of the Negro members of the American Federation of Musicians can appear in Constitution Hall," Mr. Wilkins said. "The NAACP urges your union not to sponsor concerts in any hall where Negro artists and union members may not appear."

5-13-48

Thurs 5-13-48

Protests Use of DAR Hall by AFL Musicians

Daily Worker

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker: New York, N.Y.

As a Negro member of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, I vigorously protest the use of Jimcrow Constitution Hall by the A. F. M. for a concert there May 25. Petrillo has invited Truman to come, so the good old Southern tradition and the DAR will really go to town that night. I have asked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to protest and hope others will do likewise.

PINKY WILLIAMS.
Bandleader.

Mon 5-10-48

Boston School Committee Bars DAR Activities

Two noted artists, Marian Anderson and Hazel Scott, had been barred from Constitution Hall in Washington. The hall is controlled by the Daughters of American Revolution (DAR).

The tables were turned last week. In Boston, the school committee barred the DAR from sponsoring programs and contests in the city's public schools.

Unanimous action was taken by the group on motion of Committeeman Isadore Muchnick. Said the committeeman: " . . . the DAR has violated nearly every aspect of President Truman's (civil rights) program."

Crusading Muchnick had sent a letter to the national DAR. He asked why "certain race groups have been barred from Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C." The DAR had answered, but the reply was "wishy-washy."

Marian Anderson, brilliant American concert singer, was barred from the hall during the war. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, then first lady of the land, resigned from the DAR, and Miss Anderson sang a "protest" recital at the Lincoln Memorial.

Hazel Scott and a number of minority group leaders had also been barred from appearing in the hall. Boston had an aswer for bigotry.

Boston Schools Bar DAR Because Of Racial Stand

Chi. Defender

Sat 4-3-48

BOSTON—(ANP) — Members of the Boston School committee voted unanimously last week to bar the Daughters of the American Revolution from sponsoring any program or contest in city schools because of the DAR's policy of racial bias.

Action was taken on a motion by Committeeman Isadore H. Y. Muchnick declaring that the DAR had "violated every aspect of President Truman's anti - racial discrimination program."

In answer to a letter asking the DAR about these policies, the group could give only a "wishy-washy" reply, Muchnick said.

HAZEL SCOTT

MARIAN ANDERSON

38a 1948

Discrimination (South Carolina)

Youths Drop Work On Negro Dormitory Due To Town Protests

The News

EDGEFIELD, S. C., July 9—(AP)—Bettis Academy for Negroes was closed for the Summer today, its new dormitory wing uncompleted after the departure of a working party of Northern white boys and girls. Birmingham, Ala.

The group was from the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia. They left yesterday because white residents of the community objected to the mixing of the races at the junior college.

Sheriff A. J. White, of Edgefield County, said protests reached him after a Fourth of July celebration in which the visiting group took part with Negro students and guests.

He said he asked the 27 boys and girls and their leaders, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knutsen, of Media, Pa., to leave because they were "in the wrong place and it would be best to get out." Fri.

* * *

A. C. HIGHTOWER, president of the privately operated Negro school, said the Friends Service Committee offered last February to help build the dormitory wing during a Summer camp program. The group arrived last week. 7-9-48

He said the white group stayed in separate quarters and ate alone, but worked only a day on the dormitory because of the protests.

Sheriff White said he did not try to invoke South Carolina's racial segregation law. At no time, he said, was there any trouble.

In Philadelphia, Clarence Pickett, executive secretary of the Friends Service Committee, said the boys and girls came from colleges and high schools in the Philadelphia area.

"Sending out work groups to aid needy organizations is one of the projects of the committee," he said.

JUSTICE AND FREEDOM

To the Editor of The News: 38a

Search the long annals of history or turn back the pages of time and nowhere will you find the colored race trying to parallel or seek social equality with the white race. The Negro only wants justice. And, irrespective to race, creed or color, justice to all classes of people is the true measure of any authority.

Small pride the Freedom Train had to reroute its destination through the Southland and bypass Birmingham, one of America's most colorful and prosperous cities, "The Magic City," "The Pittsburgh of the South" or the sum total "The City of Destiny!" But somehow for all its pride in the great labors which converted a cornfield into a metropolis in little more than the span of one man's life, Birmingham has fallen short of a good, great and noble deed, by desiring segregation at "The Freedom Train." 1-7-48

Had the train not meant to be free for all, in all probability the Heritage Foundation would have used another name instead of Freedom.

BESSYE L. BROWN.

2829 Gransville Avenue, Bessemer, Ala.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

To the Editor of The News: News

Reading your editorials and some letters to the Voice of the People, it would seem that the city commissioners were wholly to blame for the so-called Freedom Train not making its scheduled stop in Birmingham.

For the benefit of all concerned, would you please answer the following questions:

How was the American Heritage Foundation brought into being, by act of Congress, by proclamation of the President, or by the whim of Tom Clark? Birmingham Ala

Who is Mr. Brophy, who says he is head of this foundation, and Mr. Novens? Who gave them the authority to take possession of the priceless documents being exhibited on the train with the price of admission being the open violation of the segregation laws of the Southern states and cities? 1-7-48

By what authority does this foundation refuse to permit honest, every-day citizens to view this display unless they will bow the knee to their autocratic rules?

The only criticism I would direct at the commissioners would be for their apologetic, negative stand. Why they didn't stand up and fight for their rights I do not know.

What the so-called Heritage Foundation needs is for some red-bloded white American citizen to tell them that the Negroes are not the only ones in this country who have some rights and privileges.

W. O. DOWNS.

UNWISE DISCRIMINATION

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

"That we here highly resolve that those dead shall not have died in vain."

Only the matter of a few years ago, in Western Europe, American men, both white and black, the pride of our nation, were giving their lives for what they "thought," and I use the word "thought" losely, would insure to all men, regardless of race, color or creed, the right to enjoy the inalienable rights that all men are created with.

Those of us who were reared in the South are well aware of the "race situation." I cannot say that I am definitely for such action as the case of the barring of the Freedom Train from Birmingham. Long has the South been a laughing stock in the nation for its discrimination. Many times, some of you will say, we had a right to discriminate, and make the most of segregation, but this was definitely one time where we did not have the right to fully exercise segregation, and thus turn this train from our city.

There are hundreds and hundreds of people in the Birmingham district who would have seen the immortal documents our country was founded upon for the first and last time. So few ever go to Washington, and when they do go, they do not take the time to see the various documents, etc., the Freedom Train carries. Birmingham owed this privilege and thrill to her children of all races, colors and creeds, and these people had the right to look upon them together, for all of us, regardless of differences in color, race, etc., had a great part in making possible these great truths.

It may be that the entire matter will be looked upon as another "side show" put on by Birmingham for the benefit of the general public. Sunday

It is my contention that the South can never hope to rank socially, economically or politically with the other sections of our country, until we do away with useless discrimination. The sooner our "peanut representatives" learn that a man is not to be denied rights granted him under the Constitution, because of his color, the sooner the South will know the harmony and unity that will make for better relations with the rest of the country and the world as a whole. 1-11-48

Let us rise above what we have been; throw out these little representatives from our state and national assemblies, then, and only then can we look forward with increased faith to a nation of brotherly love, through which we may obtain the peace we are seeking. Before we can achieve the national unity we are so desirous of obtaining, we must work out this problem of race discrimination.

Let us protest the action of our City Commission in taking the stand they have taken concerning the Freedom Train. Let us protest in righteous indignation, and let us remember these people responsible for this deplorable action in the next elections.

M. D. HAMMOND.

2501 Avenue D, Ensley, Ala.

NOT THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

1-11-48 Sunday

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

The non-stop of the Freedom Train in Birmingham on the appointed date should be given a lot of thought and consideration before any discussion begins. 38a

What prompted the Freedom Train to want to come to Birmingham? Was it at the city commissioners' invitation or was it a schedule made by the promoters of the train? To invite someone or something to your home or city is one thing and for the very person or thing to come at its own will is another. Before inviting an honorable guest it would be wise to learn of and abide by the visitor's habits and customs so as not to cause ill feeling. But if this same visitor thrust itself upon one then things should be accepted as found. It appears that that is the way some people see it. Birmingham News Ala

I was under the impression that, in keeping with Southern hospitality in honoring a reputable visitor, one would clean up, straighten things, beautify and meet the visitor with a broad smile and a warm-hearted handshake. The traditional Southern hospitality vanished with approach of the Freedom Train.

The city commissioners did not invite the train, but the train was to come on a prearranged schedule. For the city commissioners were not willing to lay aside their laws regarding segregation to please "this or that visitor." Even if this honorable visitor did come of its own accord is an evidence that Birmingham must have been honored for a visit in their selecting of cities. And, the city commissioners in showing their appreciation for such a great honor, revived a law that the people would rather be only a memory.

So much emphasis was put on segregation that deprivation was overlooked. And this kind of deprivation costs in the lack of knowledge the Freedom Train offered. 1-11-48

Except for the out-of-town onlookers, the people who would have filed through the train, white and colored, would have been the very same people who mix so harmoniously, even engage in conversation, at other public places. And everyone is well aware of this fact.

The city commissioners' decision was not the people's choice. I believe the people were eager to view the train and its documents and that segregation had no place in their minds.

HOWARD H. CRUIKSHANK.

124 Fourth Avenue, Southwest.

BIRMINGHAM AND FREEDOM TRAIN

There is something exceedingly anomalous and fraught with a bit of hypocrisy in the fact that the Freedom Train has been allowed to stop without question at Montgomery and Mobile and that its great advantages should have been denied to the people of Birmingham and North Alabama on the specious grounds of racial segregation. For it is the Black Belt counties of South Alabama that have held out the most obdurately against efforts to improve the status of the Negro race in this state. News

The Birmingham City Commission gave as reason for its refusal to allow unrestricted passage through the train the existence of a city ordinance that prohibits mingling of the two races together. But it is probable that both Mobile and Montgomery have segregation laws that could have been construed just as strictly. Yet the Negroes and the whites passed through the train without incident in the Black Belt, while Negroes were to be conditioned in the supposedly more liberal Magic City. Birmingham Ala

This paper believes emphatically in segregation in its largest aspects, but we have held frequently that there is a good deal of hypocrisy in the way we often interpret the rule. In Birmingham, for instance, whites and blacks rubbed elbows together in the lobby of Birmingham's postoffice, as well as in the elevators and at the counters of Birmingham stores, throughout the holiday season. But it was considered contrary to the mores of the city for them to visit the Freedom Train unregulated. 1-7-48

This paper fails to see why the Heritage Foundation could not have recognized the plan that was worked out in Birmingham, unless it was feared that the proposed compromise would set an embarrassing precedent; but, on the other hand, we fail to see the difference in passage through the train by individual Negroes and white persons and squads of whites and blacks to follow through in alternate lines. As one distinguished citizen here has remarked, "it was a distinction without a difference."

Only the more enlightened an self-respecting Negroes, in all probability, would have visited the train in Birmingham, and they should have been given the privilege in order that they might pass on its great messages to their less enlightened brothers and sisters. And the tragedy here is the same as that which denies the vote to educated Negroes; in attempting to enforce our prejudice against the Negro, we penalize many white persons as well by imposing a cumulative poll tax and tricky rules of registration. In other words, we cut off our noses to spite our faces.—Anniston Star. 1-7-48

PRICE OF SEGREGATION

To the Editor of The News: News

A few days ago, we were to have had in our city an exhibition of important documents of our United States history, the Freedom Train. We did not have it. Why? Was it our law of segregation? No! 38a 1-7-48

My reason for saying this is that our city does not have a true law of segregation. This many sound preposterous, but it's true. We do have a code or law of complete segregation in writing, but that's as far as it goes. Nor I do not advocate segregation, for people will segregate themselves without any law whatsoever whenever the occasion arises to do so. But I am saying that if you are going to apply the law today then apply it tomorrow. If not, strike the thing off the books. My conception of the thing is that some political aspirant installed it on the books to be used when and where he saw fit. You and I know these things to be true. Birmingham Ala

Go to any building in town where colored and white are supposed to ride separate elevators. Colored people will not be permitted to ride the elevator designated for whites even though it may be empty. But when it comes his turn to ride the elevator designated for him, he cannot get on, for the whites have already overloaded it, or he can barely squeeze on sometimes. Complete segregation! Bah!

I would like to have seen the Freedom Train, and so would many white people. This would have been so had not our city officials insisted that there be complete segregation of the races. Our city officials have seen the documents, no doubt they saw them at the expense of the people of Birmingham. Yet, they would deny the people whom they supposedly guide and serve the same privilege, because of a so-called segregation law.

The same people who would have composed the line to see the train are the same people we line up each year to pay our taxes, each week to bank our monies. And the same people we ride elevators with in our up-to-date downtown department stores. We do this year in and year out with no trouble whatsoever. Why couldn't we have seen the train together for one day? 1-7-48

I know there are two sides to every question. And with this fact in mind I make this statement. I would like to give the city officials the benefit of the doubt. But there is only one explanation I will accept and that is that the officials were going to create a new race of colored and white people overnight to visit that train together the next day.

FRANK ROBINSON, JR.

2227 26th Avenue, North. News

MORE ON FREEDOM TRAIN

To the Editor of The News:

I have read so many comments on the Freedom Train and I get sick and disgusted to think people are so prone to disagree and call each other names just because others don't see as they do. 38a

I am truly glad we have officers who are not wishy-washy enough to be swayed by every little wind that blows. I am glad they had grit enough not to let the officials of the Heritage Foundation bluff them. It was like a child saying, "If you don't let me play as I want to, I'll go home." I'm glad our officials let them go elsewhere.

After all, just what was the motive for the Freedom Train? We are told freedom ends when our freedom interferes with the freedom of others, and it certainly did end here, for we have laws, and when the officials of the train say you cannot enforce your laws, then what should an official say? I'm glad ours stood firm. I think the majority of the white people feel as I do. Fri 1-16-48

I was in Montgomery for the Christmas holiday. The Freedom Train was in Montgomery Dec. 27. We thought we would go see it. There was a line several blocks long.

Hundreds of people, white and Negro, did as we did, left without even trying to see the train. As many people as there were and as fast as they were going through, it was impossible for them to see very much or read any of the documents. Were they sure the papers were the originals? I can't see where anybody benefited by the train. I would like for someone who went through to see it to write and tell just what they saw, what they read, and if it was really worth their standing in line. Birmingham, Ala.

So much has been said for the Negro, but the Southern white people are really the ones who are discriminated against and are really the ones who are getting the bad end of the deal. We have really taken lots off the people who come here from the North. Why do they try to force themselves on us?

We have different classes of white people and I guess I am classed with the middle class. I don't even try to associte with the upper class, even though I believe I am as good morally or spiritually. I am far behind financially. I cannot mix with them in their societies or clubs. I cannot dress with them. in their societies or clubs. I cannot dress with them. I cannot entertain as they, so I don't try to force myself on them. I do try to help those who are less fortunate, as far as I can, but I do not like anybody to use force. I am a Christian and I don't think anybody can find anything unchristian in anything I have written. MRS. GEORGE B. HICKS.

1028 North 52nd Street. 1-16-48

A "BIRMINGHAM PLAN"

To the Editor of The News: Birmingham, Ala. 38a

I am glad that the Freedom Train is uncompromising—that it is not coming here. It is a shame and an everlasting disgrace that the race problem had to be mentioned at all in connection with this event. It is particularly painful at this Christmas season to think that we can't forge our hates and prejudices long enough to take advantage of such a rare opportunity as this to gaze upon historic documents such as those which are exhibited on the Freedom Train.

I offer for the consideration of the authors of this latest atrocity the following suggestions: Thurs. 1-1-48

First, that we institute a "Birmingham plan" in the downtown stores, whereby 25 white people would enter the store, and after they finished their shopping, 25 Negroes would be permitted to enter. In the larger stores it might even be possible to let the 25 whites move on to the second floor while the Negroes would be allowed to shop on the first floor, and so on, thus speeding up the process considerably.

Then I should like to suggest that instead of having white and colored sections on the streetcars and buses, that we have separate buses and streetcars for each race. In case this should strain the facilities to the point that there weren't enough public vehicles, they could always take the whites first trip and come back for the Negroes. Or the authors of the plan might prefer to completely bar the Negroes from our public transportation. After all, why should they be entitled to the same conveniences which are ours?

Another thing, and does this one sound familiar? I should like to recommend that, in case of another war, all the Negroes be enlisted separately, in groups of 25, and sent to the front immediately. In this particular case the procedure of "whites first" could be reversed.

Further, I think that our local industrial plants should devise some method of segregation. After all, it's dangerous for us to work together like we do. Perhaps they could manage to work the whites and Negroes separately in gangs of 25.

This street crossing proposition is likely to cause some racial trouble, too. Couldn't we have a cop at every downtown corner, who would first let 25 whites cross the street, and then 25 Negroes? Thurs. 1-1-48

I think we might cover the whole subject fairly well, with a minimum of legislation, if we would merely outlaw the constitution here in Birmingham and have the authors of the "Birmingham plan" draw up a new constitution, which would omit all the objectionable "freedom" and "equality" phrases. It would be well, also, to include a clause which would prevent the church from constantly trying to remind us that God created all men equal, and that God loves everybody, even the Negroes. The News

Mr. and Mrs. Birmingham, if all this seems ridiculous to you, then you can't deny it—deep down, somewhere, you have a heart that's in the right place; whether you will admit it or not, potentially you are an advocate of justice and freedom of opportunity. And in that case there is some hope for us, even yet. Young Birmingham, likewise, if this plan seems off the beam to you, then the oppressed can see hope in the new generation.

Christians of Birmingham, let us pray—but let our prayers be for those who need them most, those who have not yet seen the light of justice and kindness. To them the Star of Bethlehem holds no more significance than Halley's comet. JAMES M. SWOPE.

Box 426, Bessemer. Birmingham, Ala.

SEGREGATION

The News

To the Editor of The News:

The writer holds this truth to be self-evident: that the publication of a brief statement in your paper to the effect that an ordinary trainload of historical documents will arrive at a downtown freight yard on a certain date and that the public is invited to inspect them, will draw a mixed group so small that there will be no problem of segregation. The problem with which we have been confronted lately has no direct relation to a burning desire on the part of the public, white or black, to see documents. The failure of the Freedom Train to pay us a visit laid wide open the opportunity to discuss the problem of segregation in a vigorous and emphatic manner not hitherto enjoyed. 1-15-48

I am not too wise in the ways of the world, but it is my humble opinion that the Freedom Train would have come to this city as per arrangement if so-called Negro leaders had not appeared before the City Commission to show that they were more interested in the unsolvable problem of segregation than they were that their race see historical documents.

The writer yields to no citizen in admiration and respect for the extraordinary advancement of the Negro race. My master's thesis in college was a friendly and constructive article relative to the needs of the Negro. I was congratulated by men in high station for being one of the first young Southern men to tackle the Negro problem in a constructive manner. Regardless of the fact that the Negro is a low taxpayer, it is my opinion that he deserves good schools, recreational opportunities, abolishment of slum districts and improved economic conditions. Thurs.

The one thing I cannot give the Negro is the doubtful privilege of forcing his attentions on the white race. If the Negro knew the inner workings of all of our churches, fraternal organizations, college fraternities and sororities, he would understand that segregation is natural and in some instances necessary. There are certain rich people in this town I do not recognize as a superior in any respect other than in finance. Certainly, I do not intend to seek their companionship, for I would feel uncomfortable in continuous association with them. The News

The Negro is rapidly forgetting the teachings of Booker T. Washington, who advised them to work hard toward advancement of their race and to be proud of their race; that they should seek the help and advice of responsible white people; that the white race would, in time, recognize their accomplishment. Birmingham, Ala.

The Negro most assuredly is a human being and deserves the utmost by way of cooperation from his more fortunate white friend, but to expect that white friend to accept him as a bosom companion is expecting what one white person cannot expect from another white person. Thurs. 1-15-48

Let us forget segregation. It is here; it will stay. No law in the South or North will ever abolish segregation. All men may be created equal, but they do not remain that way except as one individual recognizes another as his equal, and this is without regard to race or color. LOUIS W. SIMS.

904 Third Street, West

Bigots Cheat Millions of Freedom Train Visit

The Worker

BIRMINGHAM. — The 500,000 citizens of Jefferson County have been cheated of the opportunity to see the Freedom Train by the bigoted insistence of Police Commissioner Connor and the City Commission on imposing segregated lines of spectators.

The Worker New York, N.Y.

With cynical indifference to the interests of the people of the community, Commissioner Connor and Morgan stated in a telegram to the American Heritage Foundation:

"Our segregation law is for the protection of the white and black races of the city, and for the prevention of disorders, and is not a mantle to be laid aside for this or that visitor to the city. . . ."

So the Freedom Train has been rejected as an unwelcome visitor in Alabama's largest city. The special planned tour of the Train by city school children has been cancelled as well as the youth parade and all the speeches scheduled for Rededication Week. Sun. 1-4-48

★

A NEWSMAN hawking the first announcement of the cancellation said, "I never did see this separate line stuff anyway, and now they are using it to keep all of us from seeing the Train." The Worker

A young Italian vet, working in a department store, was very indignant: "Why, we stand in the same lines in the post office and the banks, so why can't we do it at the Freedom Train? It's not just the City Commission that has cooked this thing up. It's the Tennessee Company (U. S. Steel). They don't want people to see the Train."

A young white professional remarked: "It makes you ashamed to live in a place where bigotry in high offices can block something like Freedom Train." New York, N.Y.

★

THE CANCELLATION came just five days before the Freedom Train was due to arrive in Birmingham on December 29. The cancellation was due to the courageous and widespread protest of the Negro citizens against the so-called Birmingham Plan, which, underneath all it's pious sounding frills, was just a plain Jimcrowing of spectators."

A delegation of Negro citizens went to present a petition to the City Commission asking that the exhibit be open to all citizens equally in a dignified and human way. They were not allowed to read the petition, so they left it with the commission. The Worker

Telegrams from more than a hundred Negro leaders went to Foundation headquarters in New York demanding that the non-segregation policy be complied with or that the Birmingham visit be cancelled. A group of Negro leaders were planning a trip to New York in protest, just before news of the cancellation came through. New York, N.Y.

★

NEWS about the Birmingham Plan had been rigorously kept from the people of the community three days before the cancellation came. The local papers and the news service imposed a real black-out on the protest movement of the Negro people. The City Commission evidently hoped to hide from popular indignation by keeping its phoney insulting little Birmingham Plan under the hat—"No publicity." 1-4-48

But on Christmas Eve the Birmingham Plan exploded in their faces, and the thousands of people whose children will be kept from seeing the Freedom Train won't lightly forget.

It is reported that Police Commissioner Connor has Congressional aspirations. He will have a lot of explaining to do the voters in this district. Sun. 1-4-48

Birmingham's Bad Name

The News

It appears that Birmingham's officials are determined to give their city a reputation for bigotry and narrowness regardless of how many really fine and liberal souls reside there. Birmingham, Ala.

The Freedom Train, carrying the most priceless documents of this country's history, was due to have paid the Magic City a visit, but its stop was canceled by its sponsors, the American Heritage Foundation, because the Birmingham City Commission insisted on complete segregation of the races when they filed through the train coaches.

The same question had arisen in one or two other Southern cities and has caused cancellation of the Freedom Train's visit at least once, but we never suspected that Birmingham's officials would show such smallness of mind. In Mobile, Montgomery and Tuscaloosa whites and blacks alike filed through the Freedom Train to see the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and other state papers without a sign of bad temper, let alone racial tension. 1-16-48

Daily, the people of Birmingham fall in line with Negroes to do their shopping, their banking or their tax-paying, and why such a fine distinction should be drawn about the Freedom Train probably puzzles most of the white citizens of that place.

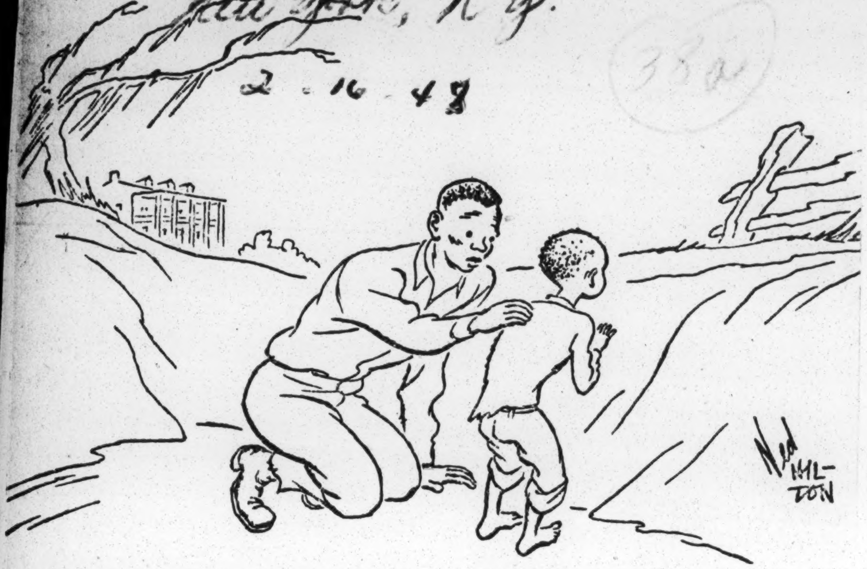
It was but last year that the late F. H. LaGuardia, former New York mayor, canceled his scheduled speech in Birmingham because someone there felt that his subject (socialized medicine, which he had long and publicly espoused) might be too delicate for open discussion.

38a 1948

Freedom Train (General)

New Republic
New York, N.Y.
2-16-48

38a



"Now, if you raise your head real careful, you'll see the Freedom Train go by."

38a 1948

Freedom Train (New Orleans)

Mon 1-12-48

38a

AMERICAN HERITAGE PROGRAM FOR YOUR COMMUNITY

P.M. New York, N.Y. 1-12-48

Three schoolteachers, Bruce C. Neale, Charles R. Speaker and Maurice E. Prevost (left to right), are on parole in New Orleans pending court action following their arrest while visiting the Freedom Train. Prevost said he asked a policeman to help restore order among the children they brought to see the train. The officer pushed him, wound up by arresting the teachers, Prevost said. Mon. 1-12-48 —Associated Press Wirephoto

38a 1948 Freedom Train (New Orleans)

Freedom Train Jimcrow

Cops Try to Incite Riot, Jail Negro Teachers

By Victor Savage

38a The Worker

NEW ORLEANS.—A Jimcrow situation did develop on Freedom Train, although smothered under appearances, and it came to a head on Thursday afternoon, the second and last day of the exhibition here. Three Negro school teachers who were shepherding their pupils to see the precious Freedom Train documents were arrested and are to be used on charges of "resisting arrest" and similar familiar dodges.

The situation was this:

Seven hundred fity-seven Negro children and 26 Negro teachers of the Booker T. Washington public school came in 12 buses to see the Freedom Train, arrived on schedule at 11:30 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 8, and got in line. They stayed in line, moving slowly forward hour by hour, till 4 p. m. at which time the gates were to close. The police officers kept charging through the lines, pushing children and acting rough without provocation.

Mr. C. L. Speaker, 54, teacher of mechanical drawing at Booker T. Washington and acting as general supervisor of the entire group, was at the head of the group just outside the gate which allowed entrance to the immediate space beside the Freedom Train and entrance to the Train itself. A white woman was talking to the officer at the gate and complaining that she had waited a long time.

The officer identified as Frank Lavoir, turned from the white woman, apparently angered and out of temper, and shouted at Mr. Speaker, who was the nearest man, "Get on back there, you," and violently shoved Mr. Speaker backward. When the teacher mildly protested, and said, "Why are you pushing me? You fellows are doing all the pushing, there's no need to push anybody here," the cop shouted, threatened to crush the Negro teacher's skull, yelled insultingly about "educated niggers," and pushed him more violently.

The Worker

FIVE OTHER POLICEMEN came running to assist Cop 783. Mr. Maurice E. Prevost, 40, an English teacher at Booker T. Washington, and Mr. Bruce C. Neale, 55, a teacher of mathematics, both hurried to Mr. Speaker's side, trying to explain to the officers, but they would not listen. Mr. Prevost tried to suggest that, since the gates were shut and there was no chance to get the pupils on the train, it would be best to take them all home, although they had waited for more than four hours.

But there was no reasoning with the officers. They called the station wagon, shoved and pushed the three teachers into it, and carted them off to the police station.

★

AS A RESULT of this brutal and discrimnatory handling of the situation, the Booker T. Washington children and their teachers, although they stood in line for over four hours, did not—as a body—see the precious cargo the Train carried. However, a number of the children did maneuver around and slip in with white school kids, and in this manner a small minority did see the documents during the afternoon. Jan 1-25-48

The situation as to segregation on the Freedom Train is now fairly clear as a stow the main outlines. It is as follows:

There was **no segregation** of private and parochial school children during either Wednesday or Thursday, Jan. 7 and 8, the two days the Freedom Train was here.

There was **no segregation** of the general public who saw the documents on Wednesday and Thursday evening between five and ten o'clock. New York N.Y

But there was segregation of public school children.

The Board of Education ordered white public schools to be taken as schools to see the train on Wednesday and on Thursday morning up to 11:30 a.m., then the colored public schools were to go from 11:30 a.m. Thursday up to closing time that day.

★

MR. SPEAKER, supervisor of the Booker T. Washington delegation of 757 pupils and 26 teachers, has taught mechanical drawing for 28 years, is on the board of directors of the Keystone Life Insurance Co., is a member of the Central Congregational Church and well known in New Orleans. He was formerly—for 15 years—a member of the board of the Urban League. He lives at 2418 Havana St., and his phone number is FRanklin 8622. Married, but no children.

Maurice E. Provost, 40, teacher of English at Booker T. Washington, has his Master of Arts degree from Xaxier University, is a Roman Catholic and a member of the St. Peter Clavier Church. He is married and has one child and lives at 2125 St. Ann St., and his phone number is CRescent 2480.

Mr. Bruce C. Neale, 55, teacher of mathematics at the same school, has been teaching for more than a quarter of a century. He is married, and his three children have all attended Dillard University. Mr. Prevost notes that Mr. Neale was his teacher years ago when he (Prevost) was in high school. Mr. Neale lives at 929 Soniat St.

Negro Teachers Won't Pay Fines For Arrest At Freedom Train

38a The News

Birmingham Ala

Mon 1-12-48

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12—(AP)—Three Negro school teachers who went to take a look at the Freedom Train—and wound up at a New Orleans police station have said flatly that they will not pay fines on charges of "resisting arrest" and "refusing to move on."

Maurice E. Prevost, 40, spokesman for the three teachers, who accompanied their students to see the Freedom Train last Thursday, said there were only 27 teachers in charge of about 700 children from the Booker T. Washington School.

He said that he and the two teachers arrested with him, 54-year-old Charles Speaker, and 55-year-old Bruce C. Neale, "have done nothing wrong and we'll go to jail and serve time before we pay fines."

POLICE SGT. Victor Barberot said the arrests were indicent to an argument between the Negroes and an officer. The officer requested that the Negroes "move along" when the crowd outside the Freedom Train became unruly, Barberot said. The News!

"The thing that caused most of the trouble," Prevost said last night, "was when this policeman began pushing Mr. Speaker. I walked up to find out the trouble, and so did Mr. Neale. And the officer said he guessed he'd just take us all down to the police station. Mr. Speaker had only asked the officer if he would mind helping us restore order among the children."

Each of the charges against Prevost, Speaker and Neale, carries with it a routine fine of $25, if they are found guilty. Birmingham Ala

"IT'S NOT SO MUCH that we mind paying the money," Prevost said. "It's that we were doing what we could in line of duty and weren't doing any harm when we were arrested." Jan 1-12-48

All three were paroled in Recorders Court Saturday. Their cases were continued until Thursday, Jan. 22, when the teachers asked permission to file affidavits.

Prevost said that he and his colleagues had also filed a report of the incident with the National Association for the Advancement for Colored People.

The report, in part, stated:

"If the police officer who figured in the incident, had been willing to listen to what he had to say, we feel the matter could have been settled then and there, and settled amicably." 1-12-48

New Orleans Mistake

38a

New Orleans added nothing to its luster by imposing $5 fines on three Negro school teachers, charged in recorder's court with the "crime" of refusing to obey police orders to move on during the visit to New Orleans of the Freedom Train.

There are two versions of the arrest.

The three teachers were in charge of 750 Negro school children who had been waiting four hours for a chance to enter the train. Some of their charges, inevitably, grew weary and one of the three teachers, the Negroes testified, approached the officer to ask his help in maintaining order. Instead the teacher was placed under arrest. The other two teachers were taken into custody when they wanted to argue about the first arrest.

Columbia S.C.

The arresting officers told a slightly different story. It all began, they said, when the first teacher insisted on standing fast when they attempted to move the crowd back. Mon Jan. 26-48

But on either account it would have seemed good police work to have made no arrest—good police work presupposes that officers will avoid making arrests when they are unnecessary—and certainly the ends of justice would have been served by the acquittal of the three. It is not a crime to argue the legality of an arrest in any state and any three teachers in charge of 750 school children have a responsibility to remain with the children, whites or Negroes, even though a policeman orders them to move on and leave their charges and refuses to listen to their explanations.

It was a mistake. That it had to happen in connection with the visit of the Freedom Train makes it a bad mistake.

Columbia Record

udents Told Dutch Abhor Racial Discrimination In U. S.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis

This is the second in a series of articles by Irvine (Dusty) An-
, Southwestern junior and native of Natchez, Miss., about his
in European student reconstruction camps this Summer. The
was written aboard a student exchange ship ten days out of
, and was airmailed to the United States from Rotterdam,

Sun. 7-4-48

By IRVINE "DUSTY" ANDERSON

BOARD THE KOTA INTEN, 28 June, 1948.—This morning the headlands of England rose off our port bow, and after ten days of ing a rolling deck they were extremely welcome. At six tomorrow ning we dock at Rotterdam, only three blocks from the area so ssly bombed by the Luftwaffe.

It's still hard to believe, but—barring arrest by customs officials for rting too many candy bars—I'll eat my noon meal tomorrow on the ment of Europe.

Anderson

ith bunks deep in the d, and with s based on e and soup, Dutch ship has proved the luxurious thod by to reach continent. the star- interna- passenger has more compen- for the ged condi- ns.

he officers are Dutch; our Dutch, Chinese and Indo-; and our passengers largely rican and Canadian students, a generous sprinkling of na- from Germany, France, d, Holland, Denmark, Swe- Rumania, Italy and Argentina. ship's intercom system con- booms out in Dutch, and even Malayan (for the of the crew), and bull ses- have been heavily spiced with and French accents. "good morning" has be- exceedingly difficult. A "bon jour" is more often red with a smiling "guten ," and a tongue-twisting morgen" usually receives ply a musical "buenos dias." most confusing.

7-4-48

Javanese Like Boogie

the American students proven of varied backgrounds personalities. We have a button-wearing French from New Jersey, a young painter from New who plans to unite the world art, and a guitar-toting who collects and sings bal- like "Sticking With the " and "It's Sister Jenny's to Throw the Bomb."

"studiants americains," as French-Canadians call us, have the ship's recreation room a typical college dive. The are delighted to see that are condescending to most of their time in blue and windbreakers, and boo- on the battered ship's has captured the hearts of the Javanese sailors.

Even though "guilders" make up the standard currency in the tiny canteen, the staple food has become Coca-Cola (trademarked in Dutch) and cups of "Borden's Creme Glacee" (ice cream).

Our ship's tabloid, the Kota Item, carries daily reports on all major league games, and it blared forth with heated comments over the postponement of the Louis-Walcott fight. No amount of international influence can alter the American flavor of this student group.

Our Customs Criticized

Our Dutch orientation staff has let us in for some rather unpleasant surprises about our pending reception on the continent, however.

We've been prepared for sharp criticism of our racial intolerances and alleged economic imperialism, and we've been warned that American movies and newspapers—assisted by clever Communist propaganda—have painted a lurid picture of our national moral life.

One Dutch student said he actually thought all students in capitalistic countries had servants at college, and he was frankly amazed to see American girls in blue jeans and T-shirts.

A Canadian philosophy professor, in one of our orientation sessions, was a bit more encouraging when he pointed out that "The United States has suddenly been projected into a position of world leadership, and all of your minor national faults have been broadcast by opposing political factions.

"But you Americans have one definite advantage over the European; you are able to view your nation objectively, and to strive to correct your internal faults. Europeans have a tendency to consider their society perfect. That point may be used effectively in discussing your nation with the people you meet."

7-4-48

With two months in German and Dutch reconstruction camps in prospect. I may have ample opportunity to remember his remark.

AJC Studies 200 'Rights' Statutes

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-18-48

Many States Short of Minimum Program

FOUR ENFORCE LAWS

22 Prohibit Bias in Public Places

NEW YORK (NNPA)—A check list of anti-bias laws in the 48 States compiled by the American Jewish Congress shows five of them—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachussetts—to be far in advance of the others in protecting their citizens from discrimination because of race, religion, color or national origin.

The check list, which in chart form, digests over 200 laws on the statute books of the States under the heading of public accomodations, private employment, public employment, education, housing, group defamation and miscellaneous.

Sat 12-18-48

Few Have Strong Laws

It reveals that, while 22 States have laws prohibiting discrimination in public accomodations, only in a few are such laws comprehensive, citing particularly New York and Pennsylvania.

Will Maslow, director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the Congress, said a majority of the States fall far short of a minimum program for protecting the civil rights of their residents.

In the matter of enforcement of such laws, Maslow especially cited New York, New Jersey, Massachussetts and Connecticut, all of which have an administrative body charged with the enforcement of the anti-discrimination laws on their books.

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300 Penn State Students Stage Rally for Democracy

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — The picketing of five of the six downtown barber shops here that refuse to cut colored persons' hair, which began Thursday, was climaxed by a mass meeting on the Pennsylvania State College campus, Saturday, attended by more than 300 students.

The rally, held in near-freezing weather, was addressed by David McKinley and Scott Keys, both faculty members, who commended the students, most of whom were white, for establishing a boycott of the discriminating shops.

Part of New Trend

The meeting was also addressed by William Lawless, president of the student organization, and Miss Marian D. Bond, field representative of the NAACP, who said:

"Americans must judge by merit and not by color," as she termed the movement of the students as part of a new trend all over the country to fight discrimination.

Sat 12-18-48

After the rally, some 250 participants paraded down the main streets of this college town two abreast in a protest demonstration. Authorities said that the demonstration was peaceful.

NAACP Sparked Protest

The picketing movement began after colored persons were sent to all the downtown barber shops after it was decided at a NAACP mass meeting Wednesday night to test the attitudes of the town's barbers.

The only one of the six shops in the area that permitted service to colored persons was one where a colored porter with a barber's license served them. This was the only shop not picketed by the more than 150 students who signed up as protestants.

William Meek, president of the local NAACP branch, said that picketing will be stopped for the Christmas holidays beginning Dec. 17, but would be resumed for at least a week after classes begin on Jan. 3, if the proprietors continue to discriminate.

Track Star Denied Service

Meanwhile college authorities said the matter was primarily a problem of private business in the community. There are approximately 50 to 60 colored students on the campus who must travel nearly 30 miles to Tyrone, Pa., in order to receive barber service.

The college students were prompted to join the picketing when they learned that Mitchell Williams, a colored track star, from Philadelphia, had been one of those denied a haircut.

Two pickets are set up at each shop, carrying signs urging customers not to patronize the discriminating businesses. One of the signs being carried states: "Let Your Hair Grow—Cultivate Democracy;", another says: "Jim Crow Must Go—End Discrimination."

Sat 12-18-48

Correcting a False Impression

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Despite the bad publicity given Oklahoma City by the ager of the city auditorium, who refused to allow the gressive party to hold a "Wallace for President" meeting the Hall of Mirrors, unless whites and blacks were segre-ed in certain sections of the building, the Black Dispatch es to say that Oklahoma City is not as biased and unfair it appears on its face. Whites and blacks do mix together Oklahoma City in public gatherings, and Oklahoma City in no sense to be placed in a class with Birmingham, Ala-ma.

Sat-5-22-48

Let us let the record speak. This writer attended a ocratic county convention several years ago in the Hall Mirrors, where Senator Glenn Taylor was to have spoken Sunday, and sat along with whites indiscriminate- all over the structure. Just a few weeks ago the Repub-ans held a state convention there, when Negroes and ites sat indiscriminately all over the building.

E. Stanley Jones has held several revivals in the muni-al auditorium when white and black sat together, and this common practice. It can be readily seen that action against Progressive party is nothing more than part of conniv- and scheme to trick the new party out of a legitimate agement. This skullduggery had its genesis in some one the major political headquarters, probably both of them. record plainly shows that when it comes to the use of city auditorium we make bones of one and flesh of an-er. Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.

We want to repeat here what we have said many times this column. There is nothing in the written law, either ate or municipal, prohibiting the two races from being ted together. Segregation in public places, other than ains, buses and school houses, is something interpreted into statutes by Negrophobists whose insatiable desire to troy citizenship of black men and women is infamous and

Sat-5-22-48

Who would have thought there is not enough liberality fairness in the Sooner capital to lift Oklahoma City to level of Atlanta, Georgia, and Norfolk, Virginia, where Wallace recently spoke to unsegregated audiences? But we said at the outset, the auditorium manager has un-ittingly placed our fair city in a false light. We are more eral than the above picture shows. Negroes and whites do gle in the Oklahoma City auditorium on a basis of equal- without anyone getting smutty.

We do not intend for a small coterie of cheap politicians ruin the good name of Oklahoma City. In very recent eks city officials mingled indiscriminately with the blacks the dedication exercises of the Edwards Memorial hospital. rtly before that, prominent whites and blacks sat down to together in the YWCA while they listened to an address ered by a liberal Florida publisher. Such experiences legion. The Black Dispatch is not going to sit idly by a few questionable politicians and the daily press convey idea that Oklahoma City, and Jackson, Mississippi, are and the same place.

egro Wallaceites Refused eats In Missouri Capital Cafe

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky

efferson City, Mo., Sept. 9 (U.P.)—A group of 15 Negro supporters of Henry A. Wallace spent the noon hour in a bus-station cafe here today, but the management refused to serve them at cafe tables.

Fri. 9-10-48

They were in Jefferson City to attend a hearing before Secretary of State Edgar C. Nelson on whether Wallace would be placed on the Missouri ballot. Nelson has charged that numerous signatures to Wallace petitions were fraudulent.

A number of white Progressive Party members sat with the Negroes in the restarant, but they refused to order food after the manager, I. R. Starke, asked the Negroes to leave.

Starke called police. Two officers arrived. They talked with William Massingale, Negro State representative from St. Louis, who was elected on the Democratic ticket.

Prosecutor Out to Lunch.

"How would it look when you throw a State official out of here?" Massingale asked the officers.

The local policemen called Capt. C. E. Potts of the State patrol. Potts suggested that they obtain a warrant. But police efforts to obtain a disturbance warrant failed because Prosecuting Attorney James T. Riley was out for lunch.

Fri. 9-10-48

Starke said later he told the Negroes he would serve them if they sat in chairs reserved for waiting bus passengers but that they rejected the offer.

Asks for Delay In Hearing.

While they waited through the lunch hour without being served, Massingale remarked:

"Here we are in the capitol of President Truman's home state and we can't get anything to eat."

Restaurant Operator Is Sued for $20,000

The Courier Journal
Louisville Ky

Janesville, Wis., Aug. 28 (AP)—Four Negroes filed a $20,000 civil-damage suit in Circuit Court today charging a Beloit restaurant operator had violated the State's antidiscrimination statute in refusing to serve them.

The action was filed by William Jackson, Milwaukee, with three minor Milwaukeans — Henry, 19, and Geene Moore, 18, and Fred Blend, 20—as coplaintiffs. Named defendant was Larry Guzman, operator of the Lakeland Restaurant at Beloit.

The suit contended the men were "subjected to embarrassment, humiliations, and mental suffering" when they were turned away from Guzman's restaurant August 8. They said a "willful injustice" was done them when a waitress twice refused to serve them.

Sun. 8-29-48

Penalties for violations set up by the statute provide damages of not less than $25, or a fine of not more than $100 and/or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Copacabana Denies Charge

New York Age

Ritzy Lilywhite Club Says It Doesn't Jim Crow Negroes There

New York, New York
Sat-12-4-48

By RUFUS REEVES

The ultra ritzy Copacabana, which has been repeatedly accused of drawing the color line at its luxurious portals, filed a general denial to the civil rights suit brought against it by Dr. Huerta Neals and his wife, Inell Walton Neals.

The answer of the fashionable night spot, the best known in the business, came as something less than a bombshell to Attorney Vertner Tandy, Jr., who represents the medico and his spouse.

Happened Before

"Of course I never expected them to admit anything", said Tandy. "They never do in these cases. In fact, they appear outraged that such a charge should be brought against them. But the same thing happened in the Gedney Golf Club case. We went to trial and the judge sustained us on all our allegations."

Sat-12-4-48

Attorney Tandy was referring to the suit brought by Dr. Arthur Logan and three of his friends who were denied admittance to the Gedney Club, charging discrimination because of color. The case came before Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valente who found that the club did discriminate and only for reasons of color. The verdict against the club amounted to about $1,000. Tandy tried the case for the plaintiffs.

The answer denying each and every one of the charges made by Dr. Neals, a former Captain in the U. S. Army Medical Corps, was filed by the Copacabana's attorney's Van Buren, Schreiber and Kaplan.

Won't Talk

This reporter called Kaplan, who was said to be handling the case, at least 20 times in an effort to get his version of the alleged exclusion of Dr. Neals and his wife on Sept. 29, last, after they had made reservations by phone earlier in the day. They had hoped to see and hear Lena Horne who was then appearing as the featured artist.

But this reporter's efforts to have a talk with Kaplan came to naught. He was never in. The reporter, however, did speak to Solomon Friesner of that firm, who insisted that there was no discrimination against Dr. Neals whatsoever.

"The place was jammed", said Friesner. "Why, it was so crowded, even white people were being refused admission that night."

Friesner insisted that if the Neals had had a reservation it would have been honored regardless of their color.

Sat-12-4-48

Dr. Neals contends that not only had a reservation been made in his name, but that white people were being seated without any reservations at all while he and his wife were kept at the door.

Medico Not Listed

It was learned by this reporter that the gentleman in the immaculate tuxedo who stopped Dr. Neals and his wife actually did have a reservation list on which the medico's name was not listed. But that list was a decayed, worm-eaten scrap of paper of pre-war vintage and bore something that had been written on that afternoon, this reporter was reliably informed.

Getting away from the legal squabble, this reporter made an experiment with the Copacabana with respect to its raolal policies. It was performed in the presence of another newspaper colleague and both of us are prepared to testify under oath to the following facts:

Sat-12-4-48

On Monday, Nov. 29, at 8:15 p.m., this reporter called the Copacabana—Plaza 8-1060. Monday was chosen as that is one of the poorest nights in any nightclub. I said that I would like to drop in and see the show and have dinner. The voice at the other end said:

"The show is on right now".

I asked when the next show would be and he replied about midnight. I said: "I would like to make a reservation for the midnight performance. There will be four of us in our party. But I want to explain that I want no trouble. I am colored and if you admit colored people, all right and if not let me know and we'll avoid a lot of embarrassment."

The voice at the other end repleid: "Why, I don't know what you're talking about. Let me put you on with the reservation clerk."

There was a pause and another voice came in. I explained about my wanting to make a reservation for the midnight performance for a table for four. I had hardly gotten through when the voice at the other end answered:

Sat-12-4-48

"We can't do it, all reservations are filled up. Sorry," and hung up

I then got my colleague, who was sitting alongside of me to go through the same routine. He identified himself as Dr. Nolan "over at Park Ave." He was put through with the reservation clerk and was on the phone for three minutes making the reservation. He was asked the exact time he would be in, to please try to get there shortly before midnight, plenty of accommodations and he would most certainly be taken care of. Yes, there would be a table for four waiting for him.

Only two minutes elapsed between the two calls.

Yankee Segregation

The News

To the Editor of The News:

Now that the South has been kicked in the teeth by that element which infiltrated and took over the Democratic Party, many of us are asking ourselves why we didn't pull out a long time ago. The "civil rights" issue which this element raised and for which it is thumping a mighty tub is, of course, a political hoax of the first water. For nowhere in the nation is racial segregation practiced more vehemently than in the East—and particularly in New York City.

Take a walk with me through the portals of the swank Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Point out to me one single room available to a colored man, tell me which elevator is open to both races (maybe Paul Robeson and Joe Louis can explain why they had to use the freight lift), and indicate at which table in the Cert Room, the Starlight Roof or the Peacock Ballroom the Negro is free to sit. (Go through the Pennsylvania, the Commodore, the Plaza, the Sherry-Netherlands or the Pierre and try to find an accommodated colored man.)

Where among those long-stemmed American beauties of John Robert Powers is there an opening for a dusky model? Where among those stiffly-starched ushers at Radio City is there an opening for a colored boy? Come, let us go up to Westchester and see the hundreds of new homes going up—in Rye, Mamaroneck, Larchmont, Pelham—all with signs reading, "Restricted Clientele"—and they don't mean Jews, either. Come on, let's go to an opening night at the Music Box, the Ziegfeld, the Adelphia, the Empire. Were Negroes able to get tickets for love or money? Well, let us drop over to the Colony, Ruby Foo's, Three Crowns, Chambord or La Gremaillere for lunch. Do you think the head waiter will find a seat for a colored man?

All right, there are night spots—Versailles, 123, El Morocco, the Cotillion Room, Spivy's Roof, Armando's—will a $10 bill bribe the head waiters here to seat a Negro? The "Miss America" competition at Atlantic City draws nigh. Will Manhattan or Brooklyn or Flushing or Canarsie or Washington Heights or even Coney Island send a dusky belle to represent them in this event? Have they ever allowed such a belle to even compete in the preliminaries? Wanta bet?

The only difference that I can see in Birmingham and Manhattan on the segregation issue is that Birmingham admits it, and the Southern Negro who allows himself to be deluded into thinking our Yankee brethren are using him for anything other than political purposes should have his head examined.

Langston Hughes

RICHEST HILL ON EARTH

Flying over the Rockies to Butte there were so many airpockets and the plane bumped up and down so much, I began to wonder if we were going to scrape the tops of the mountains. Snow and pines and peaks of jagged rocks beneath. North into snow and at one of the air fields where we landed the field was all covered with crusted whiteness. When we came down the wheels of the plane cut into the hard snow with such force that showers of it flew into the air and down over the plane in such abundance that the runway attendants had to scrape it off the wings.

Butte, once the greatest mining town on earth, and, according to legend, a very wicked city—two thousand girls "on the line"—is not so busy nor so wicked any more. But it still savors of the Wild West, although the pioneers are old settlers now, the younger miners not so tough, and the the Indians very dejected indeed. The city sits on the side of a hill and rambles up and down several slopes and gulleys. The main street is steep and the altitude is so high that a stranger gets out of breath after a block's climb.

A mile high, a mile deep, is what they say about Butte—a mile up in the mountains with its mines going down a mile in the earth. Butte sits on the richest hill on earth—copper, silver, gold, lead, zinc beneath each backyard—its dirty mine shafts bringing gleaming wealth to the surface. There are only about a hundred Negroes in Butte and, although they live on the richest hill in the world, they are as poor as Negroes are in the rest of this American country.

The customary American prejudices prevail in Butte. Although the town is full of foreigners and miners of foreign descent, a black American can get a hot meal in only two restaurants, one a "greasy spoon" and the other a Chinese chop suey place where curtained booths keep dark faces out of sight. On the richest hill in the world, democracy is evidently held quite cheaply. But that is true all over the West and Northwest.

In Salt Lake City the Unitarians for whom I read my poems, when they attempted to make a reservation for me at the Hotel Utah, were told that the only two Negroes accomodated there are Marion Anderson and Paul Robeson. In Billings, Montana, I was told of a Negro government employee who was granted a room for one night (until he could find shelter elsewhere) in the town's only good hotel, but requested not to be seen in the lobby or to use the coffee shop. In Spokane I saw that old familiar American sign that I have known since I was a child in Kansas: NEGRO PATRONAGE NOT DESIRED. If it was not for the Japanese restaurants in Spokane, I do not know where colored travellers would eat.

The West and Northwest are so beautiful—such great wide open spaces, mighty mountains, towering trees, clean air, vast sweep of sky—that is the shame such a naturally majestic area should be covered with a pall of segregation and Jim Crow. From Chicago to the Coast, the customary segregation of Negroes is almost as strict as the legal segregation of the South—except that there are no Jim Crow cares or legally separate schools. Throughout the West in public places Jim Crow prevails.

There are some towns and cities that are exceptions, but they are becoming fewer and fewer. Chicago is now just about the last outpost of civil decency to colored folk heading Westward, until one reaches San Francisco or Los Angeles.

The Pacific Northwest, that used to have the reputation of being almost free of racial prejudices, is free no longer. The influx of colored war workers and white southern workers have brought all the old problems of Dixie into Nature's Wonderland.

Now the wonder is, where in the American country can anybody go any more and not find Jim Crow? That old bird really gets around! If Uncle Sam would just consider shooting Jim Crow down before starting another shooting war with those folks over in Europe, how happy it would make colored Americans who wonder how come we can train our guns so far off, but can't see the ugly old buzzards of prejudice here at home.

Or (rather than use a military-image) with all the money that there is under Butte—the richest hill in the world—can't some of it be used to BUY democracy? Or are we still too poor for that?

College Boys Told It Is 'Not The Cafe's Policy' To Serve Negro Patrons

The Defender
Sat 9-18-48
Chicago, Ill.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Lakeland restaurant in Beloit, where public accommodations for Negroes are comparable to those in Mississippi, will be the target of a $20,000 damage suit on the fall call of the Circuit court of Rock county in Zanesville.

The action taken was the result of an experience of four college students who sought service in the place on August 8 and were refused.

Henry and Gene Moore, 2215 N. 11th st., and William Jackson, 2043 N. 8th st., students at the University of Wisconsin, and Fred Bland, 4835 N. 44th st., a Fisk University student, were the victims.

In their suit filed August 18, by Attorney T. W. Coggs, the four complainants declared they were told by the waitress that the "boss wouldn't like it" if she served them. They were later told by Larry Guzman, the boss, the suit said, that the "waitress doesn't want to wait on you." And finally they were told that serving Ne- oes was not the policy of the stablishment.

Attorney Coggs told the Defender last week that the lawyer for Guzman had offered to settle with the students for a "nominal sum" the amount of which was not revealed.

Sat 9-18-48

Another highlight in the case thus far is the silence maintained by Wisconsin's attorney general, who has been asked by Bruner Bitner of the State and Milwaukee Human Rights Committee, to file a brief in the case as a friend of the court.

Here's Picture Of Segregation; Means This Here. That There

38a Gen.

The Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

By LYDEL SIMS

MEMPHIS, TENN. —(AP)— The hottest word in the South today is segregation. Sun. 5-9-48

Fielding Wright calls it the South's "one and only possible answer." Walter White says Democracy cannot be attained within its framework. Wright is governor of Mississippi. White is executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Both statements were made recently in the South. Both speakers were discussing the President's civil rights program.

This article isn't about the President's program, or about segregation practices elsewhere. This is about segregation in the South.

Generally, the Southern states practice segregation. That sounds simple. It isn't.

First, whom shall you segregate? How do you tell a white person from a Negro?

In most cases, by color. But there is a large minority of persons whose color doesn't establish them positively as white or Negro.

Some states say any descendant of Negro ancestors, no matter how far removed, is a Negro. Others settle for descendants to the third generation. At least one state — Louisiana—doesn't say.

Tennessee includes "Mulattoes, Mestizos and their descendants." Georgia says "All Negroes, Mulattoes and their descendants having any ascertainable trace of Negro.

Segregation Is Law Of The Bible, Is Belief Of Mississippi Writer

38a

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal:

Segregation of animals, including man, is the law of God and the teaching of Christ. Everything after its kind is the fiat of God and the practice of the jungle. Genesis 1: 11, 25. Genesis VI: 19, 20. Genesis VII: 14. Sun.

Christ obeyed this law. He practiced it Himself and taught it to His disciples. When He sent His disciples out on their first preaching mission, He commanded them to "Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not; but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." Matthew 10: 5, 6. Christ did all of His earthly work among the Jews. He preached to the Jews and to no other nationality or race. 7-11-48

This proves that the principle of segregation was the law of God and the teaching of Christ. This being true, segregation of the white man and the negro has scriptural authority and may be carried out with a clear conscience.

It would charge God with folly to say that He created the white man white, and the negro black, and then "purposed" that they should amalgamate, and thus destroy the work of His own hand by amalgamating the two races, and thus destroy the identity of both races. God says through Jeremiah 13: 23, that the Ethiopian, the negro, can not change his skin, and He implies thereby that he should not want to change his color, or in any way destroy the handiwork of God.

I am unable to understand how these "uplifting do-gooders" can think that they can improve on the work of the Almighty, the builder of Heaven and earth, by destroying all racial distinction. God did not say that He had made "all skin of one color," nor does the scripture anywhere intimate that such would be desirable.

Intermingling of the two races on terms of social and friendly equality inevitably leads to intermarriage. Intermarriage leads to amalgamation. Amalgamation leads to racial suicide for both races.

Some people seem to believe that you can have religious intermingling and stop at that. Religious intermingling in the churches would lead to intermingling at social gatherings, which would inevitably lead to intermarriage.

To say that the negro shall not be permitted to worship in the white man's church, but that he shall be permitted to worship God in his own church according to the dictates of his own conscience, does not deprive him of access to heaven or to church worship. As a matter of fact, he can worship God better in his own church with his own people in the environment that he himself provides. It is an unwarranted assumption on the part of the white man to take the position that salvation must come to the negro through the white man's tutelage. 7-11-48

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

The only way to improve the lot of the negro is to imbue him with racial pride. Teach him to be proud that he is a negro. Help him to go to the height of his ambition and ability as a negro. And above all, be fair and just with him in all your dealings with him. BUT "everything after its kind"—or chaos.

DR. J. RICE WILLIAMS.
Houston, Miss.

Segregation Is Will Of God Southern Church Group States

New York Age

38a

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Latest wrinkle in the justification of racial discrimination has been provided by the general conference of the Southern Methodist Church which met here last week and, proclaimed that race segregation "is the will of God and must be maintained."

Sat 5-22-48

New York, N.Y.

Delegates of six Southern states adopted a resolution which incorporated this view, making it "part and parcel of the discipline of the church."

"We are ever mindful of our oblgations to all races of people, and in particular to the Negro race for its spiritual betterment and for our leadership of these people toward Christ within their own race structure," the resolution said.

"The almighty God saw fit, in his infinite wisdom, to segregate the races in the beginning, and we earnestly believe that the will of God will be best served by continuation of the total segregation of the black and white races." it continued.

The Late Watch

The News Birmingham, Ala.

American Novelette

Tues 6-29-48 38a

HELEN HAYES SPENDS CONSIDERABLE time working against discrimination. She refused to appear in a Washington theater, frinstance, because it barred Negroes. The other week her friend, author Anita Loos, sent her maid, Gladys Turner, to Helen's apartment with a gift. The elevator man refused to take her up. When Helen's groom, Charles MacArthur, heard of it he told the maid to sue the apartment house "even though Helen and I are stockholders in it!" To Miss Loos he added: "I hope she wins, even if it's to be paid from our own pockets!"

Church Women Take Stand Against Discrimination

38a

Sun Reporter

Fri 10-16-48

San Francisco, California

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Back from the fourth biennial assembly of the United Council of Church Women meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Council of Negro Women, said she was "wonderfully inspired" by the forthright position taken by church women on the basic problem of race segregation and discrimination in our national life.

She said that the assembly, attended by some 2500 church women representing eighty-four Protestant denominations unanimously adopted a series of resolutions calling for the "immediate" abolition of segregation and discrimination in the armed services; endorsement of Federal aid to education without racial or religious discrimination in its administration, and a broadening of social security legislation to extend its coverage and benefits.

Fri 10-16-48

General Bradley Lashes Bias in Armed Services

The Courier

Sat 1-24-48

38a

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JAMES A. BOYACK
(Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK—General Omar N. Bradley, chief of staff designate, contended here Sunday that "if the Army is to recruit men voluntarily, it must offer them the widest possible exercise of their personal freedoms."

"We cannot induce men to become soldiers if in the process they are divested of their dignity and human rights," he said.

FIRST TO HIT BIAS

He is the first American general to point the way towards abolishing discrimination and segregation in the Army.

Sat 1-24-48

General Bradley spoke at the forty-first annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee in the Hotel Commodore.

Attorney General Tom C. Clark, James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, and Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer, president, American Jewish Committee, also spoke.

Atty. General Clark said that America today needs a vast educational campaign to inform our citizenry about civil rights, and to educate them concerning their responsibilities to their community and their State.

ADVISES LIASON GROUP

He also urged the appointment of a civil rights commission, which would act in liason with community and State groups, and also serve as a clearing house for information concerning the State of civil rights in every State in the country.

Carey told his 1,500 listeners that labor unions can no more function on a basis of discrimination and intolerence than an automobile can run without gas.

"We know that America, the world's hope for economic and social and cultural advancement, cannot move forward if its people as a whole are not united; if they spread alien dogmas of racial superiority, and if they oppress the weak here within our very borders," he added.

Making an outspoken attack on racial intolerence, General Bradley declared:

BRADLEY LASHES OUT

"It is time we learned that if we are to prosper and progress in human welfare, it is not our business to glorify the tradition of civil rights, but rather it is our duty to dignify them through application. Discrimination too often reflects the jaundiced attitudes of too many American people

"Contributing to this atmosphere of racial discrimination," he said, "is the lack of education which has often retarded the Negro. This denial of equal education opportunity to a portion of our civilian population tends to drag down the whole economic level of our people by preventing intelligent utilization of our manpower resources and by limiting their purchasing income."

General Bradley declared that if we expect our young people of all races, creeds and colors to cherish our freedoms, we must in turn prove to them that freedom is a powerful force for human welfare; that democracy will work for the enrichment of their lives."

Playgrounds, Cafe, Golf Socked

Jim Crow Rocked by 3 Stunning Blows

The Courier – Sat 10-2-48

Pittsburgh, Pa

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Three stunning blows were delivered against jabbing jim crow last week, one jolting this city's segregated playground setup, another clipping biased practices in a Reading, Pa. cafe and the third kayoing discrimination in the PGA's world of golf.

The Recreation Planning Committee of this second largest Maryland city announced Friday that it would recommend an end of racial segregation on city playgrounds, following a suggestion of Carver High's principal, Earle E. Bracey.

At Reading, the Hof Brau Restaurant agreed to serve Negroes in the future after a mixed group had been denied service, and a conference with the management followed.

In New York the announcement was made that the Professional Golfers Association would discontinue any discrimination against Negro golfers, as the aftermath of a suit filed against the association by Ted Rhodes and Bill Spiller of California, charging color barriers in tournament participation.

Carolina Notebook:

High Point Doctor Points Out Defects In Race Issue To Paper

Journal & Guide

By A. A. MORISEY

Norfolk, Va.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—A recent letter to editor of the High Point Enterprise written by Dr. M. B. Davis, prominent Negro physican here, struck at what, it was agreed, is a basic defect of the approach to the race question. Besides, the letter can point to others which can be more widely used to protest opinion expressed publicly.

The Enterprise columnist commented on the recent Town Hall broadcast on civil rights and averred:

Sat-12-18-48

"Not one of the speakers gave the consensus of southern Negro opinion as to segregation in the matter of housing and schools for higher learning. From what I have been able to learn in conversations with Negro leaders here. their people are beginning to have more pride in their race and say they want recognition simply for what is worthy; equal pay for equal opportunity won by merit; the chance to live in good housing together as a race and to make progress together as a race; first-rate colleges and professional schools without claiming the right of admittance to institutions now open only to white students."

Referring to the writer's "consensus of southern Negro opinion" and the use of his authority conversations with Negro leaders in High Point, Dr. Davis said, "I sseriously doubt if Mr. Bivins is sufficiently acqainted with as many as five High Point Negroes to draw conclusions as to their real feeling on segregation, not to mention what he calls the Negro leaders."

MAIN POINT

Then Dr,. Davis summed up his main point in the paragraph which follows.

Sat-12-18-48

"I am not taking issue with the text of Mr. Bivin's conclusions for it speaks for itself. However, my concern is with the method by which he gained his information because this depicts a fundamental defect in the southern white approach to the race question. The southern white man does not know the Negro as he often claims because interracial relationships are too limited as well as unequal.

Understanding can only be between men if they meet in discussion on an equal basis. Until southern white leaders permit Negro representation in groups that plan, contfol, and make policy for our educational and civic development, there will always be that discrepancy between what the white leader on the one hand believs and the Negro on the other hand knows."

Dr. Davis concludes citing the recent appointment of Dr. Harry T. Penn to the Roanoke, Va. school board, as evidence that some southern cities are moving to erase this defect, and asserts, "By so doing representatives Negroes are placed in positions where they might give an un-shackled opinion that is worthy of consideration and with the intelligence that can only be exhibited in an atmosphere charged with freedom and equality."

SLIGHT RETREAT

A few days after receipt and publication of the Davis letter, Mr. Bivins attempted a slight but reluctant retreat from his advance position with the rebuttal that the "leaders" did not speak for publication and "how many or how few does not matter since no canvass was made." Then he admitted that Dr. Davis was right on the matter of Negro representation on policy-making boards.

Then as if afraid he might have gone a bit too far Mr. Bivins concluded with the usual and now-to-be-expected admonition that Negroes must do what they can to work out their own salvation. In a somewhat strained application of a statement made y Bbooker T. Washington he quoted, "No race can prosper 'till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem."

Here in High Point is a classic—and no doubt one of the best—examples of an effort to comply with the constitutional requirement of "separate but equal" accommodations for white and colored persons. It is the new bus station which opened about three months ago and which was built by the Carolina Coach Company.

IDENTICAL EQUIPMENT

The station is located on a corner and the entrance to the white waiting room is from one street and the entrance to the colored waiting room is from the other street. The equipment and furnishings of both waiting rooms are identical. Colored persons have easy access to ticket window and baggage room. The lunch room for Negroes is well equipped and the same menu is available to Negro citizens as is available to white persons.

The writer was informed that other stations providing equal facilities for passengers are being planned by the Carolina Coach Company, in fact, some are already in operation.

The Carolina Coach Company does not operate the lunch-rooms or restaurants but leases the facility to the Bus Terminal Restaurant Company of Norfolk, Va. In order that credit or criticism may not be incorrectly placed it should be said that the Carolina Coach Company has built only five or six maybe less bus stations in North Carolina and of course can not be responsible for facilities provided at many stations.

Sat-12-18-48

Negroes Don't Resent Jim Crow Itself, But Its Legal Pattern Declares Msgr. McNamara

The Black Dispatch

Okla. City, Okla.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(ANP) — Do Negroes resent segregation? Msgr. T. James McNamara, rector of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, thinks not—that is, he does not think Negroes resent segregation, but that they do object to its legal pattern which "stigmatizes and lables them as second-class citizens."

Speaking before members of the local Kiwanis club here recently, he said, "The Negro wants more than anything the assurance of the unmolested vote, knowing that then and then alone he can earnestly pursue happiness in the sense of our country's declaration of principle, which declares the pursuit of happiness to be the citizen's God-given right, irrespective of race, color, creed or national origin."

Sat. 5-29-48

The Catholic minister was speaking in favor of President Truman's civil rights program. He held that "racial segregation is an aid to the communistic conflagration that is sweeping the earth" and the south's position against equality for all was "an ostrich-like attitude."

Citing the background of the civil rights program, he asserted that reaction in Dixie was a "hue and cry trat developed into a crescendo" the dominant note being on the term "segregation" with all its "ugly connotations," reeking with contributions.

"The south's pattern of segregation dramatizes a flair for making laws and then disregarding their content. If the south has segregation as its laws proclaim, how can it be explained that out of the 13,000,000 Negroes in the country, not more than 7,000,000 are biologically Negro in the full sense of the term? Do you wonder that the Negro irks under the burden of the legislative pattern of segregation when he finds the dignity of motherhood exploited to serve the passions of those who cry segregation?

Sat. 5-29-48

"We can no longer profess one thing and act otherwise," he declared. "If we believe the principles of the declaration of independence and bill of rights to be truths, solidly established on which a governmental structure can be successfully reared, then it is highly imperative that our personal and public relationships reflect these principles."

Actresses Sue Hotel in Chicago

Baltimore Md

Sat 1-10-48

Denied Rooms Despite Reservations by Mail

CHICAGO—Miss Isabelle Cooley who plays the title role, and Miss Rosetta LeNoire of the cast of "Anna Lucasta" filed a $56,000 damage suit last week against the swank Morrison Hotel in the Loop district here based on racial discrimination.

The actresses alleged that the hotel granted them reservations by mail, but refused to give them rooms when they attempted to register on Dec. 21st last "because of their race."

Afro American

Directed to South Side

They said the hotel's public relations adviser, also named as a defendant in the suit, told them to find accommodatons in a "South Side hotel for colored people."

George N. Leighton, their attorney, said they were later quartered on the South Side.

Persecuted, He Becomes Hero

1-31-48

Defender

Chicago Ill

Sat 1-31-48

A year ago white residents in the aging, slightly dog-eared South Bridgeport area were up in arms over the fact that Negroes were buying property and moving into the section. More than one bombing, a murder, and a restrictive covenant law case developed. Last week fire gutted three houses in the area occupied by whites. Hero of the fire was Albert Flex, who rescued three children from a blazing house. He is a Negro. 1-31-48

Snub Truman's Wife; Friends Are Too Dark

Chicago Defender

Sat. 1-31-48

The Palmer House and the Stevens Hotel refused a fall dinner date for the first lady of the land, Mrs. Harry S. Truman, and her daughter, Margaret, because their hostesses are Negroes, it was charged Wednesday by a member of the Helping Hand Nursery banquet committee.

Mrs. Lillian L. O'Neil, a member of the committee which included Mrs. Joseph Snowden 3302 Rhodes ave., chairman, and Mrs. Mary Ward Brown, said officials of the two hotels reversed telephone promises of banquet facilities when the delegation arrived in person.

She said Mrs. Truman has accepted the invitation to be guest of honor at the banquet which will be held in the Congress Hotel, October 1.

The three women first visited the Stevens Hotel, Mrs. O'Neil reported, where the head caterer, a Mr. Mueller, said he had no dates open for dinner or luncheon until April 1, 1949. The committee then phoned the Palmer House, where a Miss Ruth Taylor promised facilities.

When they went to her office, they were met by a Mr. Belatti, who denied Miss Taylor's right to make bookings, and said there were no dates open this fall, according to Mrs. O'Neil.

Manager Admits Discriminatory Practices

County Observer

38a Ind.

Gary, Indiana

Acting upon several complaints made to the office of the Gary Urban League, Mr. Joseph Chapman called on Mr. Coffman, manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Gary office to investigate alleged discrimination in class placement of Negro customers. 'Singer Sewing Machine Co. gives all customers training course on their machine.'

1-9-48

During the interview Mr. Coffman admitted that Negroes were put in a separate class but claimed that they were given the same instructions as the white classes and did not have to wait as long as the whites, some of whom he claimes have been on the waiting list 18 months. Mr. Coffman did not know whether the policy of segregation was one nationally followed by the company but he did admit that the existence of mixed classes in Chicago. Coffman has been manager in Gary for 8 years and a salesman for 6 years

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Insists On Service For Negro Friend: Jailed And Fired

Atlanta Daily World

38a

11-23-48

INDIANAPOLIS— (ANP)— Lawrence Novick, white Allison employe, who tried to have a Negro friend served at a Haags drugstore has just been fired from his job. First, at the court trial, he was found guilty of vagrancy and fined $5 and costs an this sentence is being appealed by Atty. Willard B. Ransom, state NAACP head. Then Novick was called into the front office of Allison's and fired for "unsatisfactory work."

The case against the drugstore manager for discrimination was dismissed due to failure of the prosecuting witnesses to appear but they have sworn that they were not notified of the hearing. "Errors" of similar nature have clouded the other two civil rights suits brought against Indianapolis businessmen. However, the local NAACP plans to intensify its fight for equality in actuality as well as on the statute books.

Indian Girl Balked By Jim Crow Law

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ. — (AP) — Florence Iva Begay, 17, a Navajo Indian, said Saturday she will make another attempt to reach New York and Sarah Lawrence College, where she has a $2,000 scholarship.

10-3-48

But this time she will go "way around Texas," she said.

Miss Begay, who is planning to become a doctor and work among her people, returned to her home here rather than ride in a "Jim Crow" bus.

38a

When her eastbound bus reached Amarillo, Tex., Miss Begay said, she was ordered to sit in the rear section, reserved for non-whites. Rather than make a fuss, she complied with the order. When the bus reached Oklahoma City, however, the girl said Saturday:

"I felt so discouraged I didn't feel like going any further."

She left the bus and returned on another to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Begay, here.

Miss Begay has registered for the first semester pre-medical course at Arizona State College at Flagstaff. She plans to go to New York to enroll in the second semester at Sarah Lawrence College.

On Texas Bus

The Post.

Segregation Stirs Indian Girl's Revolt

Washington D.C.

Sun. 10-3-48

Flagstaff, Ariz., Oct. 2 (U.P.).—A 17-year-old Navajo girl honor student en route to an eastern girl's school on a scholarship "got so disgusted" at being forced to ride in the "Jim Crow" section of a bus through Texas that she turned around and came home, she revealed today.

Florence Begay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Begay, reservation Navajos, and a pre-medical student who finished high school with perfect grades, said she was willing to forego the scholarship. She enrolled in Arizona State College here.

10-3-48

She reported that when the bus she was riding last week on the way to Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., stopped at Amarillo, Tex., she was told she would have to sit i nthe back of the bus because of the Texas segregation law.

Sun. 10-3-48

Terming the incident "disgraceful and stupid," she said she rode to Oklahoma City "getting madder all the time" and then decided to return to Flagstaff.

Neighbors and the State Association of Elks who awarded her the scholarship took steps to protest.

Miss Begay said she might be willing to go to Bronxville at the end of the current semester.

She was graduated from Flagstaff high school last spring, one o fthree students in the history of the school who completed four years with nothing less than "A's."

Cititens Protest Signs in Window of Mae s Cozy Lunch

Bystander,
Des Moines, Iowa
Thu, 7-15-48

While political parties of the country are bickering over civil rights of citizens, a fight on the home front arose this week when complaints poured into the office of the Bystander and to the Des Moines branch of the NAACP regarding a sign which appeared in the window of the Mae's Cozy Lunch, 1459 Keoway, which informed that "No Negro Trade Solicited" or words to that effect.

The lunch place is just across Keo-Way from the Good park where many Negro youth play daily and the place is also in the vicinity of many Negro families.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa.

Letter to Manager

In a letter to the manager of the lunch room, Atty. Henry T. McKnight, member of the legal redress committee of the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP, said: Thu.

"The sign itself is degrading, offensive and tends to hold members of the Negro race up for public ridicule, and it is just another step toward intolerance which I am sure you do not want to foster.

"That should and must be removed, and if it is not removed within twenty-four hours after you receive this letter, I will be forced to take the matter up with the proper authorities to see to it that it is removed." 7-15-48

The name of a Mrs. Ann Peters was given as the owner and operator of the lunch room. The registered letter mailed n July 13, was signed for by Waitress Betty Dimler.

The sign has been reported moved from the window. A photographer who went to the lunch Monday to get a picture, arrived just as someone was removing the sign, but according to reports, the sign was replaced in the window and now is supposed to have been removed again.

26 In Racial-Equality Group Carried Out of Restaurant

(38a)

Courier Journal

Sat 4-17-48

Louisville Ky

4-17-48

Lawrence, Kan., April 16 (AP)—Twenty-six members of a racial-equality organization were carried bodily from a Lawrence restaurant last night, the owner said, after he had refused for 3 hours to serve them.

W. E. Murphy, the owner, said 10 of the group were Negroes and the remainder were white.

The group identified themselves as students of Kansas University and members of the Committee on Racial Equality. They said they were asking the right to eat in a public place with their friends, regardless of their race.

"Some of the boys on the campus heard about it," Murphy said, "and come in to ask the C.O.R.E. members to leave. They still refused and the boys just picked them up and carried them out. Seven girls were in the C.O.R.E. group, but they left of their own volition. There was no fighting and no other disturbance."

Robert Stewart, 21, of Manhattan, Kan., chairman of C.O.R.E., said he was in the group in the restaurant. He said they were practicing "nonviolence and direct action to achieve equality."

Police who went to the restaurant, said there was "no disturbance" and they did not interfere in the affair.

Lawrence Woodruff, dean of men, said the university does not recognize the C.O.R.E. as a student organization.

Mixed Students Put Out Of Restaurant

Journal [illegible]

[illegible]

LAWRENCE, Kan.—(ANP)—A 26-man group, composed of 16 white students of Kansas University and 10 Negroes, all members of the Committee on Racial Equality, were carried bodily from a local restaurant here Thursday night by another group of university students, after the restaurant owner had refused for three hours to serve Negroes in his place. Police who were present at the restaurant said there was "no disturbance" and that they did not interfere in the affair.

The CORE-student group was demanding the right to eat in a public place with friends, regardless of their race. W. E. Murphy, owner of the eat spot, asked the students to leave, but they refused. Another group from Kansas University came in and asked the CORE contingent to leave. When they again refused, they were picked up and carried bodily out.

Seven girls were in the group, but they left of their own volition. CORE chairman, Robert Stewart, 21, white, of Manhattan, Kan., said his group was practicing "non-violence and direct action to achieve equality." He is a senior in the business administration school.

Mayor and Members of City Council Named Defendants in Year-Old Case

Afro American (38a)

Sat 10-23-48

TOPEKA, Kan. (ANP)—The case of Arthur Lee and Ava Louise Stovall against the city of Topeka in an attempt to be admitted to a local theatre reached the Kansas Supreme Court, last week. Although the case has been litigated through several courts for almost a year, it has never been settled.

The plaintiffs claim that the Dickinson Theatre barred them from entrance in October, 1947, because of their race. They say that the State constitution guaranteed equality to all citizens regardless of race, color or creed.

Baltimore, Md.

[illegible] for Action

They filed suits in Shawnee County district court asking the court to have the city force the theatre to admit them. Their attorneys are Elisha Scott, one of the city's most colorful lawyers, and Prentiss Townsend.

Defendants in the case are named as Mayor Frank J. Warren and the members of the city council. Arguing the case is Frank Eresch, Topeka city attorney.

In each previous hearing the city has argued that the plaintiffs did not have enough evidence. Each court has dismissed the case and filed demurrers to the complaining petitions. Eresch says that there was insufficient evidence and no rights had been denied.

Segregation At Concerts

Thurs. Jan. 27-48 38a) Ky.

We, as Negroes, have been denied the privilege of hearing the outstanding concerts and programs at Memorial Auditorium unless we accept the segregated seating arrangement. It seems, since we have a Louisville Philharmonic Orchestra, that the patronage of all music lovers would be solicited and that they should be allowed to attend as first-class Louisvillians. I have noted that various approaches to the question have been made, but nowhere did I read that any member on the committee had suggested that Negroes be considered in their plans to keep the concerts on foot.

Courier-Journal

May I remind the committee that when symphony concerts were first opened to school children Negro teachers and parents went out 100 per cent to interest their children and encouraged them to attend? Their spirits were crushed, however, some years ago when the money of many was refunded because the balconies could not accommodate all the Negro children who would like to attend. We, as parents, knew this policy existed, but we did not think it would be inflicted on young, innocent minds, who are to be our future leaders of democracy.

Negroes do appreciate music such as the Louisville Philharmonic renders. You will agree readily to this because of their previous musical history. Maybe Louisville's music leaders don't know that Negroes and whites could enjoy the Louisville Philharmonic concerts from any seat they choose to buy.

Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Addison I. Ramsey.

Regarding Segregation

The Courier-Journal Thurs.

B. C. French states that the real and true Negro does not wish to mix socially with the whites. If that were true, things might be different. However, from what I read and see, the entire disagreement is because Negroes try to mix socially with the whites.

Take the case of the boy in the park. He thought some of the students of the University of Louisville would play tennis with him. When a group appearing before Mayor Farnsley were asked if they would be satisfied with the same recreational facilities in Negro parks as in white parks, they said nothing. Only non-segregation would please them. When a reporter at the colored boy's trial sat in a part of the court room reserved for white people, does that look like the Negro is satisfied to be with his own race? 6-10-48

If they want to attend the Auditorium or Amphitheater, even though they can see the play as well as from any other seat, they complain because they can't sit beside a white person. I attended a meeting not long ago at which there were white and colored teachers and even though there is a K.N.E.A., a colored teacher complained because there were not more white and Negro teachers' meetings. Another complained that they could not attend white churches.

Jeffersonville, Ind. Louisville, Ky. J. P.

Public Parks

Tues. 5-29-48

I wish to protest against the term "white park" as used in the case of the ex-Army man who was arrested in Triangle Park. Since the public parks are kept up by taxes paid by all, regardless of race or color, I can't see why they should be designated as white when streets and sidewalks are not. As well say that in our so-called democracy public parks cannot be used by people of certain colors that can be detected.

The Courier-Journal

There was a time when all races used the parks without any trouble. Every year the schools had enjoyable picnics in them, but somehow an undemocratic park commissioner was appointed and a rule not in harmony with the Constitution was formulated.

Think of all the soldier dead of all colors who fought and died in the name of freedom for those who still try to practice the ideals and ideas of Hitler!

Louisville, Ky. A. Q.

Anchorage, Ky. Tues. 5-29-48

$10 Fine Is Raised to $20 So That Case of Negro Ejected From Triangle Park Can Be Appealed

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Fri. 5-28-48

4 U.L. Students Testify Police Shoved, Kicked

The Courier-Journal

John Stubbs, 20-year-old Negro accused of refusing to leave segregated Triangle Park, was fined $20 in Police Court yesterday on a disorderly conduct charge.

A $10 fine recommended by Prosecutor Foster DeWees was raised to $20 at the insistence of Stubbs' attorney, James A. Crumlin, president of the Louisville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Fines under $20 are not appealable.

Louisville, Ky.

'Unfortunate,' Judge Says.

Fri. 5-28-48

"We intend, of course, to appeal this fine," Crumlin said.

In imposing the fine, Judge Homer C. McLellen said:

"This is one of those unfortunate cases that will arise. Being a law-abiding citizen, John Stubbs should not have argued with police. He should have gone to Circuit Court to obtain an injunction against the police or he should have taken up the matter with proper authorities."

The Courier-Journal

Says He Had Played There.

Louisville, Ky.

The appealable fine was vigorously protested by DeWees.

"I believe we should treat this case like any other that comes to this court. It appears to merit about $5 or $10," he said. 5-28-48

During testimony Stubbs, of 3022 Rodman, said he had played tennis in the park several times before his arrest May 19.

"The officers told me I ought to be sent back to Africa. One of them pushed me and as I started to enter the police car I felt a sharp pain in my leg as if I had been kicked," Stubbs said.

The Courier-Journal

Four University of Louisville students testified Stubbs was shoved and kicked once, but they could not identify the officer who did the kicking.

The City patrolmen, Howard Durham and Otis Claypool, denied they pushed or kicked Grubbs.

Louisville, Ky.

"We arrested him because we have orders to keep Negroes out of white parks," Durham said.

Detective Saw No Kick.

Fri. 5-28-48

Detective John Meeks, who arrived at Triangle Park, opposite the U. of L. campus, a few minutes after Durham and Claypool, said he saw the officers taking Grubbs to the patrol car "and I saw no one being kicked."

Before Police Court opened, three white women stood outside and handed leaflets to persons entering. The leaflets were headed "Decency Outraged in Louisville" and asked persons to "protest the arrest" of Stubbs by "Gestapo methods" of police. It was signed "New Voters for Wallace, 408 Realty Building."

5-28-48

Promise Discrimination Poll In Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE (ANP) — Mayor Charles P. Farnsley of Louisville promised a group of 21 members of the New Voters for Wallace group that he would poll the city on segregation at a "town hall" meeting last week.

Sat 6-5-48

The group which included white students from the University of Louisville and Negroes from Louisville Municipal college protested the segregation in the city's parks and also the treatment of John Stubbs, a Negro arrested in "white" Triangle park recently.

Trial of Negro Arrested In Park For Whites Only Put Off a Week

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

4 Students Say He Was Kicked

Fri. 5-21-48

The case of John Stubbs, Negro, who was arrested Wednesday in "white only" Triangle Park, was continued in Police Court yesterday to next Thursday.

The delay was granted at the request of attorney James A. Crumlin, president of the Louisville chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Crumlin said the N.A.A.C.P. will defend Stubbs and "carry his case to the Supreme Court if necessary."

Stubbs was charged with disorderly conduct.

Four Say He Was Kicked.

5-21-48

Yesterday, four University of Louisville students who reported they witnessed Stubbs' arrest, told The Courier-Journal that police "shook him up and kicked him" while marching him from the park to their squad car. The students are S. E. Wheeler, 18; J. R. Parch, 18; Robert Ross, 18, and Bernard Shapero, 21. The first three live in Leopold Hall, Belknap Campus, and are enrolled in the Naval R.O.T.C. program there, Shapero, a veteran, boards at 1930 S. Second. Fri.

Officer Denies Kicking.

The Courier-Journal

Patrolman Otis Claypool, one of the arresting officers, denied Stubbs was manhandled. He said the 20-year-old Negro was treated the same way I'd liked to be treated if I were in his predicament.

Louisville, Ky.

Stubbs, who could not be reached for comment on the alleged kicking, lives at 3022 Rodman. He didn't know Triangle Park was segregated. Claypool, however, said Stubbs had said in the police car that he did know about the segregation rule.

Fri. 5-21-48

Let Negroes Use Library, Cardinal Editorial Urges

Negro students from Louisville Municipal College should be admitted to the University of Louisville library, says an editorial to be published today in the U. of L. student newspaper.

The editorial was written by one of the Cardinal editors, Dick Cohen. He says "The University of Louisville, as a democratic institution which teaches and expounds the principles of democracy, must now put those theories to concrete shape and form and agree to admit Negro students from our own school, Municipal College, to the use of our library on Belknap Campus."

President John W. Taylor commented to a reporter that "Until there's a demonstration necessity for it, I don't see any reason to raise the issue."

He said that if needed books aren't available to Negro students at Municipal College they probably can be obtained on loan from the Belknap Campus library.

The Courier-Journal

L.E.A. Rejects Proposal To Let Negroes Belong

The Louisville Education Association rejected a proposal yesterday to drop the word "white" from its requirements for membership.

Louisville, Ky.

The members approved a new constitution which provides that only white persons with teaching certificates in the Louisville public schools may join the L.E.A. They met at Louisville Male High School. Fri. 5-21-48

Student Arrested for Being in White Park in Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Dragged from Triangle Park, a segregated playground here, by two policemen, who manhandled him, John Stubbs, 20, a student at Louisville Municipal College, was jailed last week until a friend could post a $25 bond to obtain his release.

Stubbs said he had gone to the park to play tennis with some University of Louisville students and didn't know colored persons were not allowed to play there. Dressed for tennis and holding his racquet, he was sitting watching others play when arrested.

Mayor Pledges Public-Opinion Poll to Find Out If Louisvillians Favor Ending Park Segregation

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Tues. 5-25-48

Fails to Indicate Whether Results Will Guide Him

Segregation and juke-box music were the principal problems thrown at Mayor Charles P. Farnsley at his weekly "town hall" meeting yesterday.

The segregation issue was brought to the meeting by a group of 21 Negro and white members of the New Voters for Wallace organization.

In answer to their demand that segregation be ended in City parks, Farnsley said he planned a poll to see whether Louisvillians would favor such action.

Says He Isn't Straddling.

R. W. Jones, 202 Crescent Court, a spokesman for the group, asked the Mayor if he would be guided by the poll's result.

Farnsley shook his head and told Jones not to put words in his mouth. 5-25-48

"I advocate the occupational tax despite a poll which showed other taxes were preferred," he said. "I did that because the other taxes, in my judgment, would not have done the job. As for segregation, it is a serious problem. I am not trying to straddle it. It has been argued for several thousands of years and I don't know all of the answers. I think my record shows that I have been fair and sympathetic in dealing with the problems of Negroes." Tues.

Petition Is Presented.

Kirby M. Hall, a Negro, 28 College Court, told the Mayor, "I am color-blind. I don't judge a man by the color of his skin. I have played tennis here in Louisville with white girls and boys and I haven't been locked up. It's all right for Negroes and whites to do that in Indianapolis and Cincinnati, if they wish to, and it ought to be in Louisville."

Dick Piott, 2017 Edgeland, presented a petition bearing 125 names, protesting police treatment of John Stubbs, Negro, 3000 block Rodman, arrested last Wednesday in Triangle Park, across from the University of Louisville. 5-25-48

White members of the group said they were University of Louisville students and Negro members said they were from the Louisville Municipal College.

After the group finished, Robert M. Nash, 1225 Summit, said the U. of L. should not be drawn into the matter. 5-25-48

"The U. of L. Student Council, composed of the elected representatives of the student body, voted 8 to 6 against making a protest over park segregation," Nash said. The Courier-Journal

Farnsley asked for a show of hands from the group as to whether they would be satisfied if equal recreation facilities were supplied Negroes and whites. No hands were raised. When he asked if they wanted segregation ended, all hands were raised.

Members of the group not previously mentioned identified themselves as James L. Dennis, Wallace Oppel, Catherine Oppel, Robert Downs, Jerome Hutchinson, Lauretta Faulkner, Evelyn Perossier, Catherine Douglas, Irene Coppedge, Ed Lightsy, Jean Silvers, Tomas A. Edwards, Donald Fitzgerald, John B. Hayden, Elmore Dunlop, Charles Richardson, Leah Coleman, Mary Minter, Ellie Conley, and John Jackson. Louisville, Ky.

Drive to Share TheRide Urged In Bus Fight

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Car Pools Are Proposed To Combat Fare Rise

Tues. 7-27-48

A suggestion that wartime car pools be revived to offset the bus-fare increase was made by attorney Grover Sales at the Mayor's Town Hall meeting yesterday.

Sales proposed that the Mayor name a committee to promote a share-the-ride campaign as an answer to the Louisville Railway Company's "exploitation of the public."

He said the company has had two fare increases this year and is now talking about a third one.

Traffic Light Asked.

A. J. Bartholomew, administrative assistant to Mayor Charles P. Farnsley, presided. He said he would refer the suggestion to Assistant City Attorney Robert T. Burke, Jr., who headed the City's legal fight against the fare increase. Burke is studying an appeal from Public Service Commission's ruling. 7-27-48

Michael P. Linehan, 1225 Payne, and H. C. Bryson, 170 Bel Air, filed a petition with 300 names asking for a traffic light at Baxter and Payne. Works Director J. M. Wilson said the intersection was under control of the State Highway Department, but that he would ask it to install a light.

Charles C. Barton, 1116 Hathaway, and Ernest F. Normandin, 1220 E. Broadway, complained of flooded sewers in their respective neighborhoods. They were referred to the Metropolitan Sewer District.

Protests Discrimination.

The Courier-Journal

Daniel J. Hughlett, Negro, 2411 W. Walnut, who said he represented the Jefferson County Sunday School Association, protested "discrimination against Negro women by downtown stores." He said Louisville is losing thousands of dollars in trade because Negro women are forced to go to Indianapolis to buy clothing. Tues.

Bartholomew said he sympathized, but that the City could not tell "privately owned and operated stores how to handle their customers." 7-27-48

Mrs. Stanley Motley, 666 S. 37th, was referred to Juvenile Court. She headed a delegation of mothers who complained that one family had "been picking on" small children in the neighborhood. Louisville, Ky.

Mayor Farnsley said he will resume conducting the Town Hall sessions next Monday. He inaugurated the sessions shortly after taking office.

Mayor Promises to Poll Louisville On Segregation

The Black Dispatch

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Mayor Charles P. Farnsley of Louisville promised a group of 21 members of the New Voters for Wallace group that he would poll the city on segregation at a "town hall" meeting last week.

The group which included white students from the University of Louisville and Negroes from Louisville Municipal college protested the segregation in the city's parks and also the treatment of John Stubbs, a Negro arrested in "white" Triangle park recently.

Although the mayor promised to take a vote he did not say what action he would take if the people voted against segregation. He told the group not to put words in his mouth. He said:

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"I advocated the occupational tax despite a poll which showed other taxes were preferred. I did that because the other taxes, in my judgement, would not have done the job. As for segregation, it is a serious problem. I am not trying to straddle it. It has been argued for several thousands of years and I don't know all of the answers. I think my record shows that I have been fair and sympathetic in dealing with the problems of Negroes." Sat, 6-5-48

Evidently seeking a compromise the mayor asked all those who would be satisfied with equal facilities to raise their hands. No hand was lifted. Then he asked who would like segregation eliminated. Every hand shot up. 6-5-48

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2 Call Occupation Tax Unfair Because of Park Segregation

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Wed.

Two Negroes yesterday complained at the Mayor's "town-hall" session that it is unfair to levy the occupational tax and other taxes on Negroes and then deny them equal use of park facilities.

The two, A. E. Wade, 3311 Greenwood, and William P. Lanier, 510 N. 26th, said City recreational facilities for their race existed only in Chickasaw Park and several small playgrounds. Negro golfers have no course to play here, they said.

T. Byrne Morgan, director of parks and recreation, said no golf course for Negroes was contemplated because there was not enough demand for one.

A. J. Bartholomew, administrative assistant to Mayor Charles P. Farnsley, presided. He said money from the new occupational tax would be divided equitably in taking care of the needs of all of Louisville's citizens. He added that the matter of park segregation "is not a problem to be decided here because it is pending before the Court of Appeals."

Citizens Tell Mayor Louisville Unfair To Group With Jim Crow

LOUISVILLE —(ANP)— Two Negroes startled the mayor's town hall session last week when they declared that the occupational tax and other taxes on Negroes were unfair because of segregation in Louisville.

Daily World Fri 7-16-48

The protesting citizens, A. E Wade and William P. Lanier, said that they should not be taxed if they were not allowed to use the same park and recreational facilities as other citizens.

Atlanta Ga. 7-16-48

Only one park, Chickasaw park, and a few playgrounds in the city are open to colored, they pointed out, and no golf course is open to them.

LITTLE SAID

The director of parks and recreation, T. Byrne Morgan, said that there was not enough demand for a golf course for Negroes to set up one. He said nothing about allowing Negroes equal use of all park facilities.

Daily World

Sitting in for Mayor Charles P. Farnsley was A. J. Bartholomew, administrative assistant to the mayor. He added that the occupational tax would be divided equitably to care for all the needs of Louisville citizens.

7/16/48 Atlanta Ga.

Park segregation, he said, "is not a problem to be decided here because it is pending before the court of appeals."

Negro Fined In Tennis-Court Case Plans High-Court Appeal If Needed

(38a)

Criminal Bench Upholds Penalty

Ky

A fine against a 20-year-old Negro arrested for trying to play tennis in "white-only" Triangle Park will be appealed "all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary."

Louisville Journal

Attorney James A. Crumlin made this statement after a Criminal Court jury yesterday upheld the fine given his client John Stubbs, in Police Court May 27.

Louisville, Ky.

June 11- 38- 48

Calls Action 'Deliberate.'

Crumlin said he will try to take the case to the Court of Appeals. Although a minimum of at least a $50 fine is required to take a case there, he said he will base an appeal motion on Stubbs' "constitutional right to enjoy the freedom of public facilities."

Stubbs, 3022 Rodman, a Louisville Municipal College student, was arrested May 19.

Commonwealth's Attorney Frank A. Ropke told the jury yesterday: "I believe he went to the park deliberately for the purpose of being arrested."

Asks for Same Penalty.

Ropke said it wasn't up to the jury to decide whether it's right or wrong to have separate parks. A Department of Parks regulation forbids Negroes or whites to be in each other's parks. If the regulation is wrong, Ropke said, its opponents should file an injunction suit in Chancery Court.

Asserting that "we're not trying to send Stubbs to jail," he asked the jury for the same penalty imposed in Police Court.

Crumlin, a leader here in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the arrest was unlawful since the park regulation "prescribes no penalty for Negroes who go into white parks, or whites who go into Negro parks."

The all-white jury, according to Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Carl Ousley, was picked from a panel containing one Negro.

June 11- 30- 48

38a 1948

Louisiana

Negroes to Fight Jimcrow With Boycott, Picketline

New York, N.Y. (38a) La. The Worker

Sun. 1-4-48

By Dillard Oakes

NEW ORLEANS (FP).—If the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Wins its injunction fight against the city administration, the business section of New Orleans will soon see one of the largest anti-discrimination picketlines in the history of the south.

A suit for an injunction to prevent interference with the picketing was filed by the NAACP against Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison and Police Supt. A. Adair Watters after it learned that the police planned mass arrests of the pickets. Officially, the organization was told that the mayor would deem the picketing a "nuisance" and a "traffic hazard." Sun. 1-4-48

Objects of the picketing plans are four big department stores which simultaneously agreed to a new policy not to allow Negro women to try on hats, high-priced dresses and foundation garments they wanted to buy.

★

ONE OF THE FOUR STORES is Mansion Blanche, owned by the City Stores Co., a nation-wide chain which reported net sales almost $105 million for the first nine months of 1947. The other discriminatory concerns ore D. H. Holmes Godchaux and Mayer Israel, all well-known stores. Other leading stores, including Krauss, Sears Roebuck, Marks Isaacs, Labiche's Graff and Kreeger, have not followed the example of Maison Blanche. Sun.

The boycott move started late in November when a dressmaker, Mrs. Germaine De Sarzant, and two housewives, Mrs. Georgia Bourgeois and Mrs. Luther Sartor, indignantly reported to the NAACP that they had been victims of the new policy.

Exec. Sec. Daniel E. Byrd of the local NAACP chapter immediately got in touch with the stores concerned and heard directly from them that they were indeed instructing their clerks not to allow Negro women to try on hats and garments. Sun. 1-4-48

AS WORD of the new policy got around, the entire Negro population of 170,000 became aroused and a subdivision of the NAACP, the Consumers League, was quickly set up to lead the boycott movement.

Support came quickly from other Negro organizations and white groups, including the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the CIO Council, Americans for Democratic Action and the American Veterans Committee chapter at Tulane University.

Plea To Bar Police From Molesting Jim Crow Store Pickets Under Advisement

The Informer

Houston, Texas

Sat. 1-24-48

By CLEORA MCNAIRY
Women's Editor

NEW ORLEANS — The application of the Consumers' Leagueof the NAACP for an injunction against polic eimterference with its plan to picket Canal street stores which practice racial discrimination against Negroes was taken under advisement Thursday by Judge Frank J. Stitch in civil district court.

Thursday's hearing was well attended as Attorney A. P. Tureaud, representing the Consumers' League presented the case. Henry G. McCall, city attorney; Henry B. Curtis and James Thomas Connor assistant city attorneys, represented the City of New Orleans and the Police Department, defendants in the case.

"Plaintiffs in the suit were Daniel E Byrd, regional NAACP representative, Luther Williams, president of the Consumers' League; Mrs. Alma Granderson, secretary of the league; and Miss Jean Meggs NAACP office manager.

The case grew out of a movement begun in November when Maison Blanche department store 901 Canal street, reportedly denied Negro women the privilege of trying on hats in its exclusive second floor salon. A committee from the NAACP caled on Herbert J. Schwartz, president of Maison Blanche, who admitted the "policy and blamed pressure from white customers and other Canal steet stores.

1-24-48

NAACP officials checked with other stores and made their report. The Consumers' League was formed and handbills were distributed which urged Negroes to stay out of Maison Blanche, D. H. Holmes, Godchaux, and Mayer Israel stores.

When the league sought to secure a permit to picket these stores it encountered difficulty and the application was made in civil court for an injunction forbidding police interference with picketing the stores in an orderly manner.

City attorneys sought to have the case dismissed on grounds of vagueness and jurisdiction. At the conclusion of arguments Thursday, Judge Stitch granted Attorney Tureaud time in whcih to file a brief supporting the league's contentions.

Baltimore Adopts New Golfing Scheme

World Atlanta Ga

Sat. 7-24-48

BALTIMORE — (NNPA) — With racial discrimination banned by a Federal court order, at a hectic session last Tuesday night the Board of Education and Parks hit upon a scheme to keep colored and white golfers from using municipal courses at the same time.

The scheme restricts the use of courses by colored golfers to the following days: Carroll Park, Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays; Mount Pleasant Park, Tuesday; Clifton Park, Wednesdays and Hillsdale Park, Thursdays.

This schedule opens to white golfers on Tuesday and Wednesdays the golf course in Carroll Park, which prior to July 13 was set aside for the exclusive use of colored golfers.

The board's action will most likely result in further action in the United States District Court here to compel compliance with a non-discriminatory policy in the use of municipal golf courses here. While three parks were opened to colored people, their use is still restricted on the theory that the larger number of white golfers entitles them to preferred consideration.

MAY COMPLAIN

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that the constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws is a personal one and, regardless of the demand, if an individual is denied substantial equality of treatment, he may properly complain," remarked J. Marshall Boone who had proposed it. "Only a relatively few Negroes play golf compared with the many whites. Considering the number of Negroes that desire to play our schedule is very fair."

World

His motion for adoption of the schedule was seconded by Scrimger. Robert Garrett, chairman of the board, put the question and the motion was adopted with Dr. Harris voting, "NO."

Atlanta Ga.

When a board member questioned whether the schedule met the order or the court, R. Brook, Maxwell, director of the Bureau of Parks, said he had been advised by the City Solicitor that the "Board would not be held in contempt of court if it drafted regulations," but that any aggrieved golfer might institute further action in the Federal Court if "reasonable grounds be found for further action.'"

After Mr. Maxwell and August Hook, superintendent of parks, recounted the events leading up to the presentment of seventeen persons by the grand jury on charges of violating Park rules in connecton with interracial tennis games played in Druid Hill Park on July 11, Mr. Boone moved that the board commend. Maxwell, Hook and Earl S. Carrowhill of the Bureau of Recreation "for so efficiently handling a most difficult situation."

7-24-48

"I do not object to the commendation," said Dr. Harris. "The men carried out silly orders drafted by the board. But I want to quote what Mr. Hook has been reported as telling the press, namely that such regulations are likely to cause public riots."

He added that he has said the same thing over and over again. "The regulations deny citizens their rights, and they are going to continue to protest every day as long as such rules continue in force.

"These foolish directives will cause riots and we wil all sit back and feel sorry. It will be charged erroneously that such action as we have seen take place in Druid Hill Park is communinstically inspired. But that is wrong.

"The board's attitude is disgraceful."

Wallace Unit Testing Park Segregation Rule Face Baltimore Judge

Birmingham Ala

BALTIMORE, July 12—(AP)—Negro and white "sitdown strikers" who were carried to patrol wagons by police for playing mixed tennis matches in a public park came up for hearings today.

News

The Young Progressives of Maryland said it sponsored Sunday's outing purposely to test the Park Board's segregation rules. The group is a branch of Henry A. Wallace's third party.

7-12-48

Park officials said they told the whites who got permits to use the courts that no mixed matches would be allowed. Capt. Gordon Goog, of the park police, was on hand when play started.

Goog said he twice ordered the matches broken up and when he got no response, called city police. A score of the players plopped themselves down when the regulars arrived and refused to move.

The police carried most of them bodily to patrol wagons. More than 500 spectators hurled taunts at the officers and later demonstrated outside police headquarters.

Police booked seven of those arrested on disorderly conduct charges as well as for refusal to obey park police. Thirteen of those booked are Negroes and seven are women.

7-12-48

Demand Demos Fight Jimcrow

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Baltimore Young Progressives, arrested and jailed for attempting to break down Baltimore's Jimcrow rules in the city parks, today brought their case to the Democratic national convention.

Released from jail where they had been held on charges of resisting arrest and refusing to obey the orders of park policemen, the 24 Young Progressives boarded a Philadelphia train to protest the case to Baltimore's Mayor, Thomas D'Alesandro, a convention delegate.

The youths, part of delegation of 500 who surrounded the tennis courts at Druid Hill Park, were hauled into police vans Sunday when they refused to end interracial tennis matches.

The matches were arranged by the youth organization on the first test of the park department's segregation policy.

Park police requested Negro and white tennis players to get off the courts usually reserved for whites. The players refused, and a patrol wagon, several police cars and 20 policemen were called to the park.

The players staged a sitdown on the courts, and police lifted them bodily and carried many of them to the paddy wagon.

They charged 16 players with refusing to obey park policemen. Eight more were charged with disorderly conduct. Four of them were arrested outside the police station where another demonstration was staged.

RAPS POLICE BRUTALITY

Dr. John E. T. Camper, co-chairman of the Maryland Progressive Party and candidate in the 4th Congressional District, condemned the "arrogance and brutality of the park and city police involved."

"There is no rule which forbids interracial tennis or any recreational activity. The arrests were a flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of these well-mannered, orderly players," Dr. Camper said.

Stanley Askin, Maryland Young Progressives director, declared that "discrimination against the Negro people means discrimination against Jews, Catholics and all minorities."

BALTIMORE, July 12 (UP). — Maryland supporters of Henry A. Wallace said today they will go to the Supreme Court if necessary to find out whether the Constitution allows Negroes and whites to play tennis together in Baltimore's public parks.

Stanley Askin, state director of the Young Progressives, maintained that there is no specific law or regulation barring Negroes and white from playing tennis together in the park. He said it was "a sort of gentleman's agreement" among members of the park board.

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21 Held to Jury In Baltimore Segregation Case

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

Jul. 7-13-48

Baltimore, July 12 (AP)—Participants in a mixed white-Negro tennis tournament in a public park were bound over for grand-jury action today on charges of disorderly conduct and violating segregation rules on the playground.

Stanley Askin, stat directore of the Young Progressives and one of those arrested, said the tennis matches were organized with the intention of testing the City's segregation rules. The organization is a branch of the Wallace party.

Jul. 7-13-48

Twenty-one defendants went before Police Magistrate Reuben Caplan, 11 of them Negroes. Fourteen were bound over on charges of failing to obey the segregation regulations and the orders of the park police. The other seven were charged with disorderly conduct.

Baltimore Police Arrest 13 Negroes And 11 Whites For Attempting Interracial Tennis

Sat 7-17-48

New York Age

BALTIMORE, Md.—While more than 500 spectators jeered, police picked up 13 Negroes and 11 whites who engaged in a sit-down strike after being ordered off the tennis courts in a public park to which they had gone to play a mixed tennis matches.

Captain Gordon Gaeng, of the park police, said he twice ordered the matches stopped and was ignored. He then called the city police and about 20 responded. A score of the players sat down and refused to move. Police picked them up bodily and took them to patrol wagons. More than 500 spectators jeered the police and later staged a demonstration outside police headquarters.

The Sunday outing was sponsored by the Young Progressives of Maryland, a branch of Henry A. Wallace's third party movement, with the avowed purpose of testing the Park Board's segregation rules. Park officials said the whites who obtained permits for the courts were told that no mixed matches would be allowed.

Harold Buchman, state director of the Progressive Party and Dr. John E. T. Camper, party co-chairman and congressional candidate, were present at the outing and issued the following joint statement:

"The arrests were flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of these well-mannered, orderly players. The city officials and the police who are responsible for the arrests have exposed themselvse to suits for false arrests and violation of federal and civil rights statutes."

Police booked 15 Negroes and 11 whites on charges of refusing to obey park police. Seven also were charged with disorderly conduct.

(38a) Md.

Seven Found Guilty In Racial Disorders

The Wash. Post
Wash. D.C.
11-5-48

Baltimore, Nov. 4 (AP).—Six men and a woman, all white, were convicted of conspiracy charges today in connection with disorders which broke out when police stopped some Negro-white tennis matches in a public park.

Among them were Harold Buchman, director of the Progressive Party of Maryland, and Stanley Askin, director of the Maryland Young Progressives.

They acknowledged the tennis matches were arranged to test a Baltimore park rule enforcing segregation on playgrounds. Their cases were disposed of, however, without a ruling on the point.

11-5-48

There was a torrent of hoots and some pushing and shoving when police swooped down on the tennis matches in Druid Hills Park on a July Sunday. Some of the participants sat down on the courts and had to be carried to patrol wagons.

Originally they were charged with violating the segregation rule. Then the State substituted another charge: conspiracy to riot and disturb the peace. The seven were convicted on the charge. Then the State dropped the park rule charges.

(38a)

Judge Herman M. Moser acquitted 10 Negroes and 5 white persons of the conspiracy allegation. He had purposely delayed his decision until after the elections. He did not pronounce sentences upon those convicted, waiting for them to file appeals.

Golf Segregation Costly

N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. N.Y.
8-13-48

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12 (AP).—The City is losing money under the plan setting aside special days for Negroes and whites to play on its four golf courses. The Board of Recreation and Parks reported so few Negroes use the links on the days designated for them that receipts have declined by about $300 a week.

The program was set up recently after John Law, a Negro, complained in Federal Court that he was denied the privilege of playing on the city's three eighteen-hole courses. Only a nine-hole layout at Carroll Park was available to Negroes. Judge W. Calvin Chesnut ordered all four courses opened to players of both races and later indicated the separate-day plan would fill the bill

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Pattern of Contradictions Is Found In Maryland's Negro-White Relations

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky—Sun 8-15-48

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—In Maryland, the Negro is not a political problem and probably won't become one, but here as elsewhere his rights are the subject of increasing controversy.

In Baltimore, attention has focused on the public parks.

Twice this year the Board of Recreation and Parks has responded to tests by Wallace Progressives by restating its historical policy of refusing to sanction interracial athletics.

But—and it is characteristic of the crazy-quilt that is the pattern of Negro-white relations in an industrial city in a border state—on the same day that 21 persons were held for the grand jury as the result of attempting interracial tennis, a Federal district judge directed the park board to permit Negroes to use all four of the City's public golf courses instead of restricting them to one nine-hole course.

Live Side By Side

Sun. 8-15-48

In the daily intercourse of whites and Negroes this sort of contradiction is repeated in dozens of ways. At Baltimore's only legitimate theater, Negroes are permitted on the stage, but not in the orchestra; at its only music hall, they are permitted in the orchestra but not on the stage. White and Negro children ride the same streetcars and busses to separate schools. Negro policemen are restricted to Negro neighborhoods, Negro postmen are not. Negroes cook for white men and shave them, but do not eat with them. Housing generally is segregated, and the courts (until otherwise instructed by the Supreme Court) regularly upheld the sanctity of restrictive covenants. But whites and Negroes also live quietly side by side.

There are laws forbidding intermarriage (at the risk of 10 years' imprisonment), establishing separate public schools for Negroes and requiring them to ride in Jim Crow compartments on intrastate trains and steamboats. Generally, however, segregation where it exists is a folkway, sanctioned by custom alone.

Upheld By Courts

Sun. 8-15-48

There is no law, State or City, for example, requiring segregation in the public parks of Baltimore or forbidding interracial athletics. There is not even any written park-board regulation to this effect. Segregation is an unwritten park "policy," reaffirmed periodically through the years by successive park boards and justified by the highest State court as "normal treatment" and valid use of the board's police powers.

But, the park board seems to say, the races must not mix socially, whether it be at food or play. Separate picnic groves are maintained and, for example, separate tennis courts and swimming pools.

Separate—and equal—the park board says; and there the argument starts, to proceed in two directions into the maze of constitutional law.

Initially, the Negroes centered their attention on equality and, because it was so obviously unequal, the nine-hole golf course to which they were restricted. Twice they went to court to establish their right to the 18-hole courses complete with sand traps, bunkers and water hazards, and twice they won. The first decision, however, was overturned in 1942 by the State Court of Appeals, largely on a technicality. They had to wait until this summer for the second.

Now, however, the Negroes and their friends—at least those associated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Henry Wallace's party—are concentrating on the separateness and seeking, by dramatizing it, to end it.

At the beginning of the year, for example, a neighborhood unit of the Progressive Citizens of America suddenly introduced two Negro boys into a city-league basketball game. When the park board ordered the two boys off the team, the team withdrew from the league.

Removed By Force

The attempt at interracial tennis, which occurred one Sunday early in July, promises to become typical. The Young Progressives of Maryland sponsored that exhibition, and when police ordered the players to leave the courts, they lay down upon the ground instead and compelled the police to remove them by force.

Sun 8-15-48

With all of this, Baltimoreans, excepting those persons directly affected, have been very little concerned. The State's attorney, it is true, has spoken of possible "mob violence" and asked the Young Progressives to defer any further shows of strength until the courts have ruled on the interracial tennis incident, but most persons think he overstated his case. Between court tests, Negro golfers were permitted to use the public courses indiscriminately for two years while their nine-hole course was being refurbished, and there was no trouble. The white boys didn't mind when the two Negro boys appeared on the P.C.A. basketball team. Relations between the white and Negro communities in the city traditionally are exceptionally harmonious and if anyone hopes to foment discord, he is not likely to succeed.

Even In Michigan You Don't Need Looking Glass

Chicago, Ill.

ECORSE, Mich.— A gentle reminder that the north is not as free of "jimcrowism" as is generally thought came to light here last week when an all-white jury in justice court acquitted a pharmacist of admitted charges of violating the state law barring discrimination against Negroes.

Sat. 7-24-48

The case surrounded the refusal of Bert Loveland, owner of the Loveland pharmacy, to serve Negroes in his store. When asked if he refused to serve the complaining witnesses because they were Negroes, he replied, "Yes." He also said they were orderly and there was no disturbance.

The jury seemingly was following the lead of Judge Salliottee. Loveland had testified that the plaintiffs remained in his store for two hours waiting to be served. The jurist then urged Loveland to sign a complaint against the witnesses for "loitering." He also intimated that the idea of equality had something to do with communism.

In his charge to the jury, Salliottee talked about race riots and his accomplishments in Ecorse in an attempt to justify Loveland's violation of the law. He scored the local NAACP, which was supporting the complaint, and volunteered the information that he "was not interested in joining the NAACP."

7-24-48

School Sponsors Interracial Justice Week

DETROIT, Mich.— This is Interracial Justice Week at Dominican High School here.

Sponsored by the Sodality of Our Lady, student organization, a program for the week has formulated to impress on students the fact that "under God, all men are brothers."

Sat. 6-9-48

The program has been suggested by the Catholic Interracial Council of Detroit.

The intention of daily prayers through the week is "That man recognize his moral obligation toward the Negro." That petition has been emphasized in a display of pamphlets arranged by the Literature committee.

At the Sodality meeting Thursday, the prefect, Miriam Sredinski, will conduct a discussion on the topics, "As a Catholic I have a Moral Obligation to Help the Negro" and "What Can I Do as a Future Citizen to Help Raise the Status of the Negro in My Community?"

Seattle Wash.

The mixed group comprising 26 women's voices and 19 male singers was organized in February, 1946, by Fr. Harold McNeill, CCSp, and Robert Slaughter. Since that time it has made 25 public appearances, presenting programs of liturgical music as well as traditional Negro works. 6-9-48

The choir is named in honor of Blessed Martin de Porres, Negro lay brother, of the sixteenth century who, it is expected, will be soon declared a saint by the Catholic Church.

Ignore Order To Dine In Rear Of Cafe

YPSILANTI, Mich.—

Last Wednesday morning at one o'clock, Pembleton T. Cochran and Beauregard Stubblefield made an attempt to patronize the Brand's Food shop, located near Ypsilanti's bus station. Upon entering, Cochran and Stubblefield placed their order for sandwiches after taking seats near the front door. The management immediately informed them that unless they would move to the rear of the restaurant, they would not be served. This action made it obvious that a segregated pattern had been established by the management.

The two patrons refused to move to the segregated area, nor did they leave. Instead they brought out their books and notes and from 1:15 until 3:40 a. m. they peacefully studied and wrote letters. At this time the management grew quite dreary of their delightful faces and created the unique idea of closing the establishment in order to ask the gentlemen to leave.

Being aware of the management's motive the patrons refused to be disturbed until after they were served. At this point threats to call the city police department were made by the proprietor until he accidently let a nickel drop in the slot of the pay phone.

Ten minutes later one of Ypsilanti's dashing and courageous blue uniformed excuses, bearing badge number 112, named Foster, suddenly appeared.

After being informed of the nature of the situation he proceeded to take sides of the management in upholding his policy of segregation. He stated that the management has a right to seat colored patrons in the rear of the restaurant because some of his white customers would object to being served where Negroes are treated equally, and that the Diggs Law, protecting citizens regardless of race or color from embarrassment, humiliation, and denial of service or other forms of segregation in public establishments, was a lot of hot air. Sat. 12-4-48

The officer after defending the management's stand, kicked the two patrons out and over to the police station, where they were again kicked out by the sergeant and told them to go home and stay out of mischief.

Interracial Club Tests Discrimination

The Commentator

Sat 12-4-48

By Burl C. Phillips

Pontiac, Mich.

On Friday night, October 1, the Goodfellowship, Inter-racial club sent out a anti-discrimination team to check on the practices of restaurants on South Division Street.

The team, composed of both Negro and White, visited some 12 restaurants and ice-cream parlors and found one that was practicing discrimination. This was "Pete's" Hamburger Shop located at 1151 South Division, owned by Pete Duvos.

Four white members of the club went into the shop first, sat down and ordered, then a few minutes later, one Negro, Curtis Tate went in to be served. He was refused and walked out. This was a sign for the others of the team.

They asked the owner why the young man wasn't served and the owner stated, "he wasn't served because we don't serve colored in here." When the White members of the team asked him his name he refused to give it, so they walked out.

Sat 12-4-48

Complain to Prosecutor

On Saturday, Curtis Tate and a White member of the team, Charles Andress, went to the Prosecuting Attorney's office to put in a complaint. They were received by a Mr. Vander Ploug who filled out a formal complaint and said he would call the restaurant owner in because there are laws against such practices.

The Goodfellowship, Inter-racial Club will go back to Pete's Hamburger Shop at a later date and if he is still practicing discrimination, further action will be taken. Also teams will visit other sections of the city to see if the laws of this State, against discrimination are being adhered to.

Sat 12-4-48

Briggs Negro Workers Fight $10 Hamburger

Daily Worker

DETROIT, Nov. 9. — Discrimination by the lunch room across from the Meldrum Briggs plant was presented to the Prosecuting Attorney's office during this past week. Sherwood Daniels, Briggs Worker, led off the fight when W. Monk, lunch room owner, refused service to Negro workers. After the police were called in, the waitress handed the plates to the Negro workers and poured about a quarter of a box of salt on each serving.

New York N.Y.

The prosecutor told Daniels that it wasn't much use taking the case into court as it was Monk's first offense. Monk was sitting alongside the prosecutor and Daniels when the statement was made that "it wouldn't be much use." Monk promised there and then that he "would serve colored." He also said "I have always served colored."

When the workers left the prosecutor's office, they headed back to the plant and got there just at lunch time. Since Daniels had said he "would serve colored," the UAW members decided they would test Monk's sincerity.

Into the "Meldrum Bar" they went again. This time when a Negro UAW worker came up to the cash register, this was his bill.

Pie cost $10.85; coffee was $5; hamburger was $10; filet of pickerel was $10.

That's how Monk "serves colored." Well Monk will find out this week how Negro and white workers at the Briggs Meldrum plant can fight on such an issue. The fight is on.

Michigan Jury Approves J'Crow

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

ECORSE, Mich.—(ANP)—A gentle reminder that the north is not as free of "jimcrowism" as is generally thought came to light here last week when an all-white jury in justice court acquitted a pharmacist of admitted charges of violating the state law barring discrimination against Negroes.

The case surrounded the refusal of Bert Loveland, owner of the Loveland pharmacy, to serve Negroes in his store. When asked if he refused to serve the complaining witnesses because they were Negroes, he replied, "Yes." He also said they were orderly and there was no disturbance.

The jury seemingly was following the lead of Judge Salliottee. Loveland had testified that the plaintiffs remained in his store for two hours waiting to be served. The jurist then urged Loveland to sign a complaint against the witnesses for "loitering." He also intimated that the idea of equality had something to do with communism.

7-21-48

In his charge to the jury, Salliottee talked about race riots and his accomplishments in Ecorse in an attempt to justify Loveland's violation of the law. He scored the local NAACP, which was supporting the complaint, and volunteered the information that he "was not interested in joining the NAACP."

Big Question: What Will Pres. Truman Do to End Evils?

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Pennsylvania
Sat 12-18-48
38a

(ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 4)

WASHINGTON—What can President Harry Truman do about segregation in the Nation's capital?

This question is on the minds of many local leaders following the issuance of the study of Washington's segregation by the National Committee here last week.

The ninety-one-page historical survey of "Segregation in Washington," released here last week by the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's capital, brought out into the open the clear picture of the 30 per cent of Washington's population — Negroes — graphically described as "Washington's displaced persons."

IN CAPITOL'S SHADOW

Shocking photographs illustrate slum conditions within sight of the Capitol Building, directly in the rear of the elaborate Senate Office Building, and other points in close proximity to the Nation's lawmakers as they gather to transact the affairs of the world's mightiest country.

Sat 12-18-48

The survey reveals the effects of the disadvantages which segregation has imposed upon Negroes here as a result of their enforced "bondage" in the matter of restrictions in employment, housing, health and other facilities.

The housing picture, abetted by existing restrictive covenants, points out shocking discrepancies in comparison with housing for whites. A typical table shows:

Sat 12-18-48

18% Negro houses need major repairs (whites only 2%).
30% Negro houses lack central heating (whites 2%).
23% Negro houses lack private flush toilets (whites 3%).
23% Negro houses have six or more dwellers (whites 9%).
20% Negro houses lack private bath (whites 6%).
11% Negro houses lack running water (whites 1%).
8% Negro houses lack electric lights (whites 0%).

38a

The standout fact of the survey is that the Nation's capital is the one place in the United States where racial segregation has gotten progressively worse instead of better.

It is generally agreed that the President can operate to change the basic patterns in two ways which would be highly effective in combating segregation and that strong positive action by the Nation's chief executive in these two areas would undoubtedly have a strong influence on the matter of legislative correction for segregation evils where relief is only possible by an act of Congress.

The first of the two moves Mr. Truman might make is in the field of public example. Plans now being made for the inauguration of President Truman indicate that he has already passed along the word that the example of non-segregation will be the official policy of inauguration activities.

Sat 12-18-48

SIX POINTS

Further suggestions in that line include:

1. **Appointment of qualified Negro personnel to his White House staff (Note: Despite the fact that the largest and most oppressed minority in America is the colored minority, there is no Negro in the White House office of "minority affairs consultants" which includes two spokesmen, David K. Niles and Philleo Nash, through which Negroes bring their problems to White House attention).**

2. **Appointment of Negro police to thes taff of White House guards and security personnel, including the secret service.**

3. **Utilization of competent Negro leaders on staff jobs of any nature for which they might be qualified.**

Sat 12-18-48

4. **Appointment of qualified Negro specialists to cabinet or sub-cabinet administrative posts of a general nature if they have talents required by those positions.**

5. **A strong statement decrying segregation in Washington which might have the effect of major public policy declaration and might move local businessmen and public officials to line up their racial policies with those of the Chief Executive (Note: At least, this would undermine the contentions of some defenders of "jim crow" in Washington that they are conforming to public policy and established patterns and place these defenders in a clear cut position of acting contrary to the expressed position of the President).**

6. **One of the most influential moves the President could make in this fight is to refuse to dignify any institution or occasion which is "jim crow" with his presence. The dramatic refusal of President Truman to visit or attend meetings in any hotel, restaurant, theatre or other public place which discriminates would have a tremendous effect on this problem, according to local leaders. Such a boycott, by the President, would strike hard at the core of "jim crow" in Constitution Hall, the National Theatre, the YMCA, the National Press Building and many downtown eating places and hotels.**

7. **And, finally, the exercise of his personal influence with the District of Columbia commissioners, whom he appoints, coupled with the appointment of a qualified Negro to this commission of three men who ostensibly "run" the city government.**

Sat 12-18-48

SECOND AREA

In the second area in which President Truman could operate without difficulty is in the area of administrative policy decisions. His FEPC for Government is a step in this direction although one of the appointees to this commission, Judge Anabelle Matthews, is a notorious defender of racial segregation.

While the commission has not been in operation for a very long time, it comes under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, which is not considered completely free of racial bias. Careful supervision of this commission by the President is indicated, according to local leaders.

In the administrative category Mr. Truman might also do the following things:

1. **Insist vigorously that cabinet members and administrative agency heads follow prescribed practices of non-discrimination throughout every level of each agency and in all dealings with contractors and concessioners. (Note: A positive stand by his Secretary of Commerce with regard to discrimination in the National Airport restaurant would eliminate this grievance.)**

2. **Insist not only on non-discriminatory and non-segregated employment practices in agencies, departments and bureaus, but also on utilization of competent and qualified professional personnel and administrative appointees without regard to race.**

3. **Insist on Federal control over parks and recreational facilities now under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service until such time as the District Bureau of Recreation abandons its viciously discriminatory policy of segregation. (Note: The recreation bureau is now trying to get under its jurisdiction non-segregated, Federally-operated parks and facilities here.**

Sat 12-18-48

4. **Fire administrative heads, including District of Columbia commissioners, who in any way support, either by subtle or obvious rulings and decisions, a policy of public segregation. (Note: A point of departure on such a program would be to ask for the resignation of FHA Commissioner Franklin Richards who lends the support of his office to restrictive covenants despite the fact that legislative and judicial efforts to underwrite covenants have been ruled out by the Supreme Court.)**

5. **As commander-in-chief of the armed services, Mr. Truman might order the immediate end of segregation in the Army, Navy and Air Force and order the transfer of Negro soldiers from hostile areas of the deep South, where community patterns are "jim crow" in character.**

6. **Under the President's wartime emergency powers, which have not been officially repealed by Congress, the Chief Executive has the power to issue proclamations ending undemocratic practices in the Federal jurisdiction—and Washington is definitely under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.**

"MAYOR'S" STAND

38a

Where will the "mayor" of Washington stand on the issues of segregation in Washington raised last week by the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital?

That will depend on who the "mayor" is. He may be Senator Spessard Holland (D., Fla.) or Senator J. Howard McGrath (D., R. I.)

While he is a Southerner, Senator Holland is not demagogic and viciously Negro-phobe as was the late Senator Bilbo who once held the position of "mayor" of Washington. Considered a liberal by some standards, Senator Holland is nevertheless irrevocably committed to the policy of racial segregation. He is not a "fire-eater" on this subject and the few times he has debated racial issues on the Senate floor, he has calmly eschewed offensive epithets, has professed a genuine interest in the welfare of colored people, has delivered no tirades on "white supremacy," and has generally acted with decorum and with some effort at objectivity.

Senator Holland's position is quite clear. Senator McGrath's is not.

Sat 12-18-48

There is considerable difference of opinion about where the Democratic National Committee chairman stands. Negro politicians of Democratic persuasion swear by him. On the other hand, impartial reporters who have covered Capital Hill activities and the Democratic National Convention as well as lobbyists for civil rights bills do not count him as a strong reed upon which to lean in the **civil rights field.**

Segregation In Washington

Washington Post
Wash D.C.

It is heartening to read the report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital. I had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Lohman speak about the report last summer. At that time he pointed out the inconsistencies of this segregation pattern.

At one place Negroes could sit in the audience but not act on the stage, while at another place they could act on the stage but not sit in the audience. On streetcars and buses where all people must necessarily mingle and touch, segregation is not practiced, whereas the sole, isolated person, the motorman, must be white. Wed-12-15-48

As one who has been asked to move to another side of the church and who daily sees the crippling effects of segregation on the thinking, health, and activities of young children, I am grateful to the committee for its report.

GRACE H. SMITH.
Washington.

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In the story which appeared in *The Washington Post*, November 11, regarding the forgotten civil rights law of 1872, your reporter mentions that no similar statute covering admission to theaters could be located.

In June, 1869, the Corporation of Washington enacted the following statute: Wed 12-15-48

"It shall not be lawful for any person or persons who shall have obtained from this corporation a license for the purpose of giving a lecture, concert, exhibition or circus performance, theatrical entertainment or for conducting a place of amusement of any kind to make any distinction on account of race or color as regards the admission of persons to any part of the hall or audience room where such a lecture, concert, exhibit or entertainment may be given.

"Provided that any person applying shall pay the regular price charged for admission to such part of the house as he or she may wish to occupy and shall conduct himself or herself in an orderly and peaceable manner while on the premises; and any person or persons offending herein shall forfeit and pay to the corporation for each offense a sum of not less than $10 and not more than $20, to be collected and applied as are other fines."

This statute, which was incorporated into the laws of the Territory of the District of Columbia in 1871, may be seen in the Code of 1873 under the heading, "Chapter XI, Title XII."

In view of the attention now being focused upon civil rights in the District and the probability of legislation being introduced to regulate them in the January Congress, it would seem important that the corporation counsel should consider the validity of the statutes of 1869 and 1872 and determine how their status has been affected by the Organic Acts of 1901 and 1911.

JAMES H. WHYTE.
Washington.

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In the Presbytery of Washington City the equality of Negro ministers and Negro members with the rest of us is quite a matter of course. A few years ago an honored Negro pastor served his term as moderator of presbytery, presiding at meetings of presbytery, at ordinations, at the installation of pastors and of officers of presbyterial societies. We counsel together, pray together, eat together. What is true of Presbytery is true, I doubt not, of most if not all of the Chrisitian bodies in the District. Wed 12-15-48

Obviously in the community there are white churches and colored churches, as there are white neighborhoods and colored neighborhoods; a situation for which the church is not responsible. And there are social classes and personal preferences and sundry barriers other than race, which are very difficult to overpass.

The writer intends no excuse for prejudice nor justification of "superior" people. But he knows of no considerable body of men who are more eager to overcome divisive barriers and to promote one wide fraternal fellowship than the Christian church.

CHARLES L. CARHART
Chevy Chase.

Discrimination in Washington

New York Herald Tribune
New York, New York
Wed 12-22-48

In all the welter of talk about civil rights and racial discrimination, it always comes with an unpleasant jolt to be reminded that our national capital is one of the worst offenders. Washington, physically magnificent, titular center of American hope and progress, a world city to draw the hearts and minds of all, is also as backward as the forks of the creek. It is a stronghold of segregation, a perfect example of the cumulative workings of an ingrown system. In Washington, of all places, the Negro remains a second-class citizen. It is not a pretty sight, hardly one to edify the rest of America or the world.

Recently the facts have been presented again in a detailed report by a group called the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, embodying a considerable array of prominent sponsors led by Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College. While the committee's research carries a slightly frantic tone, and has been criticized as overly dramatized, the essential truth of the report is not to be denied. Only a year ago President Truman's committee on civil rights told an equally adverse story on Washington. The same conditions exist elsewhere; undoubtedly there are a good many sloughs where the Negro is worse off. But this is the District of Columbia, which is not supposed to be a local community addicted to regional drawbacks.

The confounding part of the Washington situation lies in the complacent, almost cheerful, acceptance of the whole thing. Wed 12-22-48 According to the Shuster report, the Negro's present state in the capital is in many ways a decline from forty or fifty years ago. Such judgments are open to question, but undoubtedly the problem is now vastly more acute. Racial discrimination, feeding on itself, grows like an evil mould. Unless there is a steady mind to move ahead, a friendly disposition at the top to yield under genuine demand, the result is complication instead of improvement. But in Washington, where there is no vote and no true local government, time stands still. The very fact that the Shuster committee finds nothing new, merely assembling old parts in provocative fashion, points up the indictment.

As a result, racial discrimination operates full steam in Washington. Within the Federal government, which is the great employer and pace setter, there are many good intentions and lots of rules. The treatment varies widely between departments, but generally the Negro is still far from attaining equal opportunity. Step out of the Union Station, and segregation sets in. (At the Washington National Airport, across the Virginia state line, the arriving traveler would be made aware even quicker if he incautiously paused for a snack.) Wed 12-22-48 Housing is inferior and inadequate; on this front the pressure is organized with a high degree of commercial efficiency. There are two school systems, white and black, rigorously separated. Playgrounds are segregated; even the marble tournaments operate in two divisions. Public health services are distinctly unequal. The only legitimate theater is no more, because the New York operator timidly pleaded that he could not breach local custom by admitting Negroes and thereupon the actors stayed away. Hotels and restaurants, of course, admit no Negroes. Foreigners of dark complexion find the whole structure a curiosity, and avoid embarrassment as best they can. Washington's color line is close and tight, and by and large the disposition of its people and institutions in power is against any change.

Not that we expect Washington's inhabitants to be a people apart, behaving in a manner beyond the capacities of ordinary mortals, but the nation's capital belongs to all the people. Wed 12-22-48 Its origins are national—the population is native born, Southern and Northern in equal share by census—and its every reason for existence is national. Washington is a national responsibility. And the existing complex in the District of Columbia, the result of mounting pressures and accumulated inaction, a case study on painful display in our parlor, calls for renewed and persistent leadership by President Truman toward the end of getting action in the new Congress. Wed 12-22-48

Segregation Report Assailed As Distorted 'Special Plea'

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

By Murrey Marder
Post Reporter

Wed-12-22-48

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant 3d yesterday declared that many of the charges in the recent report on segregation in Washington are false and unjust.

He flatly denied that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, of which he is chairman, has been "driving new highways between the races," as stated in the report. He termed this accusation "simply ridiculous."

At the same time, General Grant said he did not want to mitigate the fact that Washington's slums "are as evil as any to be met anywhere" in cities of comparable size, and said that:

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"If the report of the self-appointed National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital arouses public opinion to solve this disgraceful condition, as doubtless its distinguished membership would like, the unjustified attacks upon those who have endeavored to remedy it will be forgiven and the misstatements and appeals to human prejudices may be forgotten." Wed 12-22-48

The segregation report, released 12 days ago as a 91-page "preliminary" report, said dominant business interests here, and the Federal Government, have been building "ghettos" of the "mind, body and spirit" for Negroes here.

In a point-by-point reply to **housing and planning charges in** the report General Grant said in a five-page statement, on which he later expanded:

1. "The charge that Negroes are "forced by Government policy behind racial barricades satisfactory to the Real Estate Board," with no housing built elsewhere, "is patently contrary to the facts." Wed 12-22-48

2. "The present deplorable housing conditions in Washington which bear most heavily on the colored population because such a large proportion of the lowest income groups is colored, are a Nation-wide disease."

3. "Other American cities have had the same problem,, but most of them have solved it, in part at least, by united efforts and intelligent cooperative action."

4. "Our commission has been proud to lead the fight for such constructive legislation as the Alley Dwelling Act of 1934 and the Redevelopment Act of 1945."

5. "It was the height of folly and bad judgment for a small group of misled colored spokesmen . . . to prevent the (congressional) appropriation for initiating action under the Redevelopment Act . . ."

6. "Blame for the present desperate housing situation must lie on the conscience of those who, after unsuccessfully fighting the legislation in each case, have prevailed in preventing the wishes of Congress from being carried out." Wed 12-22-48

7. "Negroes are not being driven back (into "black belts," as the report charged), but have actually been spreading out in nearly all parts of the city except Georgetown and some of the most expensively improved areas."

8. "The report seems to imply that the lot of colored people in Washington is so terrible as to be intolerable, and yet . . . the colored population increased from 87,000 in 1900 to 245,000 in 1947, and . . . 92.5 per cent of the increase was due to immigration.

General Grant termed the segregation report "a special plea prepared with great ability," which "certainly serves its evident primary purpose of vividly depicting and emphasizing each and every handicap under which our colored fellow citizens live amongst us."

But, he added, it was "more intent upon arousing indignation than upon an unprejudiced and correct presentation of all the facts." Wed-12-22-48

His own efforts and "natural symphathy for all handicapped persons" during the past 22 years must be well known, he said. The commission that he heads, General Grant declared, has "refrained from taking sides on most of the issues with which the subject report is concerned; it has tried to solve the planning problems in the best interests of the community as a whole."

The segregation report, he declared, did not give the "fair or whole picture" in a wide variety of instances, in addition to outright errors. It declared, for example, he said, that the "proportion of Negroes in the District of Columbia has declined from 33 6 per cent in 1880 to 30 per cent in 1947."

In the year chosen—1880—Negro population by proportion, said General Grant, reached a peak never exceeded. In 1860 it was 18.3 per cent, he said; in 1870, 33 per cent; in 1890, 32.8 per cent; in 1910, 28.5 per cent; in 1920, 25.1 per cent; in 1940, 28.2 per cent.

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General Grant said the statement that any Negro "has lost his American right to live anywhere in town" is "egregiously in error."

"In the past," he said, "some land owners did by mutual agreement enter into covenants which ran with the land, under which it could not be sold or rented to colored persons; just as similar agreements have been generally made limiting the type or cost of house, or other ways the land could be used or disposed of.

"However, a recent Supreme Court decision has outlawed covenants, and even this restriction by voluntary mutual agreement among groups of landowners, which doubtless preventd colored people from settling in some parts of the District, is a thing of the past."

The segregation report, he said, "has not exaggerated the housing shortage and slum conditions," which ". . . is today our greatest social problem" with the price paid in broken homes, crime and disease compounded to "many times what it would have cost to avoid most of the evil."

And this burden, he said, eventually and "certainly means taxes beyond anything dreamt of in the past" to support public and charitable institutions.

"But, he said, "many of the noble minded members of the National Committee responsible for this report will find similar conditions in their own home towns, if they would but listen to their city planners, and they have not remedied theme there."

In Washington, he said, these slum effects have been noted for many years by members of Congress, social leaders, and the NCPPC and General Grant, only to have a major corrective effort denied through some Negro leaders' opposition to Redevelopment Act funds in 1948.

The author of the segregation report, said General Grant, "has been misled by a false and vicious rumor that under the Redevelopment Act it was intended to move them (Negroes) out of the largest slum area in the Northwest section to other places.

"On the contrary, it is the declared policy of our commission and of the Redevelopment Land Agency to give preference in the new dwellings to present occupants of the area."

[Editor's Note: Last January, the House Appropriations Committee rejected a request for $3,400,000 to start operations for the new District Redevelopment Land Agency. William D. Nixon, chairman of a committee of the Federation of Civic Associations (Negro), had testified earlier:

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["Without an over-all plan before us, we are forced to conclude that there is a concerted drive by various forces to establish a Hitler-like ghetto in the far northeast section of the District . . . General Grant openly states that the colored population, dispossessed by playgrounds, public buildings, parks and schools, will be housed in the far northeast section and in the rear of Anacostia."

[This statement was reprinted in the segregation report, and is the one General Grant attacks as a false and vicious rumor."]

It is true, said General Grant, that many Negroes have been "dispossessed by Government buildings and municipal projects needed by the neighborhoods in which they themselves were living. After all, the population of the District of Columbia has increased about 40 per cent in the last eight years . . ."

"Compensating additional housing has not been built, however, available at prices that the lower income group could afford. The efforts of Govvernment agencies to remedy this situation have been frustrated, and because the low income group is largely colored, the misery and suffering and damage in personality has fallen most heavily upon the people of this minority group."

This failing, he emphasized, has developed despite, not because of, efforts by the NCPPC.

Among other charges denied by General Grant was an accusation that an NCPPC spokesman declared that a valley running through Marshall Heights, "for which a highway is now being planned, should be the logical dividing line between the white and Negro sections of the far southwest.

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There is no valley there, and "no major highway planned through there that I know of," said General Grant.

He said a street south of Marshall Heights forms "a boundary line between white people and colored people who live there now."

The report, said General Grant is "trying to say there are boundaries being set up between white people and colored people—that is just not so. Certain areas are primarily colored, and others are white. Boundaries are not fixed in any way, either by law or conscious effort.

Wed 12-22-48

Segregation Report Sponsors Are Listed

Wash. Post

The National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital lists 91 persons, 14 of whom live in Washington.

Wash DC.

The committee is headed by George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, New York, chairman; Joseph D. Lohman, a lecturer at the University of Chicago, is executive secretary.

Washington members listed are:

James B. Carey, national secretary-treasurer of the CIO.

The Right Rev. Angus Dun, Episcopal Bishop of Washington.

Abe Fortas, attorney and former Undersecretary of the Interior.

E. Franklin Frazier, chairman, sociology department, Howard University.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former Minister to Norway.

Charles H. Houston, attorney and former member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University.

Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary, National Council for the Prevention of War.

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Philip Murray, president of the CIO.

Chat Patterson, president, American Veterans' Committee.

The Rev. Frederick E. Reissig, executive secretary, Washington Federation of Churches.

Victor W. Rotnem, attorney.

Gardiner Howland Shaw, former Assistant Secretary of State.

Miss Elizabeth Webb, active in civic affairs.

Other members of the committee listed:

Mrs. Sadie T. Mossell Alexandrer, Philadelphia, attorney.

Dr. Will W. Alexander, Chapel Hill, N. C., president, American Council on Race Relations.

Paul H. Appleby, dean, Syracuse University.

Roger N. Baldwin, New York, director, American Civil Liberties Union.

Belle Boone Beard, Sweet Briar (Va.) College.

Mrs. Barry Bingham, Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and Times.

Bruce Bliven, New York, editorial director, the New Republic.

Ernest J. Bohn, director, Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority.

Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Cleveland.

Matthew W. Bullock, Boston, attorney and member of Massachusetts Legislature.

Philip Burnham, New York, editor, The Commonweal.

The Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, New York, general secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

Ben M. Cherrington, University of Denver.

Arthur G. Coons, Los Angeles, president, Occidental College.

Robert E. Cushman, Ithaca, N. Y., director, Cornell University Research in Civil Liberties.

Charles Dollard, New York, president, Carnegie Corp.

Mrs. Emily Taft Dougas, Chicago, former Representative from Illinois.

Melvyn Douglas, Los Angeles, actor.

Josephine Duveneck, San Francisco, American Friends Service Committee.

Mrs. Charles deY. Elkus, jr., San Francisco, director, Columbia Foundation.

Edwin R. Embree, New York, president, Liberian Foundation.

Jose Ferrer, New York, actor, director and producer.

Marshall Field, publisher, Chicago Sun-Times.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Arlington, Vt., author.

The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor emeritus, Riverside Church, New York.

Lewis Gannett, New York, editorial staff, New York Herald Tribune.

Mrs. Frank Gerbode, San Francisco, civic leader.

Lester B. Granger, New York, executive secretary, National Urban League.

Reuben G. Gustavson, Lincoln, Nebr., chancellor, University of Nebraska.

Earl G. Harrison, Philadelphia, vice president, University of Pennsylvania.

Helen Hayes, Nyack, N. Y., actress.

Rabbi James C. Heller, Cincinnati.

Robert L. Hoguet, New York, attorney.

Norman O. Houston, Los Angeles, president, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Bryn Hovde, New York, president, New School for Social Research.

Palmer Hoyt, editor and publisher, Denver (Colo.) Post.

Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator-elect from Minnesota.

Charles S. Johnson, Nashville, president, Fisk University.

The Rev. John La Farge, S.J., New York, editor of America, national Catholic weekly.

Kenesaw M. Landis, Logansport, Ind., columnist, Chicago Sun-Times.

Isidor Lubin, New York, United States representative on the U. N. Economic and Employment Commission.

Peter H. Odegard, Portland, Oreg., president Reed College.

Howard W. Odlum, Chapel Hill, N. C., sociology professor, University of North Carolina.

The Right Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church of New York.

James G. Patton, Denver, president, National Farmers' Union.

Clarence E. Pickett, Philadelphia, executive secretary, American Friends' Service Committee.

The Rev. Edwin McNeal Poteat, Rochestre, N. Y., president, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School.

P. L. Prattis, executive editor, Pittsburgh Courier.

Walter P. Reuther, Detroit, president, United Automobile Workers of America.

Leonard Rieser, Chicago, attorney.

The Rev. Paul Roberts, Denver, dean, St. John's Cathedral.

Charles P. Rockwood, executive director, Seattle (Wash.) Institute of Pacific Relations.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, New York.

The Right Rev. William Scarlett, St. Louis, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri.

Mrs. Harper Sibley, New York, president, United Council of Church Women.

Mrs. Sumner Spaulding, Beverly Hills, Calif., civic leader.

Frank L. Stanley, Louisville, Ky., president, Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Judge Meier Steinbrink, Brooklyn Supreme Court.

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Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Libertyville, Ill., wife of the Governor-elect of Illinois.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Lenox, Mass., former canon of the Washington Cathedral.

Raymond Swing, Edgewater, Md., radio commentator, author.

Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati, president, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Harold Taylor, Bronxville, N. Y., president, Sara Lawrence College.

Ordway Tead, New York, chairman, Board of Higher Education.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, member, President's Committee on Human Rights.

Channing H. Tobias, New York, president, Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Mrs. Nion Tucker, San Francisco, civic leader.

Robert C. Weaver, New York University.

Louis S. Weiss, New York, board chairman, New School for Social Research.

Walter White, New York, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Paul D. Williams, Atlanta, chairman, Southern Regional Conference.

Louis Wirth, Chicago, president, American Council on Race Relations.

Louise Leonard Wright, Chicago, director, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Donald Young, New York, executive director, Russell Sage Foundation.

he Disgrace of the District of Columbia

Pittsburgh Courier Sat 12-25-48

Pittsburgh Pa

[illegible]d 91-page report of the tee on Segregation in completely vindicates gs of The Pittsburgh rier on the wide ramifications of jim wism in Washington, D. C.

n employment, residence, recreation, gion, education and burial the concept practice of white supremacy and color mination and segregation prevail to ater degree than they did forty years o.

While a great deal of progress in breaking down racial prejudices and Negro pro- tion has been made in almost all of the country, including many parts the Southern States, Washington, D. C., worse than ever.

More and more Negroes have been con- d to a ghetto or to ghettoes which ex- d but do not disintegrate.

im crowism and complete exclusion of es is the policy of practically all of so-called Christian churches except having exclusively Negro congre- ns.

It is terribly significant that the com- e's report finds that:

"im crow seems to have been first ized in the Administration, of Wil- Howard Taft. But segregation did not d general Government policy until residency of Woodrow Wilson, when came to power, a new kind of Con- an, politicians who had won office pledge to maintain 'white suprem- Immediately they set about putting gro 'in his place' in the capital."

more disheartening, however, is ing that despite sixteen years of alled New Deal, discrimination in eral Government at the present vails in all Federal departments ing forms, usually as a matter of d practice.

would be a disgraceful situation city in the United States, but the ce of such conditions in the capi- the most powerful nation on earth kably outrageous and makes a kery of all American professions acy and the political platforms enactment and enforcement of for all.

losest parallel to the disgraceful situation in the District of Columbia is that obtaining in a capital like New Delhi where Untouchables live in their mean settlements in poverty, squalor and disease, shunned by all those of higher caste; except that in India the Federal government has recently enacted constitutional provisions outlawing caste.

Elsewhere there is nothing approaching the depths to w[illegible] the richest and allegedly most civiliz[illegible]pital has fallen steadily through the ye[illegible].

This sad but familiar recital again poses the question, "What are we going to do about it?"

Certainly the political situation at present is such that reforms can be brought about more easily than at almost any time in the past forty years.

The District of Columbia is run by a Committee of Congress and the Administration dominates Congress to a greater degree than at any time since 1933, it being no longer dependent upon the more extreme Southern elements who went over to the Dixiecrats, and the recent victory having been due largely to the Negro vote in key States.

Sat 12-25-48

As head of the Democratic party and with the tremendous power which his office gives him, President Truman today is in a position to crack the whip and get something done to end segregation and discrimination in the shadow of the White House even if he can do nothing about it elsewhere.

The very least he can do is to take a strong stand against continuation of this disgraceful situation when he speaks on the State of the Union early in January, and insist that the enforcement of his civil rights program begin at home, in Washington, D. C.

If an act of Congress is necessary to end jim crowism in Washington (which we doubt), then certainly this should be easy in view of the written pledges of the President and party who control both Congress and the administration.

It ought not to be very difficult to pass regulations making the licensing of hotels, restaurants, bars and theatres dependent upon compliance with a policy of non-discrimination, as in New York State; and certainly it ought to be fairly easy to pass a District law barring bias in housing.

As for jim crowism in the Federal bureaus and departments, all of which are controlled by the President, that can be easily ended by a more vigorous and sincere enforcement of the President's own orders.

Pittsburgh Pa.

It is clear that something has got to be done about the District of Columbia's Negro discrimination and segregation, and it should be done **right now.**

The administration is in a position to do it if it **wants** to do it.

Segregation Report Will Have the One-Two Punch

Capital Times

Washington D.C.

If you think the first report of the National Committee on Segregation caused some blood pressures to rise here, then wait until this spring when the second report of the committee is released.

Sat 12-25-48

According to Dr. Frederick E. Reissig, xecutive secretary of the Washington Federation of Churches, the next report will inform "how we should act upon these facts."

The main contention of the report will embody the assertion that Washington is not a city that belongs to the people who happen to live here, but a city that belongs to America. Washington should be a model city and a symbol of what the nation stands for.

There will be no punches pulled in the second report, and those who rose up in arms when the first one was released will certainly hit the ceiling when they receive the second one.

Several persons have stated after reading the first report that it contains many errors.

Error In Report

The 91-page premilinary report contains some errors, Dr. Reissig admited, but as a whole it "is a report of facts."

The second part, or full length report to be issued in the spring, "is going to be the most dynamic and controversial, and will probably stir up the community more" than the first, he said.

"Those of us who live in Washington have taken the brunt of the criticism, but we don't mind."

Dr. Reissig said the report "is going to be read by everyone on the Hill. Certain people back home are going to see that they read it."

"Three groups have got to take a lead in this, as well as in the President's civil rights program; the Government, our educational institutions, and the churches.

Sat 12-25-48

"Unfortunately, none of them are living up to their American ideals as they should," he said. "They must set the pattern for our American way of life."

Washington, A Citadel Of Racial Prejudice

Journal & Guide

Norfolk Virginia

THE ramifications of racial discrimination in the District of Columbia as described in a report issued last week by the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital constitute a stinging indictment of the federal government.

Of course, the committee's report on racial bias as perniciously practiced in public establishments and government bureaus in Washington will occasion no surprise to any adult Negro who has had the experience of living in the Capital, even if only temporarily.

Oct-17-18-48

It is a galling and widely-known fact that in this city where is located the head of the government of the United States of America, the vaunted greatest democracy on earth, the evils of segregation are just about as foul in their existence as they are in the backward regions of the Mississippi Delta.

But of the Delta inhabitants, it might be said in extenuation, illiteracy beclouds their mentality and ignorance dwarfs their consciences, while, on the contrary, Washington is rated as a citadel of learning, yet is actually a stronghold of the most insidious type of racial prejudice.

According to the report, based on a study made by a staff directed by Dr. JOSEPH D. LOHMAN, University of Chicago sociologist, segregation against the Negro in Washington occurs on "a high policy level" and is "planned as a matter of good business, and investments are made in the denial of his equal rights to own property."

Significantly, the committee said:

> It is not the poor whites who set the pattern, but men of acknowledged culture and refinement, the leaders of the community. Oct-17-18-48
>
> Allied against the Negro in this doubtful enterprise, in spite of contrary ideals and professions, is the full majesty of the United States Government.

In substantiation of the above statement, the report charges that despite its professions, the federal government is "systematically denying" colored persons equal opportunity in employment and is setting an example of racial discrimination to the city and the nation. Oct-17-18-48

Liberal elements throughout the country are moving on a far-flung front for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination having the sanction of law and custom, but for us, it is obvious that our most powerful weapons must be levelled at Washington.

This "government of the people, for the people, and by the people," must at first put its own house in order. It must set a pattern that will square with its professions of democracy. The pruning of the barnacles of anti-racialism which have been encrusting the branches of our federal agencies from the founding of the nation must begin at the top.

The denial of equal rights to the non-white minority of American citizens is this nation's greatest shame, a shame for which the government itself stands equally guilty. Its erasure is a challenge to all the people who loyally believe in the preservation of their liberties. Oct-17-18-48

President TRUMAN, in his recent executive order calling for the abolition of racial and religious bias in federal employment and the setting up of machinery designed to make the order effective, has moved commendably in the right direction. Congressional action is demanded to effect the extension of the principles of the order to all public establishments and tax-supported institutions in the city.

Representatives of many foreign nations congregate in Washington. There they may gain the first and most lasting impressions of America's attitude toward the darker races, constituting two-thirds of the world's inhabitants. Generally the impressions gained mark this country as hypocritical and pretentious. Oct-17-18-48

The United States cannot maintain a position of dignity and leadership in the council of nations so long as it is known to be suffering from colorphobia.

38a 1948

The National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital

ATTACK ON 'JIM CROW' STIRS CAPITAL

By JAY WALZ

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New York Times

New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Washington pride was smarting once more this week from a lashing attack on race discrimination. Many of the facts and charges contained in a widely publicized report of the National Committee on Segregation in the nation's capital were old, but the ninety-page document hit local citizenry with fresh impact.

Sun-12-19-48

The committee, headed by Dr. George N. Shuster, president of New York City's Hunter College, is composed of eighty-seven civic leaders from all sections of the country. It stated that it concentrated on segregation in Washington because the capital is "the symbol of America."

Churches Accused

The report accused "dominant real estate, commercial and financial interests" of "planning the segregation of Negroes in housing, jobs, theatres, restaurants, parks and playgrounds." Foreign visitors were dismayed by the racial inequalities in Washington, the report said. Even in churches, the committee found, "visitors are made unwelcome on account of color." Discrimination against Negroes persisted, it was said, despite the decline in number of Negro residents. A copy of the report was presented to President Truman, who said he would read it with interest.

Sun-12-19-48

One section of the report recalled that in September, 1904, a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: "In Washington the Negro * * * has greater advantages than elsewhere in the Union * * * The law requires that he shall be permitted, if he can afford to do so, to eat in the best restaurants, sleep in the best hotels and be admitted to the best theatres patronized by whites."

This was a slap at the standby argument that education and a succession of gradual improvements will eventually abolish Jim Crow evils.

Retrogression in any form, however, was vehemently denied by some prominent Washingtonians. In one of the more moderate statements Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, president of the Board of Education, which runs the segregated public school system, said that Congress passed a law making separate schools for white and Negroes mandatory. So what could the Board of Education do?

Harry S. Wender, chairman of the District Recreation Board, charged the report contained untrue statements. This board, announcing its intention to study the report, stated: "There are no plans to change the operation of District playgrounds to a non-segregated basis."

Other important groups agreed to give the report full examination before commenting. The Board of Trade, accused of dictating District affairs in behalf of business and commercial interests, announced that its comments would await the January meeting of the board of directors. The Washington Real Estate Board, described by the report as one of the dominant interests that regard racial segregation as "good business," is naming a special committee to analyze the report's charges.

Sun-12-19-48

Question of Results

However, there remained the question of what can, or will, be done?

Sun-12-19-48

One civic leader to whom this question was put observed that critics should remember the city "has no democracy." It has no vote, and no voice in government. Its three Commissioners are named by the President, and Congress passes all the city's laws.

The point was made that if Washington possessed "democracy," if it had home rule, the community would be in a position to correct unsavory conditions of all kinds, and might, under such pressures as have repeatedly been brought against Negro discrimination, feel greater responsibility.

Others hold that home rule would not by itself bring about the end of Jim Crow. They point out that the capital of the United States is located several miles below the Mason and Dixon Line, and that, aside from seating the large Federal establishments, it is a Southern city in its traditions and mores and, further, that it is very conscious that 30 per cent of its population is Negro.

It was suggested to this reporter that, leaving out prejudice, white property holders might be slow to give up the covenants that keep Negroes from their neighborhoods. They might let considerations for property values outweigh a sincere feeling of sympathy.

Thus, what happens in the near future to reduce race discrimination in the capital appears to be up to Congress. And what happens on Capitol Hill will, from all appearance, be tied closely to President Truman's general civil rights program.

Congressional Powers

As the head of the school board suggested, Congress could abolish segregation in the public schools. This would have a radical effect on the race pattern in Washington, because much of the segregation tradition as regards hotels, restaurants, theatres and some concert halls is based on the school law.

Congress could implement the race equality provisions for Federal employment. There are already Federal orders against discrimination of Negroes and other minorities in Government departments. However, it is no secret that all departments tolerate, if they do not encourage, discrimination.

Discrimination in Capital

New York Times

Importance of Washington Pointed Out as ~~the~~ "National City"

Fri 12-17-48

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

As a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, and of the National Committee on Segregation in the nation's capital, I want to thank you whole-heartedly for your recent editorial giving support to "the President's Program of Civil Rights," and especially for your forthright condemnation of discrimination in Washington, which was published in THE TIMES of Dec. 12. The emphasis that you place on Washington as the "national city" is most important. The following sentences bear repeating over and over again: "Washington is, or ought to be, not a Southern city or a Northern city, an Eastern city or a Western city, but a national city. Its streets, parks and public buildings belong to all of us; each of us, directly or indirectly, helps support most of its working population, and each of us should have equal rights within its boundaries."

New York N.Y.

The question of special privileges is not involved. The individual must be upheld in his right to determine who shall be invited to, or excluded from, his home or his private club; but when it comes to public institutions, utilities or facilities, there must be no discrimination. Nor should job opportunities be withheld from anyone on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

Aside from the consideration of justice in maintaining a national capital free of segregation, it is important to point out that there are dangers to our international relationships in permitting racial discriminations in our national capital that involve diplomatic representatives and visitors of color from other nations.

I am convinced that President Truman desires to have these discriminations removed, and it is my earnest hope that the Eighty-first Congress will give him the necessary cooperation to bring this about.

CHANNING H. TOBIAS,
Director, Phelps-Stokes Fund,
New ~~York~~, Dec. 13, 1948.

Fri 12-17-48

Segregation in Washington

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorial of Dec. 12 on segregation in Washington calls attention to the fact that an edict by the Federal Government in regard to the city of Washington would not violate the constitutional rights of any state.

It seems to me (and no doubt to the citizens of the Capital City) that an edict to abolish the local customs built upon their own experience and goodwill would violate the rights of local government by consent of the governed.

We have no reason to think that the past government of the city has been unresponsive to the will of the local people or that it has been unduly influenced by pressure groups. If it made any sudden change in local customs that have grown up through over a hundred years' experience, a Federal fiat would be more like a dictatorship than a democratic process.

I don't think we need to feel any shame for our own democratic evolution and methods, or doubt of their wisdom.

THOMAS G. GREAVES.

Belleville, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1948.

DISCRIMINATION IN WASHINGTON

New York Times

The nation's capital ought to be a show-place, not merely of monumental architecture but of democratic virtues and practices—those intangible structures without which the marble front of the Republic means little. Unhappily, Washington is, in this respect, still defective. The President's Committee on Civil Rights presented the facts a year ago. They are re-stated in the report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, headed by Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College. This report, issued Friday, finds that interracial difficulties in Washington do not arise in the "field of spontaneous relationships." On the contrary, the committee believes, segregation of the Negro "is planned as a matter of good business, and investments are made in the denial of his equal right to own property."

Sun 12-12-48

New York, N.Y.

The President's Committee found that Jim Crow rules were imposed, in Washington, on Negro travelers going South; that a Negro could usually not eat in a downtown restaurant, go to a downtown movie or play, or sleep in a downtown hotel; that if he lived in Washington he was restricted to housing 40 per cent of which was substandard and overcrowded, as compared with 12 per cent for white people; that his schools were not as good as white schools; that if he was sick he found segregation in the hospitals. The same story is now told again, with further details. The capital of our democracy maintains a ghetto. There is discrimination in Government service. The committee charges that there is discrimination even in the churches; it is reassuring to have this charge promptly answered by the Catholic Archbishop of Washington, Patrick A. O'Boyle, who declares that "the doors of every Catholic Church in Washington are wide open to all who wish to come in to pray and to worship Almighty God." Surely this is a field in which the spokesmen of all denominations can give leadership.

Sun 12-12-48

The arguments made for segregation in the old South are not valid in Washington, which is, or ought to be, not a Southern city or a Northern city, an Eastern city or a Western city, but a national city. Its streets, parks and public buildings belong to all of us; each of us, directly or indirectly, helps support most of its working population; and each of us should have equal rights within its boundaries. There is a suitable field here for national legislation, against which no specious plea of states' rights can be brought. Reform of the injustices existing in Washington City should have a high priority in any federal program of civil rights legislation.

Sun 12-12-48

Segregation Report

Washington Post

Washington, DC.

The executive committee of the Evans F. Carlson Chapter of the American Veterans Committee has just voted full approval of the recent report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, and urged that its recommendations be carried out as soon as possible.

We know the pattern of discrimination, both as an organization and as individuals, and find it incompatible with the principles of AVC. For example, the functioning of our own chapter, which like all other units of AVC does not recognize segregation, has been more difficult because of this pattern. The public schools, on the one hand, cannot be used for our membership meetings and other activities. On the other hand, the various branches of the Public Library have opened their doors wide to us and have freely allowed us to use their meeting rooms. And until the opening of the AVC clubhouse, we found no place where we could meet socially without segregation.

Mon 12-20-48

ROBERT B. KONIKOW,
President, Evans F. Carlson Chapter, American Veterans Committee.
Washington.

2

There can, I think, be no doubt that the report on segregation is marked by both half-truths and exaggerations on the one hand and minimizings on the other. It appears to be intended not as a fair-minded investigation, but as definite and wholly one-sided propaganda. I wonder whether this report will not do more harm than good. And I wonder whether some elements associated with this report will be sorry if it should have just this effect.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Washington Treatment of Negroes Denounced

Detroit Free Press

Detroit Michigan

WASHINGTON—(AP)—A committee of civic leaders from various sections of the country said that America's reputation for freedom was being tarnished by Washington's treatment of Negroes.

It is so bad, said a 91-page report by the National Committee on Segregation, that "it has reached the place where a dog cemetery has erected a color bar against the burial of dogs belonging to colored people."

Det. F.P. 12-11-48

* * *

IT BLAMED segregation in great part to community leaders who, the report said, thought it was a matter of "good business."

The report, citing case after case of segregation of Negroes in housing, jobs, theaters, restaurants, churches, parks and playgrounds, was presented to President Truman by Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, New York, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Negro educator.

Dr. Shuster heads the committee. Other members include Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Publishers Marshall Field and Palmer Hoyt, Actors Melvyn Douglas and Helen Hayes, Labor Leaders James B. Carey and Walter Reuther, Senator-Elect Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Det. F.P. 12-11-48

* * *

VISITORS FROM other countries assess American promises to take a lead in developing equality of man by what they see in Washington, the report said, adding:

"Few Americans can appreciate what a shock Washington can be to visitors from abroad. It is to them, even more than to most of us, the symbol of America."

Det. F.P. 12-11-48

Capital Dilemma

Washington Post

Mon 12-13-48

Washington D.C.

It is well for exposers of conditions in Washington to bear in mind the kind of community they are dealing with. Washington is a Southern city in its traditions and mores, a derelict city in its political organization, and the most important city in the country in the responsibility devolving upon it. Without a doubt the skeleton in our closet is the racial discrimination practiced in our public domain. A research committee of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital has taken out the skeleton for the entire Nation to look at. It is not an edifying spectacle, even without the committee's effort to deck out the report, non-researchlike, with stage effects, and its consequent tendency to error and extravagance.

What is most discouraging is that in the last half-century or so the color line has spread and has become more distinct. Between 1872 and at least 1889 Washington had a law requiring equal rights for Negroes in hotels, restaurants, barber shops, bath houses, and "icecream saloons." In some respects the statute must have been observed much later, for Miss Helen Hayes has often contended that when she grew up in Washington, she learned her theater in a nonsegregated National Theater. At present, however, that theater is exhibiting movies instead of stage productions because the management will not admit Negroes. As for other community facilities, we dare say that Bishop Dun in all likelihood would be shown the door if he had to take one of his Negro ministers inside one of the hotels or restaurants that Washington patronizes. The facts, except for this history, are not new to Washingtonians, though the entire pattern as put down in this report will have an impact of newness on our local citizenry.

Usually the story of the way we treat our colored population is contrasted with the democracy we profess. No such contrast can be made in the Capital City. There is no democracy here—in the sense of a representative system. Under this head the report says that officially "we are run as a benevolent dictatorship by three commissioners appointed by the President" and unofficially by the "friends of court," meaning the dominant real estate, commercial and financial interests who have "planned" segregation. This side of the picture is not overdrawn as a criticism of the system under which our million-odd community is governed. An oligarchy is in charge which operates virtually without checks, and it breeds apathy and complacency. Abuses are thus allowed to go uncorrected—abuses of all kinds, let alone the abuse of an aggravated segregation.

This is not to say that even if there were home rule in Washington, Jim Crow would disappear. Far from it. A political philosopher has said that no reform is possible unless there is a predisposition in society to receive it. And no such predisposition is discernible in present-day Washington. Aside from prejudice and fear, equities of all kinds are involved in the existing pattern of the color line, as, for instance, in the maze of race covenants in housing. A property-holder may be quite free of racism, yet be irked by the abolition of this "protection" when he realizes the depreciation in value of his property. That is human nature. However, home rule would certainly put the responsibility for the state of things spelled out in this report directly upon the community itself. Washintonians would be under a twin pressure—to create a finer community and to make of Washington a model city and Capital. We at any rate feel sure that with responsibility would come improvement.

Mon 12-13-48

We ourselves don't take refuge in the argument for gradualness and education as the only weapons against Jim Crow. Reliance on that argument, as we see in the fact that retreat has been faster than reform, means do-nothingness. In other words, a real and decisive start has to be made against segregation. Here the course is made clear in the researchers' findings. Despite Federal orders to the contrary, discrimination prevails in all Federal departments in varying forms, usually as a matter of accepted practice. Now this is the country's business, and if it were corrected a spur would be applied to the local community. Another duty that the country should undertake is to assist its Capital in regaining authority over its own local affairs and thus in living up to its responsibilities. If this had been stressed in the report, it would have testified to a local "feel," which in this and other particulars is lacking.

We mention the evident defects in the report in no parochial spirit. There is no resentment on our part against "outside" criticism. On the contrary, it is salutary to see ourselves as others see us, even though this report paints us at our unsightliest, even though tone and writing err on the side of hyperbole.

Reissig Says 2d Segregation Report to Be 'Controversial'

Washington Post

Washington D.C.

The second report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital is going to be more controversial than the first, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told last night.

Describing the preliminary report issued a week ago as a "report of facts," Dr. Frederick E. Riessig, executive secretary of the Washington Federation of Churches and member of the committee, said the second report would say "how we should act upon these facts."

Mon 12-20-48

Dr. Reissig addressed the District Chapter of the NAACP at its regular monthly meeting in John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 14th and Corcoran sts. nw. Dr. Howard Jenkins of the Howard University school of law faculty spoke at the meeting, also, on the Strayer educational report.

"Belongs to America"

Dr. Reissig said the segregation report was compiled in the spirit that "Washington is not a city that belongs to the people who happen to live here, but a city that belongs to the people of America. It belongs more particularly to the Nation than any other city and ought to be a symbol of what the Nation stands for," he said.

The 91-page preliminary report contains some errors, Dr. Reissig admitted, but as a whole it "is a report of facts."

Mon 12-20-48

The second part, or full length report to be issued in the spring, "is going to be the most dynamic and most controversial, and will probably stir up the community more" than the first, he said.

"Those of us who live in Washington have taken the brunt of the criticism, but we don't mind."

Leadership Urged

Dr. Reissig said the report "is going to be read by everyone on the Hill. Certain people back home are going to see that they read it.

Mon 12-20-48

"Three groups have got to take the lead in this, as well as in the President's civil rights program: the Government, our educational institutions, and the churches.

"Unfortunately, none of them are living up to their American ideals as they should," he said. "They must set the pattern for our American way of life."

Professor Jenkins, discussing the recently issued analysis of District school needs by Dr. George D. Strayer, said to measure school needs on a segregated basis "is a most assinine approach to a simple economic problem, and the only reason for it is the refusal of people to consider that children can learn side by side regardless of race.

"This is no criticism of Strayer," Jenkins said, "he made the kind of a report he was asked to make."

Two Questions Raised

He added that "the report needs to be augmented" in two respects:

"1. How well are present facilities being utilized to provide a good education for all the children?

"2. How much more is needed to make the District system equal to the best in the United States?

"I think until we get this information it is putting the cart before the horse to debate how to raise the needed money.

"We must correct the tacit assumption," Jenkins said, "that there is the possibility of having schools that are separate and equal. No schools that are separate will ever be equal."

The Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood was reelected president of the District chapter for a third term. Also reelected were: Dr. E. B. Henderson, vice president; Joseph H. B. Evans, secretary, and Thomas J. Frazier, treasurer.

Report on Segregation in the Nation's Capital

Case After Case Of Evil Rule Cited

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

38a

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — The treatment of Negroes in Washington is a blot on all America's reputation for freedom, a committee of civic leaders from all sections of the country declared Friday.

The statement, a 91-page illustrated pamphlet, contended that Jim Crow is practiced more consistently today in Washington, the nation's capital, than it was a half century ago. Sat-12-11-48

Case after case of segregation of Negroes in housing, jobs, theaters, restaurants, churches, parks and playgrounds was cited. The document said.

"If Horatio Alger had a colored face, he would have a hard time in the capital today. . He would first be judged, not by his merit, but by his skin."

VISITORS IMPRESSED

The report said visitors from other countries assess American promises to take a lead in developing the equality of man by what they see in Washington. It declared:

"Fed Americans can appreciate what a shock Washington can be to visitors from abroad. It is to them, even more than to most of us the symbol of America."

Heading the 87-member National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital is Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, New York. Other members include Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Publishers Marshall Field and Palmer Hoyt, Actors Melvyn Douglas and Helen Hayes, Labor Leaders James B. Carey and Walter Reuther, Senator-elect Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The report said a Negro at the beginning of this century could eat in any restaurant, sleep in any hotel, attend any theater in Washington, but now "the situation is almost the reverse."

The Washington real estate board's code of ethics provides, the report said, that "no property in a white section should ever be sold, rented, advertised or offered to colored people." Sat-12-11-48

"BLACKBELT"

This, plus similar land purchase agreements, the report added, has resulted in packing more than 200,000 Negroes— one-fourth of the capital's population— in a tumble-down, crescent-shaped "black belt" within a two-mile radius of the White House.

"Ghetto is an ugly word," the report said. But "here we have been building ghettoes of the mind, body and spirit.

38a

"It has reached the place where a dog cemetery has erected a bar against the burial of dogs belonging to colored people.

"In announcing this policy, the owner stated that he assumed the dogs would not object, but he was afraid his white customers would."

MENIAL JOBS

The Washington Negro generally has been relegated to menial jobs, even in government agencies, barred from many types of work, and been given a considerably lower quality of educational, health and recreational facilities, the report said adding:

"Color is a superficial basis on which to judge a man. Yet in Washington it is the first basis by which is determined the most important decision of a man's life— where he shall live, where he shall work and at what pay, where he shall go to school and church, and how he shall be judged in his community. Sat-12-11-48

"Once a man passes the color test, he has the freedom of the capital. But if he fails . . . . ."

Denials Fly Thick, Fast From Officals

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Fri-12-31-48

Howard Teacher Says City Not Heaven For Group

38a

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The recent segregation report released here, exposed Washington's bias policies with such loud blast that echoes are still resounding within the boundary walls of the Nation's Capital.

The day following the release of the report, the Rev. Partick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of the Catholic church, came to the defense of the charge made against his church

In regard to an incident mentioned in the report where a Negro who went into a white Catholic church for service and was handed a slip of paper bearing the address of a Negro Catholic church, the Archbishop said: Fri-12-31-48

"I never heard of any such incident. If such a thing happened, and I heard of it, I would have acted immediately to correct the situation and prevent it from ever happening again. An incident of this kind is contrary to the teachings of the Catholic Church.

"The doors of every Catholic church in Washington are wide open to all who wish to come in to pray and to worship the Almighty God.

"The Report of the committee is of great social value. I am sorry that this part of the report jumped to a general indictment based on one incident."

TAKES EXCEPTION

Clifford H. Newell, former president of the Federation of Citizens associations, also took exception to the report. Speaking before the Glover Park Citizens association the week following the release of the report, Mr. Newell said that Washington had long been called "Heaven for Negroes."

He charged that people who knew nothing about Washington had been telling citizens of this city how badly they were treating their colored people, but he had never had a colored person to tell him that she was being treated badly. Fri-12-31-48

In reply to this statement Mrs. Margaret Just Wormley, a teacher at Howard university, issued a statement this week in which she informed Mr. Newell that she, too, was an old citizen of Washington and so were her parents, but "never in my recollection, nor in that of my parents, has there been a time when Washington, by any conceivable stretch of the imagination, could have been regarded as even a potential 'Heaven for Negroes'."

Newell asserted in his speech that the only way ever to change things in relation to races is absolutely through "education—and duration of time." He charged that "The author of the report has maligned and insulted every true citizen of this great city."

Mrs. Wormley, on the other hand said, "Mr. Newell, with a condescension characteristic of those who look to 'education—and the duration of time' as the factors most conducive to the millennium, has congratulated Negro leaders for 'having come as far as they have.' The people to be truly congratulated are those Negroes who have had the patience, tolerance, and courage through the years to accept economic deprivation, social ignominy and the anomaly of their presence in the Nation's Capital." Fri-12-31-48

PARENT AND TEACHERS

Speaking from the viewpoint of both a parent and a teacher, Mrs. Wormley said as a parent she had for the past 10 years had the difficulty and often delicate job of teaching her child loyalty to her country and to her flag, while simultaneously she had to teach understanding tolerance of the local mores that make it necessary for the child to pass one school to reach her own.

38a

She also found it necessary to set her shopping expeditions at times that do not conflict with the child's normal lunch hour or her period for attending to personal wants, unless she was willing to subject the child to a hot dog in a dime store or a mysteriously located lavatory marked "for colored women."

She further mentioned an incident in which she and her daughter boarded the Wilson Line wharf, only to be blandly assured that "niggers don't ride this boat to Mount Vernon." Fri-12-31-48

Speaking as a teacher, Mrs. Wormley said she was constantly confronted with problems of young men and women with college degrees who were unable to secure jobs readily available to white high school graduates.

RECREATIONAL BOARD COMMENT

Another strong opponent of the report was Harry S. Wonder, chairman of the District of Columbia Recreation board. Wender charged that the members of the committee had taken it upon themselves to state opinions of members of the board without even consulting them.

He denied that portion of the report that claimed that a Negro girl who refused to obey an order to leave the Park View playground, where she was playing on the swings in 1947, was picked up bodily by the supervisor and carried out to the street. Fri-12-31-48

Milo F. Christiansen, superintendent of recreation said his staff is making a study of the report and would take the subject up again in the January meeting.

The executive committee of the Evans F. Carlson Chapter of the American Veterans committee voted full approval of the report and urged that its recommendations be carried out as soon as possible.

Although this first report has incited much controvers, Dr. Frederick E. Reissing, executive secretary of the Washington Federation of Churches and a member of the committee said the second report will be much more controversial than the first.

EYES SECOND REPORT

Speaking at an NAACP meeting in John Wesley AME Zion church last Sunday afternoon, Dr. Reissig described the first report as just telling the facts, but said the second report would tell 'how we should act upon these facts."

He pointed out that the segregation report was compiled in the spirit that "Washington is not a city that belongs to the people who happen to live here, but a city that belongs to the people of America. It belongs more particularly to the Nation than any other city and ought to be a symbol of what the Nation stands for."

The second of the report which is scheduled to be issued in the spring "is going to be the most dynamic and most controversial, and will probably stir up the community more than the first" declared the speaker. Fri-12-31-48

The Nation

New York, New York

Sat-1-1-49

TEN PAGES OF THE 1947 REPORT OF THE President's Committee on Civil Rights were devoted to the "shamefulness and absurdity" of the treatment of Negro Americans in our nation's capital city. Now we have as documentation to those paragraphs the searching report on "Segregation in Washington" issued a fortnight ago by the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital. Written by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, a Chicago *Sun-Times* columnist and nephew of the late judge, the report is the result of a privately financed two-year study by eighty-seven civic leaders from all sections of the country, headed by Dr. George N. Shuster of Hunter College. It is a most honest and thorough statement, placing the blame for the disgrace of Washington squarely upon the "men of acknowledged culture and refinement, the leaders of the community," who set the pattern rather than upon the thousands of ordinary people who follow it through ignorance or fear. For instance, the report charges—and proves—that the handful of men who control real estate in Washington have artificially created the black belt to insure a scarcity housing market for Negroes and high profits for themselves. "Allied against the Negro in this doubtful enterprise," the report continues, "in spite of contrary ideals and professions, is the full majesty of the United States government." The committee then goes into the sordid story of discrimination in the federal agencies—the OPA was a gleaming exception—and makes it clear that "only the President" can break down these inexcusable barriers.

Sat-1-1-49

Sat-1-1-49

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TRY REFORMING TOWN ON RACIAL ATTITUDES

38a

The Bystander

Somerville, N. J., (CNS)—Bent on doing their bit in combatting race prejudice, a group of high school kids are canvassing soda-fountain and sweet shops to get owners to change their minds about serving Negroes. So far, they have won one proprietor over to serving teenagers regardless of color.

Des Moines, Iowa.

At the same time, this crusading committee of eight has been trying to break down the tradition against the attendance of Negro kids to the high school dances. With the Negroes pledged to show up at the dance, the white teenagers have promised to make them more than welcome.

Thur. 3-4-48

Moreover, at a local mass meeting at the school, 346 signatures were obtained from adults as well as youths. They have all subscribed to the "Somerset County Plan" which is the teenagers' idea of tolerance begins at home.

Des Moines, Iowa

ATTACKS JIM-CROW IN VETS' PROJECT

38a

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 15—Attorneys for the NAACP this week assailed discrimination in a state veterans' housing project here as violating the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the New Jersey housing law. They informed the East Orange City Council that they would take legal action against the existing policy unless segregation is voluntarily ended.

The Cal. Voice
Oakland Calif
Fri 11-19-48

Appearing before the City Council meeting on November 8, Mrs. Ma[illegible]an Wynn Perry, NAACP assistant special counsel, and Herbert Tate, attorney for the East Orange branch of the NAACP, charged that the plan of the City Council's Permanent Housing Committee to segregate Negro veterans in one small fourteen unit project while admitting only white veterans to other projects containing over one hundred units is not in compliance with the State of New Jersey's instructions that the housing projects, built under the Veterans' Housing Act, admit tenants solely on the basis of need.

Also testifying at the Hearing were Samuel Williams, president of the East Orange NAACP branch, and several veterans and their wives who spoke of their desperate need for housing.

Fri 11.5.48

No statement was made by Housing Committee Chairman William M. McConnell. Speedy action on the NAACP protest against the discrimination was promised by City Council Chairman James L. Mac Withey, who had denied knowledge of the segregation.

RACE SUFFERS MOST FROM BIAS, NEW JERSEY FINDS

Atlanta Daily World
38a
Fri. 12-24-48

TRENTON, N. J.—(ANP)— Negroes suffer more from discrimination than any other minority group. the New Jersey anti-bias committee under the state board of education revealed in its third annual report last week.

Atlanta, Georgia

Although much has been done since the state's anti-discrimination laws were put into effect three years ago still more achievements can be made the report stated.

In its efforts to improve interracial relations in New Jersey the commission plans to study the practices of private hospitals in the acceptance of patients and the hiring of employes.

The committee has also asked the legislature to act to halt "a very serious act of discrimination" in admittance policies of private business schools.

According to the report which covered the past three years the greatest number of complaints came on the basis of race and color. Most of these came on the question of employment and in the manufacturing industry.

MORE COMPLAINTS

Each year a larger number of complaints have been made: 210 last year, 123 the year before, and 56 the first year. This increase, the report pointed out, was not because of more discrimination in the state but because "more people are becoming acquainted with the provisions of the law."

Of the complaints during the past three years 220 were on employment; 38 on discriminatory dismissals; seven on refusal to work with; 12 on upgrading or downgrading; 13 on refusal to refer to jobs; two on discriminatory advertising; seven on discriminatory working conditions, and two on refusal of union membership.

Of these cases, 297 complaints were based on race and color; eight on creed, and one on national origin.

Classified according to employing groups, 174 cases were against manufacturing industries; 23 utility and transportation firms, 47 businesses and trades; 18 labor unions; 13 employment agencies, and a few scattered governmental, professional, construction and others.

Fri 12-24-48

Of this three-year total not a single one has been forced to the courts. Careful consideration of the issues, thorough investigations, unbiased hearing of both sides and efforts for conciliation by the committee have reduced friction.

Wins $1,000 for Tudor City Jimcrow

(38a) N.Y.

By John Hudson Jones

Daily Worker

The Fred F. French Management Corp., real estate, was yesterday found guilty of racial discrimination. The all-white jury of seven women and five men voted 11 to 1 that elevator operators in Tudor City, a French development, twice barred Claude Marchant, Negro dancer, from using passenger elevators.

New York, N.Y.

Marchant, 23, instructor at the Katherine Dunham School of Dance, was awarded $1,000 damages, under Sections 40 and 41 of the State Civil Rights Law. Judge Francis E. Rivers gave 40 days to file an appeal. French's counsel, Harry L. Mostow, said he would appeal.

Wed. 5-26-48

Marchant charged at the trial that on March 25 and May 7, 1947, operators Henry Lopez and George Koenig, at 25 Prospect Place, refused to take him down from the 16th floor apartment of his friend David Lown, a radio writer.

CLAIMED "MISTAKE"

Wed.

Lopez and Koenig claimed they "mistook" Marchant for a "delivery boy" because he carried a "package." But Marchant pointed out the "package" was his brief case. Then Charles Bleakley, French's vice-president, and Karl Ziegenhorn, superintendent, claimed they had instructed employes literally not to "discriminate because of race, creed or color." 5-26-48

After the case was over, several jurors were obviously elated over their own verdict. "We just didn't believe they could have mistaken Mr. Marchant for a delivery boy," declared Mrs. Florence S. Soussoff. Jurors Mrs. Berniece W. Smith and William Mankouski agreed. A decisive juror in the case, the three declared, was Mrs. Lee L. Herman, a native Virginian. Wed. N.Y.

Judge Rivers is the City Court's only Negro jurist. 5-26-48

Marchant commented, after the verdict, "I'm glad I went through with it, and I think more Negroes and their white friends should fight through just as Dave and I did."

Lown agreed, and declared, "Things like this should be brought into the open and fought no matter how big the guilty people are."

Lown said that shortly after the incident he was evicted from Tudor City and now lives at 2039 Broadway.

Daily Worker

Attorney David M. Schwartz, who said this was his first civil rights case, declared, "Marchent deserves a great deal of credit for his courage. When a Negro bucks indignities, he's liable to get his head broken, perhaps not physically, but in other ways,. The more Marchants and Lowns the better."

Wed. 5-26-48

Schwartz declared that since the French company was such a powerful outfit, the "verdict will go a long way to stamp out Jimcrow in New York hotels, restaurants and other places of public congregation."

New York, N.Y.

French operates eight luxury and mid-income housing projects in New York like Knickerbocker Village and London Terrace.

Under the same civil rights law, the operators can be criminally prosecuted for misdemeanors, and are liable to from 30 to 90 days in jail.

Daily Worker

Asked if he wanted to prosecute the operators, Marchant declared, "I was hurt deeper than anything I ever imagined, and I want it pushed to the limit, not because I hate those fellows, but to give others like them the lesson that Negroes are human beings and are beginning to fight back like human beings when they've had enough."

Wed.
New York, N.Y.

CLAUDE MARCHANT
Fought for Rights—And Won

Columbia Drops Springfield Plan Author

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Jun. 5-23-48

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Clyde R. Miller, authority on adoption of the Springfield plan racial unity, is being dropped f his position as professor at Colu bia university.

Dr. Miller has been notified that he will not be identified with the institution as a teacher after June 30.

A member of the faculty at Teachers College since 1928, Dr. Miller has been on leave since 1943. At a meeting of the board of trustees on March 24, his appointment was terminated, effective on the date given above.

Jun. 5-23-48

Dr. Miller said he took leave of absence under protest in 1943 when the university was cutting down its staff to meet a financial emergency. Later, he said, he was advised to seek permanent employment elsewhere. Putting his protest into the hands of the A rican Association of University p ofessors hoping to be eventually reinstated, he served in the interim as consultant to church groups and others interested in putting the Springfield plan in operation in their communities.

He blamed his dismissal to a la of interest on the part of the u versity administration in his p gram for teaching propaganda a lysis and the Springfield plan overcoming racial and religious tolerance.

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Discrimination In N. Y. Hotels Showing Decrease

Nashville Globe

Albany, N. Y. 5-?-48 — Atty. General Goldstein reports that substantial progress is being made in New York State toward the elimination of racial and religious bias in hotels, restaurants, resorts and other places of public accommodation.

Nashville, Tenn.

Although several hundred complaints were received in his office, Atty. General Goldstein said that all were valid; about a fifth were settled by "educational tactics," since conciliation proved effective in view of the fact that New York State has anti-discriminatory law.

Routing Prejudice

The Times

Appeal Made to Readers to Fight Against Discrimination

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Mon. 11-15-48

On returning to New York, after several years in the hinterland, I expected to find this great city in the year 1948 cosmopolitan, sophisticated and free from provincial prejudices. My pride as a cosmopolitan New Yorker has had some rude jolts.

New York City

When I had a foreign statesman as my guest recently, I found that we were not welcome in restaurant after restaurant and hotel after hotel, simply because of the color of my friend's skin. While entertaining a distinguished Negro scholar I telephoned my college club for a luncheon reservation. The steward answered, his voice really trembling, that no Negro had ever eaten in the open dining rooms of this club of graduates of one of America's most famous universities. On calling another club, composed largely of writers, artists and intellectuals, I got the same response, though it is fair to say there was a note of apology in that reply. When another friend of mine, a leading modern poet, tried to book a room at the midtown hotel where I was staying the assistant manager rushed up to me almost in hysterics. "What would our guests say," he cried, "if they knew they were sleeping in the same hotel as a Negro?"

International Capital

I confess I am shocked. Such prejudices may have been excused fifty years ago, when America was a provincial, isolated nation and when few Negroes—just a generation out of slavery—had yet climbed to places of distinction. But this is the middle of the twentieth century. Didn't you know? New York has become a great international capital, the hub of the democratic world, the permanent home of the United Nations. And while many American Negroes are still poor and harried, many more are among our most distinguished citizens. To cite a specific field, eighty-three Negro scholars are today professors and instructors at Harvard and New York University, at Smith and the University of Chicago and at forty-six other of our most eminent colleges and universities. There are Negro writers and musicians, artists and scientists crowding the very top of every walk of life. And they are ladies and gentlemen, as cultivated as any "Nordics."

We seem to be suffering from what scholars call a cultural lag—a failure of attitudes to keep up with changed conditions. The quickest and surest way to overcome a cultural lag is for the controlling group to sponsor fresh attitudes in keeping with the times. The run of the mill of people will quickly follow their leaders in this as in other fashions. At the moment, no social stigma attaches to prejudice even in New York. In fact, the penalties are against persons who do not follow the current patterns of discrimination. A club steward or an assistant manager, however decent he may be in his personal attitudes, feels he has to discriminate to hold his job. If the top people boldly sponsor new practice, the middlemen will shift promptly.

Mon. 11-15-48

Patterns of Life

It has been said that 200 families, chiefly in New York, "own" America. It used to be said that 400 people control New York society. Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES probably include most of these influential people. At any rate, the readers of THE TIMES are themselves controllers of the patterns of life in New York and to a great extent throughout the country.

I suggest that the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES form themselves into a Committee of the Whole to rout provincial prejudice from the public life of this world capital. What people do in their private homes and in choosing their personal friends is their affair. But in a democracy public life and public affairs must be democratic. If the readers of this paper will make sure—by telephone, by personal calls, by direct intervention—that there is no discrimination in employment or service in the businesses they control and the buildings they own, that there are no color bars in the clubs they belong to or the hotels and restaurants they patronize, they can transform the public life of this city almost overnight from petty provincialism to a cosmopolitan climate worthy of what we like to think is the capital of the world.

EDWIN R. EMBREE.

New York, Nov. 8, 1948.

38a 1948

Ohio

Negroes Protest Barrier to Books

(38a)

The Constitution

Constitution State News Service.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 17—A delegation of Negro citizens protested here Tuesday against what they termed a "Jim Crow" provision that would exclude them from use of the proposed Bradley Memorial Library on the estate of the late W. C. Bridley, Coca-Cola tycoon who died last year. Atlanta, Ga

Mr. Bradley left 10 acres and his family home in Wynnton, a Columbus suburb, to the City, which plans to convert the home into a library. The home would house the city-and-county-owned public library now occupying an outmoded building. Wed. 2-18-48

Representing the Negro group before the City Commission, Atty. O. D. Smith based the protest against a condition in the title under which the property was deeded to the City. Smith said the condition read that the Bradley property "cannot be used, occupied or enjoyed by people of African descent." The Constitution

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Many Stores Close; Avoid Serving Elks

(38a)

Afro American

Sat 9-4-48

By **DOUGLASS HALL**

Baltimore, Md.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—This is ot a jim crow town. That is, not a legal jim crow town, but according to custom, there are places here that colored folk just don't go. And there are places where you hear "we don't serve colored."

A number of Elks delegates complained that some places refused to serve them. They charged that they actually had been refused.

I was not refused service, but frankly I was "eyed" in several of the downtown cafes as if I were a walking branch of poison ivy.

Stores "Closed"

On the day of the parade when businessmen claim they lost $5,000 in sales, it was strange that many of the eating places downtown were "closed." About half the persons who lined the streets in front of them were colored.

This is a very strange town. It is hard to tell where democracy ends and jim crow begins.

Sat 9-4-48

It was strange that many of the mall cafes near Music Hall, where the convention was in session, osed their doors for one reason other just when 30,000 potential customers were moving in for a week.

(38a)

Some of the signs read "Closed for repairs," "Out on Vacation—August 21 to 28." The Elks arrived on Aug. 21 and departed on Aug. 27. It is strange business sense indeed for a man to close his doors for repairs or vacation in a week during which he could make as many sales as he would ordinarily in a month.

Ohio Hotel Drops Color Bar in Cafes; CIO Withdraws Suits

Afro American

Sat. 12-[illegible]-48

(38a)

Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Four plaintiffs who were delegates to the national CIO Educational Conference here last year, have withdrawn pending damage suits against the swank hotel whose coffee shop employees refused to serve them, now that the hotel has abolished its jim-crow policy.

William Lavelle, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Council, said all "sanctions" against Neil House had been abandoned. Officials of the NAACP reported that personal experiences at the hotel showed all persons were being served regardless of race.

Colored patrons are currently being served in any restaurant or dining room of the hotel. Mr. Lavelle pointed out that while "one battle in the war has been won," the CIO intends to continue its fight against discrimination in the State.

38a 1948

Oregon

Oregon Labor Totes Up What '47 Presented It

New York, N.Y. 38a Daily Worker 1-5-48

Mon 1-5-48

By Kethleen Cronin

PORTLAND, Jan. 4.—As Johnny Union Man sat down today to tote up his ledger for the year, he was surprised to find so many entries on the credit side. Entries in red he had expected—and they were there, in Year I of the Taft-Hartlev Law and Year II of the "Peace."

In Oregon, whose lumber output tops the nation's, housing was still the No. 1 problem. Lumber enough to build 10,000 homes was piled in cold decks along logging trails. Lumber enough to build 10,000,000 homes waited the feller's ax on the green hillsides. But the **PRICE** of lumber had risen 350 percent since prewar days, and, in the timber camps, layoffs rivalling those of the depression years had sent thousands of the state's loggers "down the hill."

Over-all employment figures at year's end were unencouraging. As of Nov. 30, the state employment service listed 30,000 persons as "actively seeking work." Of this number, 18,000 were on the bricks in the Portland area alone.

JIMCROW

Johnny turned next to the page labeled racial tension and was appalled. Portland's Negro population had jumped from a pre-war 1,200 to 15,000 with white and black workers working side by side to turn out the Liberty ships. Now, however, in the space of a few weeks, the picture had changed. An attempt had been made to frame a young Negro political leader; petitions banning property sales to Negroes were in circulation; Jimcrow had invaded the school system and run up signs in restaurant windows; Negro ex-servicemen had been barred from a veterans' club.

Also on the debit side was the President's "loyalty" purge of War Department employe Evan K. Sanders, former CIO member and staff writer of The Woodworker.

On the political front, however, it was another matter. The CIO state convention had put political action at the top of its agenda. Appointment of a full-time PAC director for Oregon would be announced soon.

Cooperation on the labor and farm group front had brought about defeat of the sales tax. The four participating groups (AFL, CIO Grange and Farmers Union), with a combined membership of 30,000 had pledged continued cooperation to put over a ballot measure designed to divert income tax surplus into the general fund. Mon 1-5-48

PCA GROWTH

The Progressive Citizens of America, starting from scratch, had built up an organization numbering more than 1,000 members.

On the wage front, wodworkers and longshoremen had benefitted from district-wide negotiations. The revolt against 1947 starvation pay touched off by the Portland school teachers' spectacular strike threat had spread to the street carmen, the teamsters, butchers and others, all of whom had secured some pay adjustments, however, inadequate.

Organization of the unorganized had moved forward, notably in wood and among public employes. At year's end, the telephone workers were abandoning the "independence," which had cost them a strike earlier in the year, for CIO afiliation.

On the crime front, union inquiry into alleged malfeasance at Second and Oak had focused public attention on the need for a stronger city civil service, a 100 percent policemen's union and a change at City Hall.

BLOCKED RENT GOUGE

Last but not least, labor in the Portland area had secured representation on the area rent board and so forestalled a proposed rent-increase gouge on the part of the organized landlords. Mon 1-5-48

Johnny Union Man closed his 1947 ledger and said to his wife: "Break out the beer. I want to drink to the year that's past."

"I didn't know there was anything to drink to," she said. "We can't afford butter for the kids bread or even enough milk for them to drink. You're a veteran, but we have to live doubled up with your folks. And it makes me ashamed I'm an American, the way we treat the Negroes who came here to help win the war."

"You've overlooked something," he told her. "A year ago we had nothing. I don't mean money in the bank. I mean organization, a sense of what is wrong. We even sent an all-Republican legislature to Salem. But now we know the increased strength of reaction in America, we're forming a line against it." Mon 1-5-48

OREGON GOVERNOR DENIES ANTI-NEGRO STATEMENTS

38a Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 2-26-48

PORTLAND, Ore. -(ANP)- Gov. John H. Hall of Oregon denied this week statements on racial tolerance credited to him by two Williamette university freshman coeds in a recent interview reported in the Williamette Collegian.

The two students, Mary Elizabeth Tedford, 19, and Miss Alice Turtledove, 18, insist that quotations printed from their notes in a Jan. 27 interview with the Gov. were true.

Among statements reportedly made by Gov. Hall were:

"It's Negroes like Keiser brought in that cause trouble. The ones that lived in Oregon knew their place and stayed where they belonged."

They also reported that when they asked him whether he would sit next to a Negro in a cafeteria the governor replied, "I would not," He made no qualifications to this answer, they both agreed.

The governor denied that either of the above statements were true. He said, "We were not discussing my personal views nor my attitudes. We were discussing the situation generally." Thurs. 2-26-48

According to the governor he told the girls, Negroes "found conditions so much better here, they are staying in Oregon instead of returning to the south." He also claimed there is no racial problem in the state.

Bishop Blasts Hotel Race Discrimination in Portland

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

PORTLAND, Ore. — (ANP) — In a Christmas message before the local Chamber of Commerce members' forum here last week, Bishop Benjamin D. Dagwell of the Oregon Episcopal Diocese launched a verbal attack against hotel and restaurant owners who practice discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups.

Taking his theme from the sound of Christmas carols on the street and setting up of "Bethlehem manger scenes," he declared that all this Christmas spirit was "but a mockery as long as there is no room in Portland hotels for Negroes, even those of distinction and culture.

"I know this is an unpopular thing to say, but I wonder if the hotel and restaurant men's association think there is no similarity between the case of the Jewish mother who could find no room at the inn and their action in barring Negroes from their establishments."

He said the spirit of Christmas was a "spirit of love and unselfish giving," and not the practice of "casual giving." Sat. 1-3-48

SHOP RAPS RACE BIAS

Afro Am

PORTLAND, Ore. (ANP) — In Christmas message before the local chamber of commerce members' forum here last week, Bishop Benjamin D. Dagwell of the Oregon Episcopal diocese launched a verbal attack against hotel and restaurant owners who practice discrimination. Sat. 1-3-48

"Christ is not honored by a fur coat for mother or an electric train for junior or a turkey on the table; nor is it enough to drop a dollar bill into every Santa Claus kettle in town and send a check to your church. Sat. 1-3-48

"Our giving must be of such magnitude that it changes our lives, our community and the attitude of our whole Nation to the rest of the world."

Pa. Students Picket Barbers On Negro Bar

Wash. Post
Wash D.C.
Sat 12-11-48

State College, Pa., Dec. 19 (AP).—Refusal of downtown barbers to cut the hair of Negro students of the Pennsylvania State College brought pickets to their doorways today.

White students started the demonstration in front of six barber shops and were joined later in the day by Negroes.

"Let your hair grow—cultivate democracy," said a placard carried by one of the pickets. Another sign read: "Jim Crow must go—end discrimination."

The campus chapter of the National Association for advancement of Colored People said the boycott was called after Mitchell Williams, a Negro track star from Philadelphia, was denied a haircut.

Sat 12-11-48

The barbers themselves declined to comment. They continued business as usual. Customers ignored the demonstration.

There are no barber shops on the college campus. Practically all of the 10,000 men and women students go downtown shops for hair care. The 60 Negro students journey to Tyrone, 30 miles away, for their haircuts. Some of them have had their hair cut by other students.

Sat 12-11-48

PENN STATE GROUP PROTESTS RACE BIAS

N.Y. Times
N.Y. N.Y.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Dec. 12 (AP)—A Sabbath quiet prevailed in this college community today in the wake of a rally and parade protesting discrimination against Negroes in downtown barber shops.

Mon. 12-13-48

More than 300 students of Pennsylvania State College joined in the rally yesterday. Afterward, some 250 paraded through the streets. Passing picket lines at the six barber shops which refused to cut the hair of Negro students.

Two Penn State economic professors spoke at the rally. They condemned the students for setting up the boycott.

The college itself maintained a hands-off policy and there was no comment from the barbers.

Mon. 12-13-48

Pickets will march again tomorrow and will continue until next Friday, when they will be suspended for the Christmas vacation, according to officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

N. Y. Hotel Accused Of Discrimination

The Courier
Sat 9-18-48 – Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—William Oliver of Detroit, chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee of the CIO United Automobile Workers, last week protested to the district attorney's office that he had been discriminated against by the Hotel Pennsylvania when he attempted to register for a room.

Accompanied by his attorney, Carl Rachlan, Mr. Oliver conferred for several hours with Assistant District Attorney Joseph Stone. Mr. Oliver related that he wired the hotel Aug. 10 for a reservation, and that the hotel confirmed it. But when he arrived Aug. 27 he was told there was no reservation in his name.

PROBE PROMISED

He charged that while he was discussing the affair at the registration desk a white man came and obtained a room.

Mr. Stone said that his office would "investigate thoroughly."

The hotel management has not commented on Mr. Oliver's charge. James H. McCabe, general manager of the hotel, said:

"We do not discriminate. There is a law against discrimination and we obey that law. On occasions, from time to time, we have had Negroes registered in our hotel. It is possible that on the date Mr. Oliver alleges he was refused a room we had Negroes staying in the hotel."

BARBERS PICKETED FOR BARRING NEGROES

New York Times
New York, N.Y.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Dec. 10 (AP)—Refusal of downtown barbers to cut the hair of Negro students of the Pennsylvania State College brought pickets to their shops today.

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Sat 12-11-48

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The campus chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People said the boycott was called after a haircut was denied to Mitchell Williams, a Negro track star from Philadelphia.

The barbers themselves declined to comment. They continued business as usual. Customers ignored the demonstration.

There are no barber shops on the college campus. Practically all of the 10,000 men and women students go to downtown shops for hair care. The sixty Negro students must journey to Tyrone, thirty miles away, for their haircuts.

Sat 12-11-48

Watching The Virginia Fight On Certain Of Her Racial Segregation Laws

38a

Journal Guide

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

E VIRGINIA FIGHT ON CERTAIN OF HER JIM CROW LAWS

WRITE this time about the Jim Crow laws of the South and what we in Virginia are now doing to try to get rid of them. Students of American history know that these laws, as applied travel on trains were not enacted until fifteen years or more af- emancipation. The first act requiring the railroad companies to ovide separate cars for the races came in Tennessee in 1881. llowing Tennessee's lead, state after state enacted a similar w until by 1907 all of them were requiring the races to ride parately. In due time as new conveyances were introduced—eet cars, steamboats, and buses—these too were required to nform to the Jim Crow pattern. If this practice of separating races in transportation continues, it is safe to say that the tes may next reach up in the skies and bring into line the air ane.

It has been argued that when the Jim Crow system was first introduced in the South there was some justification for it. But granted that there was some justification at first, most Negroes are now agreed that it represents a badge of slavery which must be abolished in face f the moral leadership which the United States is called upon ow to give to the rest of the orld. Before telling other untries how to conduct their affairs, our country must first lean its own house.

* * * *

ALTHOUGH JIM CROW laws ave been under attack for some ime throughout the South, hiefly through the courts, our Virginia attack I believe is the rst in southern history where- n an organized body of Negroes ave sought to abolish these easures by legislative and po- itical action. In recent weeks e have had bills introduced in he General Assembly of Vir- inia to repeal the very laws on ransportation which this body uly enacted during the past fif- y years, beginning first with rain travel in 1899 and adding ther transportation agencies in he course of time.

The effort to remove these and e other Jim Crow statute is osely associated with our drive in Virginia to improve the vot- ing strength of Negroes. We mly decided long ago that un- ess a group of people have a ufficient number of qualified voters within their ranks, no member of a state legislature will introduce any bill to do omething for their special bene- How then did we get W. H. Murray of the Virginia Legislature to introduce five bills to repeal five segregation laws? I am not sure what answer he would give, but I am certain that unless six thousand Negroes of Richmond had not marched to the polls and voted for him in the primary last August, he would have felt under no obligation to introduce and push these bills in the masterful way in which he has handled them.

* * * *

BESIDES THE PRESENCE of an ample number of voters, a group of people must have good organization. If only one club or one body makes an attempt to abolish the laws which restrict their freedom, their effort is likely to fail. But, on the other hand, if they operate as a federation by bringing together numerous existing organizations, they may advance. It is this latter type which we established at our state wide convention in Richmond on Dec. 15, 1947 when we formed the Virginia Civil Rights Organization, the body known to us as V-CRO to fight JIM CROW.

Our voting strength in Virginia is far below what it should be and our Virginia Civil Rights Organization is too young yet to operate with perfection. We need much more money and we need to employ a full time secretary at certain periods of the year. If in the immediate future we improve in both directions the bills we had Mr. Murray to introduce this year [illegible] be far more likely to pass [illegible] more years when the G[illegible]l Assembly reconvenes.

(I am writing this article at a time when the fate of our bills is still unknown. Of course it is possible for them to pass at this session. But regardless of the outcome I expect to write on this glorious undertaking again next week for this column.)

28 Boys and Girls Leave as Residents Call for Eviction

The Post, Fri, 7-9-48

Edgefield, S. C., July 8 (AP).—A group of 28 Northern white boys and girls left the Bettis Negro Academy today after indignant white residents of the community called on the sheriffs of two counties to evict them.

The 22 girls and 6 boys came to the Negro junior college June 29 from the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia to build a new dormitory wing.

Sheriff A. J. White of Edgefield County said he learned Saturday that the white youths had been staying at the academy.

White said he and Sheriff Price Fallaw of Aiken County made four visits to the school and urged the group to leave because they were "in the wrong place and it would be best to get out."

He said he did not try to invoke a South Carolina law that forbids mixing of the races at meals or in living quarters.

Bettis Academy, a private school, lies partly in Edgefield and partly in Aiken County.

How Whites Were Barred At So. Carolina School

Tribune Savannah, Ga. Thurs. 7-22-48

EDENFIELD, S. C. (ANP)—Another group of northern white boys and girls got a taste of race relations, southern style last week at this unheralded, unsavory spot when they were forced to leave Bettis Academy, a private Negro institution.

Finding that the group of 22 white girls and six white boys were living in quarters at the Negro academy and comingling with Negroes on the campus, indignant white residents of the community reported the incident to sheriffs of two counties and demanded that they evict the whites.

The white youths came to the academy, a junior college, June 29 from the American Friends Service committee of Philadelphia purportedly to help build a new wing of one of the school dormitories.

Sheriff A. J. White of Edgefield county, said he learned on Saturday, July 3, after a Fourth of July celebration that the white youths ranging from 15 years up had been staying at the academy.

According to White, he and Sheriff Price Fallow of Aiken county made four visits to the school and advised the whites to leave because they were "in the wrong place and it would be best for them to get out."

Incidentally, White pointed out that he refrained from invoking a South Carolina law making it illegal for the two races to eat together or share the same living quarters. Thurs

There were about 3,000 cement blocks on the campus which were intended for use in building the dormitory wing White said. He said he asked the leaders of the party, Mr and Mrs. Frank Knutsen, of Media, Pa., how they expected to lay the blocks with teen-age boys and girls. 7-22-48

Nearly 6,000 Negroes attended the Fourth of July celebration, White reported, adding that white people became indignant when they learned that the white boys and girls participated in the activities.

White also said that pamphlets passed out at the school advocated all races spending summer vacations together. The Friends Service committee also promotes interracial educational and recreational projects in its full fledged program of interracial goodwill and advancement. In Philadelphia officials of the Quaker organization indicated that they intend to continue their program of enlightening interracial advance in the south despite the attitude of narrow-minded and prejudiced southern whites.

It was learned that Jerome Courtney, Edgefield county school superintendent, granted the Friends Service committee permission last February to send a work party to the school, but thought they would be Negroes. Tribune

Clarence Picett, executive secretary of the Friends Service committee, said in Philadelphia that his organization had an agreement with the academy that the work group would be a mixed one. Savannah, Ga.

"I can't say right now how many Negroes were in the group," he said, "but they and the white boys and girls were gathered from colleges and high schools in the Philadelphia area to help in the work at a poor Negro school.

"Sending out work groups to aid needy organizations is one of the projects of the Friends Service committee. Under the plan," officials said, "the group sent to the Bettis Academy would have helped erect the new wing under the supervision of older men." Thurs.

Dr. A. H. Hightower, president of Bettis academy, said the white boys and girls stayed in separate quarters and ate together. The only time whites and Negroes were together was on the job or at community recreational or religious activities. 7-22-48

38a 1948

Tennessee

White Youths at Negro School Driven Away by Southern Ire

The Post Washington, D.C.

3X9

Fri.

7-9-48

Town's Only Doctor Quits in Protest of Race Discrimination

Palmer, Tenn., July 8 (AP).—The only doctor in this East Tennessee coal-mining community has closed his clinic in protest against "racial discrimination" that recently denied Negroes the right to work on his new home.

About 3000 persons, mostly miners and their families, are without medical protection, county and mine officials said today.

Dr. Oscar H. Clements, 38, a practicing physician here for the last 14 years, has moved his family from Palmer and stored his clinical equipment at Chattanooga.

The doctor confirmed his construction foreman's statement that five men came to the house site after the foundation had been finished and warned four Negro bricklayers from Chattanooga not to begin work.

The foreman, Joe Creighton, said one of the men told the Negroes "we won't even allow Negroes to come into Grundy County, much less work here." Fri.

Mine officials and citizens said the Negroes were forbidden to work because of "racial discrimination," and not because of any union trouble. 7-9-48

College Officials Say No To Negro Speaker Proposal

Daily World

Sat 3-13-48

38a

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—By a joint refusal of both the President and Dean of University of Tennessee, a group of 35 of the university's students were denied the opportunity of hearing a Negro speaker voice his opinions on President Truman's civil rights program on the bounds of the campus.

Atlanta Ga.

Despite the university's purported aims of enlightenment, the students were forced to hear the speaker at St. John's Episcopal church.

Officials' excuse:

Sat 3-13-48

"There is a policy prohibiting inter-racial discussion groups dealing with these delicate problems."

The speaker prohibited by President C. E. Brehm and Dean Fred C. Smith was Dr. J. Herman Daves, Director of Negro Personnel for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

38(a)

JIM CROW IN REVERSE

Northwest Enterprise

GALVESTON, Tex.—Texas has made a unique achievement in putting Jim Crow to work in reverse, according to a report by Sigmund T. Chadbourne in last week's issue of the Black Dispatch.

Wed 4-14-48

A white man has been fined for riding on a Galveston bus in the section reserved for Negro passengers. Says Chadbourne:

A 27-year-old merchant seaman, Clarence Jack Peterson, white man, who hails from Birchwood, Wisconsin, was hailed into court Friday for sitting with Negroes while aboard a Galveston bus. A fine of $25 and cost of court besides was assessed against Peterson by Corporation Court Judge Edward Jahn, before whom Peterson was found guilty as charged.

Seattle Wash.

In answer to the charge against him, Peterson told the court that he believes in "Racial Equality", and further that he thought the Galveston ordinance which forbids white and Negro passengers from occupying the same section — or riding together, was "Unconstitutional."

The blond young seaman tells the following story: "I was riding on a bus Thursday and was talking with some Negroes. The bus stopped at the station," he explained. "A company official entered the bus and warned me that I was violating a city law."

"The official obtained signed statements from some of those on the bus regarding the matter," Peterson said. "Police officers then came aboard the bus and asked me why I didn't sit with white people."

Wed 4-14-48

"I consider racial segregation an insult to one's intelligence," Peterson allegedly told the officer, "and to the Negro race.

One of the officers allegedly told Peterson "shut up the speech-making," Peterson says. "They then took me to the Patrol car."

Peterson, who professedly is a Democrat, avows that he wil appeal the case, and will likely follow it through to the U. S. Supreme Court, in case of an unfavorable verdict or decision in a lower court.

White Man's Poison

The Time

Mar 8-48

Chicago, Ill.

In all her 17 years, Florence Iva Begay, a shy, dark-eyed Navajo, had never strayed more than 100 miles from the reservation at Window Rock, Arizona. Graduating as valedictorian of her high-school class at Flagstaff, she became the first to win a new $2,000 annual scholarship for Indian girls at New York's progressive Sarah Lawrence College. Florence wanted to become a doctor, so that she could go back to the reservation to help cure her people of tuberculosis and trachoma. Last week Florence was home again, without getting to New York. She had tasted white man's poison along the way.

Bouncing along in a bus through Arizona and New Mexico, it was all sunny skies and schoolgirl daydreams. Then the bus crossed into the Texas Panhandle, and she was gruffly ordered to get back in the rear where she belonged; the front seats were for white folks only. Bewildered and frightened, Florence got off, took the next bus back to the reservation.

Writ to Open Va. Parks to Negroes Asked

The Post
Washington, D.C.

Richmond, Va., July 9 (AP).—A Federal District Court injunction is being sought to force the Commonwealth of Virginia to allow Negroes either full use of its existing public park system or "similar and equal" facilities. 7-10-48 Sat.

The court action, filed on behalf of Maceo Conrad Martin, Negro resident of Danville, names the division of parks of the Department of Conservation and Development, and Randolph Odell, commissioner of the division of parks, as defendants.

The suit asks the Federal court to:

(1) Enter an order declaring that the defendants, by providing a park and recreational system for white citizens without establishing an "equal and comparable" system for Negroes, are violating the Constitution and laws of the United States.

". . . Permanently enjoin and restrain the defendants . . . from denying plaintiff, or any other Negro citizen of this Commonwealth, on account of his race and color, the use and enjoyment of the parks and recreational facilities already established and maintained, or similar and equal accommodations and facilities."

In the complaint, it is stated that the Division of Parks maintains seven parks and recreational grounds in various parts of the State "where elaborate accommodations for overnight guests are maintained, solely for the use of white persons and citizens of this Commonwealth." Sat. 7-10-48

George Smith to Speak

George H. E. Smith, secretary of the Senate Republican policy committee since 1944, will speak on "Policy Making in the United State Senate" at a luncheon of the American Public Relations Association next Monday at 12:15 p. m. in the Hotel Lafayette.

Virginians Seek Park Facilities

World Atlanta, Ga

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA)—A suit tc compel the Commonwealth of Virginia to allow colored people either full use of its existing public park system or to provide "similar and equal" facilities was filed in Federal District Court here last Friday. Sat. 7-12-48.

The suit was brought by Maceo Conrad Martin, of Danville. Names as defendants were the Division of Parks of the Department of Conservation and Development, and Randolph Odell, Commissioner of the Division of Parks. Hill, Martin and Robinson, attorneys, are representing the plaintiff.

The suit asked the court to declare that the defendants, by providing a park and recreational system for white citizens without establishing an "equal and comparable" system for colored people, are violating the Constitution and laws of the United States. 7-11-48

The court is asked to enjoin the defendants parmanently from denying plaintiff or any other corored citizen of Virginia, "on account of his race and color, the use and enjoyment of the parks and recreational facilities alreday established and maintained, or similar and

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NEGRO ASKS PARK RIGHTS

Virginia Banker Seeks Writ to Give Privileges on State Lands

7-11-48

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DANVILLE, Va., July 10—Maceo Conrad Martin, Negro banker of Danville, today appeared as petitioner in the Federal Court of Richmond for an injunction demanding that the state-owned recreational parks be made available to Negroes. The Times

No date for a hearing has been set. New York, N.Y.

Mr. Conrad admits that Virginia maintains Pocahontas Park in Chesterfield County for Negro people, but that it has accommodations for only sixty persons. He then goes on to allege in his bill that there are six other parks in Tidewater and the Virginia mountains with sixty-seven housekeeping cabins and equipped with human comforts and a variety of entertainment features. Sun

The use of these, he says, is denied to Negroes by reason of their color notwithstanding the fact that Negroes pay taxes to the state which uses in part this money for the maintenance of parks through the State Conservation Commission. 7-11-48

VA. CANDIDATE FINED FOR J'CROW VIOLATION

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

RICHMOND, Va.—(NNPA)—Howard H. Carwile, independent candidate for the United States Senate was fined $25 and costs in Police Court last Tuesday on a charge of violating the State's race segregation law by sitting with colored people at a religious meeting held at the Mosque on the night of July 22. Wed. 8-4-48

Mr. Carwile, who was represented by City Councilman-Elect Oliver W. Hill and Martin A. Martinm colored attorneys, who promptly appealed to Hustings Court. A $100 bond for Mr. Carwile's appearance in the higher court on August 6 was posted by Dr. Leon A. Reid, of 1100 East Leight St.

Justice Harold F. Maurice, of Police Court, Part II, heard the case.

At the start of Mr. Carwile's trial, his counsel made a motion to dismiss the charge on the ground that the Virginia statutes requiring segregation when white and colored people are at a public gathering, are unconstitutional. The Virginia and Federal Constitution and the United Nations Charter were cited to back up the claim.

The motion to dismiss was overruled. 8-4-48

Police Lieutenant F. O. Fagan testified that he went to the Mosque in response to a call from officials and asked Mr. Carwile to move into a section reserved for whites, but that Mr. Carwile refused to move. He said he then asked Mr. Carwile to leave the auditorium so that the warrant for his arrest could be read to him and that Mr. Carwile did so. The lieutenant added that Carwile'e wife, who accompanied him, did move to the white section. 8-4-48

Mr. Carwile said he did not move because he preferred to sit in the center section and not "look cock-eyed" at the proceedings on the stage. Besides, he said his conscience would not permit him to move.

Richmond Jim Crow Test Case Is Failure

The Courier

Sat 10-30-48 Pittsburgh, Pa

RICHMOND, Va.—An anticipated test of Virginia's racial segregation law failed to develop here when Judge John L. Ingram of Hustings Court acquitted Howard H. Carwile (white) of a charge of violating the law by sitting in a section of seats reserved for Negroes in the city-owned Mosque.

Carwile, a 36-year-old attorney who is an independent candidate for the United States Senate, was arrested last July 22 at a religious meeting which was held in the auditorium. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Judge Ingram heard no testimony and based his decision on a transcript of the case when it was heard in Police Court, where Carwile was fined $25 and costs.

WIFE MOVED

In announcing his decision, Judge Ingram said the question of validity of the act was not at stake. According to witnesses who testified in Police Court, Carwile refused to move to a section designated for whites when asked to do so by an usher. Carwile's wife, who was seated with him, moved to the white section, witnesses said.

"The witnesses said Carwile sat four, five or seven rows behind the Negroes," said Judge Ingram, "so he was nearer whites who were sitting across the aisle. The Mosque auditorium has about 5,000 seats and there were just about 150 persons at the meeting, so the request for Carwile to move was ridiculous."

After his acquittal, Carwile released a prepared statement.

Suit Started To End Ban At National Airport

Journal Guide

Sat 2-14-48

By NNPA News Service

Norfolk, Va.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia was asked Monday to enter a judgment declaring illegal the refusal of service to colored persons in the dining room at the Washington National Airport.

The suit, brought by Mrs. Helen M. Nash, wife of Dr. William M. Nash, a Washington physician, charges that she was refused service and ejected from the dining room on Feb. 17, 1947, while waiting to board an Eastern Air Lines plane for New Orleans.

Named as defendants in the suit are Theodore P. Wright, civil aeronautics administrator; Air Terminal Services, Inc., the airport concessionaire, and Eastern Air Lines, Inc.

BASED ON 5TH AMENDMENT

The suit, filed through Charles H. Houston, nationally prominent lawyer, is based on the theory that the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the existing federal civil rights law, and the Civil Aeronautics Act prohibit race discrimination of the type practiced against Mrs. Nash.

This theory is directly contrarv to that of Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman. His view is that under existing law the Jim Crow statutes of Virginia are applicable to the Washington National Airport and that any person violating them would be subject to prosecution in the Federal District Court at Alexandria.

The Washington National Airport, owned and operated by the federal government, is located at Gravelly Point, on the Virginia side of the Potomac river. The federal government has exclusive jurisdiction over the airport.

VIRGINIA LAW APPLICABLE

By virtue of the federal criminal code, the laws of Virginia in force February 1. 1940. were committed within the boundaries of the airport.

Virginia Jim Crow statues, in effect on Feb 1, 1940, imposed corporation operating any public place of entertainment or or assembly, attended by both white and colored persons, to segregate them by race.

Failure to do so subjects the offender to a fine of from $100 to $500 for each offense. This law also makes it an offense for failure to take a seat assigned or to move when requested, the penalty for which is a fine of from $10 to $25 for each offense.

At the request of Secretary Harriman, Representative Eve-Everett M. Disksen, Republican, of Illinois, introduced a bill to amend the act giving the federal government jurisdiction over the Washington National Airport so as to eliminate race segregation there.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SEGREGATION

According to Mrs. Nash's complaint ,Dr. Wright, as Civil Aeronautics administrator, negotiated a contract with the Air Terminal Services, Inc., requiring the latter to comply with all federal and state laws applicable to its business at the airport, and instructed the concessionaire not to feed or serve colored interstate passengers in the same dining room and coffee shop with white passengers.

Mrs. Nash states that Dr. Wright's ruling constitutes a Federal regulation of interstate air cammerce which deprives Negro interstate passengers of the due process of law and equal protection of the laws guaranteed them by the civil rights act and the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and forces the air carriers using the airport and the concessionaire to impose an unjust discrimination, unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage on Negro interstate passengers by air," in violation of the Civil Aeronautics Act.

Mrs. Nash asks the court to enter a declaratory judgment that--

1. The ruling and instructions of Dr. Wright that colored persons be excluded from the dining room and coffee shop are illegal and beyond his authority.

2. The Federal laws and the contract between the United States and Air Terminal Services, Inc., neither require nor permit the exclusion of colored persons from the dining room and coffee shop solely because of race or color.

OTHER CLAIMS

3. It is illegal under the Civil Aeronautics Act and the public policy of the United States to exclude colored interstate passengers by air from the dining room or coffee shop on any terms or conditions not applicable to all interstate passengers alike.

4. Federal law and the public policy of the United States require that colored persons be served in the dining room and coffee shop at the airport upon the same uniform terms and conditions aplpicable to white persons similarly situated.

Mrs. Nash also asks that Dr. Wright and Air Terminal Services,Inc., be enjoined from refusing to allow her to eat and refusing to serve her in the dining room and coffee shop at the airport.

She also asks damages of $10,000 of Air Terminal Services, Inc., and Eastern Air Lines, Inc, for the humiliation, pain and nervous shock which she says she suffered, and far her ejectian from the dining room.

In addition to Mr. Houston, Joseph C. Waddy of Washington, and James H. Raby of Alexandria, are also representing Mrs. Nash.

Washington, D. C., And Tuskegee, Ala.

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Segregation

Jun. 13-19-48

38a

WE SOUTHERNERS are succeeding to some extent in forcing the people of other regions to look into their own race problems.

In Washington, D. C., from which comes the Big Bertha cannonading at the South, segregation of Negroes is practiced more consistently than it was half a century ago.

This is the clinical report of the National Committee on Segregation, a body of 37 civic leaders from all over America headed by Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College in New York.

The committee's 91-page report was made after two years of study of segregation in Washington. Washington was chosen for the inquiry into the economic and social causes of segregation because it is the national and international symbol of democracy.

Segregation is practiced all along the line in Washington. All who visit Washington know that Negroes are not accepted at hotels like the Mayflower and Statler. The report reveals that "one quarter of Washington's population is segregated according to color"; and that the federal government is "systematically denying" Negroes equal job opportunities.

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THE MOST arresting analysis of this formidable report is this:

Jun-13-19-48

"It is not in the field of spontaneous human relationships that trouble occurs in Washington, but on a high policy level where the segregation of the Negro is planned as a matter of good business, and investments are made in the denial of his equal right to own property. It is not the poor whites who set the pattern, but men of acknowledged culture and refinement, the leaders of the community."

The Advertiser does not completely concur in that, but it serves to illustrate what is meant by such ones as the Negro publisher, Davis Lee, when he contends that the Negro has a better economic chance in the South where segregation is frankly practiced.

This is all simply another illustration that segregation is a national, not a regional, practice. The difference is that Southern states enact segregation laws to mark their practice, whereas Northern states enact anti-segregation laws to mock their practice.

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NEW JERSEY has an F. E. P. C. act, but no white hotels in South Jersey will book a Negro. Recently every white restaurant in Salem, N. J., closed for three days rather than serve the Negro Elks in town for a convention.

Jun-13-19-48

The Negro Levi Jackson has been elected captain of the Yale football team, but Notre Dame, a religious university, will not accept a Negro student and the Amherst College chapter of Phi Kappa Psi was suspended from the national order for "unfraternal conduct" in initiating a Negro.

But what is perhaps the most thorough and clinical study ever made of a town and its segregation practices was that made by Michigan State College in an unnamed Michigan town. One researcher even posed as a Negro to confirm the findings.

The investigators established that the four hotels in the town, the tourist camp and 29 out of the 30 rooming houses would not accept a Negro.

Beauty parlors likewise, and but one barber shop would serve them—after hours. Only 7 of 20 restaurants would seat them. The swimming pool is owned by the city, but Negroes may not swim in it. Clothing and shoe stores will serve them, but not fit them.

Segregation is practiced in all the Michigan town's hospitals, but some of the doctors would not accept Negro patients (as they do in Montgomery, Ala.). The churches will not admit Negroes to the choir, and neither will the town's six lodges.

The term "nigger" is increasingly disfavored in the South, but in this Michigan town the researchers found it commonly used to the exclusion of "Negro" and "colored people."

These confirmed findings in Washington, New Jersey and in this Michigan town are all the more striking when it is considered that the local laws sternly prohibit any kind of discrimination.

Jun-13-19-48

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SURELY the Southerner is entitled to his cholers and rages when outsiders harass, arraign and belabor the South for the open practice of that which is practiced covertly and pharisaically in other regions!

It is understandable that the South is therefore inclined, in view of Washington, D. C., conditions, to roar "So go to hell!" and dismiss the subject. By establishing the cynical hypocrisy of other regions he is inclined to feel that he has thereby set his own house in order. With the fire now going in non-Southern states, he is inclined to throw a few pine knots on the fire to keep it going, every ember a Southern vindication.

★

BUT the desirability of segregation and its practice in the shadow of Truman's portico do not take care of such problems, for example, as exist in Tuskegee, county seat of Macon County. There, the process of government has broken down under the pressure of qualified Negro voting.

Macon is typical of those South Alabama counties where the Negro population outnumbers the white (four to one). People in these counties are understandably concerned over the potentiality of domination by the colored element.

Jun-13-19-48

But Macon's problem is complicated by the fact that the presence of Tuskegee Institute and the Veterans Hospital means a concentration of an unusual number of highly qualified Negroes. There can be no question of their legal qualifications to vote.

38a

But, they charged last week in a body, Macon County hasn't had a "publicly functioning" board of registrars before whom they could qualify to vote for 18 months. For this reason and that, the board (every county has one) hasn't met in "about six months."

The trouble, as everybody knows, is that registrars fear service because of damage suits that may occur when registration is refused.

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THE BOARD of registrars hasn't been meeting. Nobody, white or colored, can qualify to vote. This a breakdown of government. It is no solution to anything.

Jun. 13-19-48

Segregation and the breakdown of government are not the same thing. As a matter of fact, the president of Tuskegee Institute said the other day that he systematically turns down applications of white students to enter Tuskegee. The Institute desires segregation the same as we do.

But the right to seek to be enrolled as a voter involves a basic right as segregation does not.

No Alabamian can fail to regard Macon County's problem with solicitude, but allowing county government to languish or suspend is neither solution nor effective approach.

U.S. Judge Backs Dixie Segregation

Chicago, Ill.

1-16-48

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON,-Negroes traveling in southern states may again find themselves required to ride Jim Crow under a decision handed down by Federal Judge John Paul of Virginia District Court.

He ruled that it is legal for public carriers operating within states to segregate, passengers.

The decision was based on the grounds that neither Congress nor the Interstate Commerce commission has ever denied public carriers the right to seat passengers as they see fit.

The ruling nullifies effects of the Supreme Court decision in the Irene Morgan case. Here the court outlawed Jim Crow laws for inter-state travel. The right of carriers to practice Jim Crow was not ruled upon.

Judge Paul ruled in favor of the Atlantic Greyhound corp. which was sued in a lower court by Rev. William I. Simmons for $20,000 after he was ordered to take a rear seat on one of the company's inter-state busses.

A jury awarded Rev. Simmons $25. This was set aside by the Federal court.

"Regulatory Powers" Vs. "Statutory Powers"

Journal Guide

Sat. 1-17-48

Norfolk, Va.

THAT the United States Supreme Court will again be called upon to pass on the question of compulsory race segregation of interstate passengers using public carriers can be taken for granted. This question, thought to have been clarified by the court's decision in the IRENE MORGAN case, has been greatly confused by the more recent ruling of Federal Judge JOHN PAUL in the SIMMONS case.

In the MORGAN case, originating in Virginia, as did its counterpart, the SIMMONS case, the Supreme Court ruled that to require passengers traveling from one state to another to change seats to conform with state race segregation statutes, proved to be a burden upon interstate commerce, and in effect invalidated such statutes.

Judge PAUL holds, however, that public carriers, through their "regulatory powers" approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, may seat or reseat passengers as they see fit. That is, the district court jurist holds that the carriers have the authority to do something which the state may not legally do.

But is the action of the carriers wholly divested from the action of the state? When a passenger who is requested to change his seat merely because of his race, simply declines to do so, can be charged with disorderly conduct, arrested, thrown into jail, brought to trial and subjected to a conviction and fine, is not the power of the state being employed as a vehicle to enforce segregation in interstate travel?

Does not this type of enforcement become equally as burdensome on interstate commerce as if it were carried on under statutes requiring racial segregation of passengers?

Norfolk, Va.

The MORGAN case need not be reviewed here. The SIMMONS case runs as its parallel. The REV. WILLIAM I. SIMMONS had filed suit for $20,000 damages against the Atlantic Greyhound Bus Company, contending that his rights under the 14th amendment were violated when he was forced to move from a seat he had taken in Roanoke on a trip to Salisbury, N. C. He was awarded $25 damages.

In setting aside this award and finding for the defendant bus company, Judge PAUL held that neither Congress nor the Interstate Commerce Commission has ever attempted to control a carrier's right to seat passengers as it sees fit.

Holding that the Greyhound Bus Company held its seating prerogative from its ICC reservation the court said: "The carriers reserve to themselves full control and discretion as to seating of passengers and reserve the right to change such seating at any time during the trip."

Sat. 1-17-48

If the crux of the reasoning of the Supreme Court in the MORGAN case was to remove a burden upon interstate commerce, then the judge of the Federal District Court for the Western District of Virginia, in effect, permits circumvention of the higher court in his ruling that this prerogative may be properly assumed by the public carriers themselves.

This point will have to be cleared up by the higher court, and it is presumed that it will be. The distinction between the "regulatory powers" of the bus company and the "statutory powers" of the state is drawn by Judge PAUL. It is a fine one.

1948 The American Baptist

WHAT TO DO WHEN SEGREGATED

Louisville, Ky. Fri. 7-30-48

State segregation laws do apply to passengers who are traveling from one state to another. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled that state segregation laws do not apply to interstate passengers.

The Christian Index has received inquiries concerning what is the law concerning interstate passengers and what should Negro passengers do to secure privileges of traveling without suffering humiliation and inferior accommodation.

Segregation on the railroads is gradually being abandoned especially on through trains which go from the South to the North, East and West. Passengers of both races are beginning to consider segregation on railroad trains and busses as unnecessary and silly. Conductors, most Negro porters and bus drivers seem to be about the only ones concerned about segregating passengers. There are rare occasions when a lone white passenger expresses resentment in permitting Negro passengers their rights in traveling without Jim Crow.

Negro ministers, church leaders and other Negro leaders should lead in breaking down hostile racial barriers. Railroads offer a good opportunity to use tact and discretion in breaking down segregation customs.

American Baptist

The Christian Index publishes the following suggestions provided by the N.A.A.C.P. concerning what to do to defend your rights while traveling. We hope you will read them and pass them on.

Louisville, Ky.

TRANSPORTATION

"Recent decisions outlawing segregation in transportation apply only to interstate travel (from one state to another.) State segregation statutes have been declared inapplicable to interstate passengers by the United States Supreme Court. The conviction of an interstate passenger on a charge of disorderly conduct for refusing to follow the direction of a bus driver to move to a segregated section has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Virginia."

What To Do

Fri. 7-30-48

A. Reservations

"Whenever possible to obtain reservations for travel, one should do so in advance, preferably by telephone. If an attempt is made to move you once you have taken your seat or berth, it is important to remember the following:

(1.) You have an absolute right to remain in the accommodation called for by your reservation.

(2.) You must, under no conditions, allow yourself to become disorderly, but should firmly refuse to move, pointing out that your ticket calls for the accommodation which you occupy.

(3.) You should move only if in fear of immediate bodily harm or if physically forced to move by agents of the carrier.

(4.) Wherever possible obtain the names or other means of identification of the individuals forcing your removal and report this along with all other details of the incident to the Legal Redress Committee of your branch or State Conference or write to the National Office, Legal Department.

B. Unreserved Seats. 7-30-48

"Where reservations cannot be obtained when traveling interstate, you should take whatever seat is most readily available. If ing pursuant to what authority the carrier's agent insists that you be segregated. If the conductor or bus driver says that he is relying on a state segregation law, you should point out that such statutes were declared inapplicable by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Morgan v. The Commonwealth of Virginia. If they rely on rules or regulations of the carrier, you should insist upon having such rules exhibited to you and a reasonable explanation of why you are required to move; then only should you move if equally comfortable accommodations are provided and after protesting the inconvenience caused by such removal. In all such cases report the facts thereof as above." 7-30-48

Woman Files Suit For Seating Bias

RICHMOND — [illegible] — Suit was docketed in law and equity court here last week by Miss Pearl Powell charging that the Carolina Coach company of Virginia refused her bus transportation after she had purchased a ticket. She is asking $5,001.61 damages from the bus firm.

Sat 10-2-48

The complaint contends that Miss Powell bought a ticket to Richmond from Emporia last June and occupied a seat next to the fully occupied long seat in the rear of the bus. She says that the seat next to her was vacant.

When two white women boarded the bus, the driver ordered Miss Powell to stand up so that they could be seated. She refused, and the driver punched her ticket and told her to take a second section. However, as she presented her ticket to the second section, the first driver told the other vehicle operator not to transport her. The former also threatened her with arrest and handled her violently.

A plea of not guilty has been filed by the bus firm.

Refused to Eat

Grid Squad

Licks Dining Car Jim Crow

Sat 10-23-48

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Here's the "bigger" story behind a "big" story!

Pittsburgh Pa

Dixie's railroad dining car jim crow took a beating from West Virginia State College's gallant football team last Friday, and then after traveling for nearly eight hours without a bite to eat, the intrepid footballers went on the gridiron here and halted Tennessee State's march toward a second successive national championship with a 6-6 tie.

Traveling by special Pullman, the party of forty-one, headed by Coach Mark Cardwell, was faced with drawn curtains of the diner on the L. & N. Railroad when ready for breakfast at 9 A. M., but recalling recent Courier pictures of partitions in Dixie-bound dining cars, the team refused to eat behind curtains, although train officials offered to move the curtains halfway up the car. They arrived here at 4:45 P. M. Eighty-two sandwiches were provided for the return trip to avoid embarrassment. The team traveled from Charleston, W. Va., to Cincinnati over the C. & O.

Restauranteur Wins Case Against Dixie Jimcrow Raailroad

New York, N.Y.

Sat 4-24-48

Harrison S. Jackson, attorney of 200 West 135th street, was successful last week in an attempt to break down racial discrimination practiced against Negroes aboard trains travelling through the South.

While travelling through Chester, South Carolina, on January 3rd, 1948, Mrs. Thelma C. Brown, proprietor of Brown's Luncheonette, 210 West 135th street, together with other members of her family, on a train owned by the Southern Railway System, returning to New York, attempted to enter the dining car and were stopped because they were Negroes by the head Steward who stated that there were no vacant seats in the Dining Car. Mrs. Brown could plainly see that there were a number of seats vacant. After being refused, Mrs. Brown requested service in her drawing room at once, and again she was refused. However, she didn't give up. Shortly thereafter, she went back to the Dining Car and again requested service. This time she was ushered behind a curtain where only one seat was available, although there were still many vacancies in the other part of the dining car. Immediately upon her return to New York, Mrs. Brown requested Mr. Jackson to institute suit against the Southern Railway System. However, through immediate investigation of the incident and conferences with representatives of the Southern Railway System, Mr. Jackson was successful in settling the case out of court.

Sat 4-24-48

Sat 5-1-48

LOSES RAIL SUIT—Abdul Rohim Surker, Shreveport (La.) fur merchant, recently was denied $7,000 damages for being jim-crowed on a Texas and New Orleans train. The conductor insisted that he was Negro.

Sat 5-1-48

ICC Flouts High Court's Rail Decree

Afro American

Sat 5-15-48

WASHINGTON

In a conflicting ruling, ineffective because it contradicts the Irene Morgan decree by the U.S. Supreme Court, the Interstate Commerce Commission last Thursday found that the Southern Railway had discriminated against three colored women traveling interstate, but ruled they were not entitled to damages and dismissed their complaints.

Baltimore, Md.

On Friday, in another case involving the partitioning of colored diners off from white diners in railroad dining cars, the ICC ruled that such segregation is legal, thus remaining consistent in handing down decisions favorable to the railroads and injurious to public policy.

Case on Southern

The women in the first case were three sisters, Vashti Brown, Lillian Falls and Muriel Holcombe, who traveled from New York City to Atlanta on the Southerner on Jan. 7, 1945, holding reserved seats in Car S-6 for the entire journey.

Between Alexandria and Charlottesville, Va., the conductor, accompanied by the passenger agent and hostess, collected the Southern Railway's part of the ticket from one of the sisters, and told her she and the others must move to the jim-crow car because colored people were segregated South of Washington.

L & N Diner Case

The three sisters moved into the jim-crow car about midnight under the threat of being forcibly removed from the train, and after they had made strenuous objections.

The second case involved James E. Stamps of Chicago, and Ennis L. Powell of Charleston, W.Va., who occupied a drawing room on a Louisville and Nashville Railroad train, Mar. 7, 1946. They were refused breakfast service with other passengers.

Isaac Woodard Denied New Trial

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — The NAACP's motion for a new trial in the case of Isaac Woodard v. The Atlantic Greyhound Bus Company was denied by Judge J. F. Bouchelle of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County on May 12.

Sat. 5-29-48

Woodard, a veteran blinded by a police chief in Batesburg, S. C., in February, 1946, is attempting to recover $50,000 in damages from the bus company.

Second Suit Seeks To Ban Jim Crow At D.C. Airport

(38b) Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — (NNPA) —A second suit to have declared illegal the refusal of service to colored people in the dining room of the Washington National Airport was filed in the United States District Court for the eastern district of Virginia here last Friday.

The suit, brought by Miss Lilly Cunningham, of New York City, also seeks damages of 48,000.

Named as defendants in the suit are Theodore P. Wright, Civil Aeronautics Administrator; Air Terminal Services, Inc., the airport concessionaire, and Eastern Air Lines, Inc. Thurs. 2-26-48

The suit is similar to one brought earlier in the month by Mrs. Helen M. Nash, wife of Dr. William M. Nash, a Washington physician, and is based on the theory that the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the existing Federal civil rights law, and the Civil Aeronautics Act prohibit the discrimination that was practiced against the plaintiff.

CLAIMS APPLICATION

Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman maintains that under existing law the Jim Crow statutes of Virginia are applicable to the Washington National Airport and that any person violating them would be subject to prosecution in the Federal District Court at Alexandria. The airport, owned and operated by the Federal Government, is located on the Virginia side of the Potomac River.

The United States criminal code on February 1, 1940, applicable to offenses committed within the makes the laws of Virginia in force boundaries of the airport. Virginia statutes in effect on that date require segregation of colored and white persons in public places of entertainment or assembly.

A bill is pending in Congress to amend the act giving the Federal Government jurisdiction over the airport so as to eliminate race segregation there. 2-26-48

According to Miss Cuningham, she stopped over at the airport on February 17, 1947, while traveling on the Eastern Air Lines from New York to New Orleans. Her plane was delayed in departing, she says, and while it was being serviced Eastern Air Lines sent the passengers into the airport dining room for dinner at its expense.

WHITES SERVED

The white passengers were served, she states, but she was ejected from the dining room solely because she was colored.

Daily World

Miss Cunningham asks the court to declare illegal instructions she says the Civil Aeronautics Administrator issued to the concessionaire not to serve colored people in the dining room and coffee shop.

Atlanta, Ga.

She also wants the court to declare that Federal laws and the contract between the Government and the concessionaire neither require nor permit the exclusion of colored persons from the dining room and coffee shop, and that it is illegal under the Civil Aeronautics Act so to do on any terms or conditions not applicable to all interstate passengers alike.

Thurs. 2-26-48

Houston, Houston, Hastie and Waddy, attorneys, are representing Miss Cunningham.

Jimcrow Service Brings Threat Of Law Suit Against Airlines

38b The World

Memphis, Tenn. Jan. 1-9-48

On New Year's Day, six delegates to the National Convention of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity were refused service in the dining room at Tulsa, Oklahoma Airport, after spending several hours awaiting a delayed American Airlines flight to Nashville and Washington. The group discriminated against consisted of: Frank L. Stanley, Louisville, Ky., publisher of the Louisville Defender; Dr. Akiki Nyabongo, educational director of African Academy of Arts, New York City, N. Y.; W. Barton Beatty, director of public relations, Hampton Institute, Virginia; W. W. Lawson, director of athletics, Allen University, Columbia, S. C.; Louis C. Schuster, head of Department of Business Administration, and Reuben R. McDaniel, head of the Department of Mathematics, both of Virginia State College, Ettrick, Virginia. Joseph Albright, Veterans' Administration director of Negro affairs, while a passenger, did not participate in the protest.

1-9-48 Fri.

The American Airlines Tulsa office had all passengers report at 9:45 A. M. The plane, however, was grounded in Dallas due to engine trouble and had to be replaced. In customary fashion, lunch was requested by Publisher Stanley, who was given a lunch ticket after much delay. The ticket clerk called the Sky Chef manager and said: "I have six colored boys to feed, have you a place?" Later he requested the porter to show the group where to go.

ORDERED TO BASEMENT

The porter, however, advised the group that the "place" referred to was in the basement under the kitchen. Agreeing not to suffer these indignities, although hungry, Publisher E. H. Goodwin of the Oklahoma Eagle and Attorney Amos T. Hall, ex-president of Tulsa NAACP, were called to the airport by Stanley. Three of the group, Stanley, Beatty and Lawson, went with Goodwin and Hall to a Negro restaurant for food and consultation.

MANAGER APOLOGIZES

The American Airlines assistant manager later apologized profusely and claimed Oklahoma law prohibited Negroes and white from eating together. He was advised that in spite of such a law (if it actually existed) all interstate passengers should be accorded all conveniences afforded white passengers. A letter of protest was written to the American Airlines, which indirectly owns the Sky Chef restaurants, and investigations are being made by Attorney Hall preparatory to a suit for the group. 38b

FED AT NASHVILLE

Upon arrival at Nashville at 8:55 P. M., the group was invited into the manager's office, where food was offered despite the fact that all passengers had been fed aloft just an hour previous. Special limousines and hotel rooms were provided at American Airlines' expense because the flight was grounded until 5:00 A. M. However, no white passengers were offered food, and when asked why the reply was: "We do not want to make the same mistake Tulsa did, and while we can't change southern laws, we can make it comfortable for you."

Plans are being considered to file suits in behalf of inter-state passengers offered inferior, segregated service in such airports as Washington, D. C., Louisville and Covington, Ky., Tulsa, Oklahoma, and other points south, According to reports, several Illinois and New York delegates were refused reservations on the Santa Fe line out of Tulsa. However, following a complaint, space was offered in person by the passenger agent at the convention hall.

38b 1948

Alabama

SEGREGATION ON CITY BUSES

Birmingham News

To the Editor of The News:

Praise to James M. Swope for his recent satirical letter in this column reducing to absurdity the principle of the prematurely heralded "Birmingham Plan" which was to have admitted the races separately to view the historic documents on exhibit in the Freedom Train and yet without violating the foundation's ban upon race segregation, but which only succeded in bringing down upon our city a surfeit of undesirable notoriety. Thur.

Segregation of the races in seated assemblies, such as theaters, bus or railway stations, cars and buses, trolley cars and city buses will, in the interest of public order and for the protection of the minority group, probably be necessary for many years to come But extension of this principle to standing or moving crowds is not only unwise but practically impossible and efforts in that direction are fated to failure similar to that which befell the "Birmingham Plan." The state law, by the way, specifies that accommodations shall be "separate but equal." There may be some question as to whether the second specification is always honestly fulfilled.

Birmingham, Ala.

There is one abuse of race segregation on buses in this city which deserves to be called to the attention of managerial officers of the local transportation company. The separating tag or board is located before the beginning of a run. Then the Negro section may fill up and some may be standing while there may be vacant seats in the white section. Yet some or all of these standing patrons could be seated by the simple expedient of moving the board forward. This is seldom done. On a recent trip a lady ventured to call the attention of the motorman to this condition, with the suggestion that the board be moved. The net result of her protest was silence, a supercilious smile and a shrug of the shoulders.

Birmingham, Ala.

What happens when conditions are reversed? The white section is crowded, with some standing, while there are only a few Negro pasesngers. Some white man will, of his own initiative, move the board to the back of the last transverse seat. There is nothing objectionable about this. If this does not provide a sufficiency of seats some of the white passengers will often crowd into the Negro section—already reduced to its minimum dimension as the board cannot be moved any farther back—and seat themselves. This may be an exhibition of "white supremacy," but, as in the reverse condition, the Negroes are not allowed to crowd into seats in the white section or even to move the board—it certainly is rotten sportsmanship and it certainly is not conducive to cordial race relations. Treating another as you would not like to be treated is violative of one of the basic Christian tenets. The white man sets the rules and should be sporting enough to abide by them.

4235 Fifth Avenue, South.

J. MELANCON.

Mr. Connor And The Law

To the Editor of The News:

The News

Commissioner Connor takes himself and his prejudices very seriously. And it seems a little brief authority has gone to his head.'

Mr. Connor likes to show his authority, especially when by doing so he can embarrass those who hold opinions he does not approve of. His zeal for enforcement of the segregation law is a bit spotty. He is very strict when it suits him to enforce it, but other times he blinks at violation.

Wed. 5-19-48

Mr. Connor must have had his fingers crossed when he took the oath of office and swore to uphold the Constitution of the United States, for he does not hesitate to violate it when it comes to protecting the rights of those whose opinions he doesn't like. He seems to think he is privileged to play fast and loose with the constitution as well as the segregation law. Birmingham, Ala.

The purpose of the segregation law is to "put the 'nigger' in his place"; that is, to make him feel that he is an inferior and to prevent him from any contact with the whites that would imply social equality, and not to prevent mingling of the races on occasions when the question of equality is not involved and when the presence of Negroes is not objectionable. This is the spirit of the law if not the letter. In this spirit it is usually observed. But Mr. Connor is not content to let the law serve its legitimate purpose, but he must pervert it on any occasion when it will serve his purpose to harass those whose opinions are contrary to his own. S. KLEINDIENST.

Mobilians Hold Mass Meeting In Protest

Weekly Review

Weekly Review

In a mass meeting held at the Warren Street Methodist Church Monday Night May 17, more than 500 leading citizens of the city met in protest of the unwarranted treatment of Mrs. Gayle by the Mobile City Lines Bus driver and his assistant. At the meeting were Ministers, Teachers, Doctors Dentists Lawmen and workmen from all walks of life; both Colored and white, who were of one accord. In this meeting a plan of; "Walk to work, walk to shop and walk to church" was adopted, in view of existing circumstances. Such a plan adopted several years ago, when World War 2 was at it's height, during which time Full-Time plant employment and PLANT PRODUCTION was so essential in the manufacture of arms and other products for the successful operation and most rapid conclusion of the war. During this time, Mobile was grossly over-crowded; Bus transportation was most essential in transporting the many thousands of workers, white and colored; of every class, position and trade to and from their places of employment. All routes except the Davis Avenue and Hi-way 45, as now; was the most part, was predominently white. Bus drivers, held and exercised the transportation Whip-Hand. They could and did pick-up or fail to pick-up colord passengers as they chose. They generally chose the latter perferrable. The situation became severely tense. It could have been bettered then and there is certainly no cause for such a condition now. The Races POSITIVELY CAN WORK TOGETHER harmoniously and without needless friction.

Ala.

A COMMITTEE CONFERS WITH BUS SUPT.

Sat. 5-29-48

A committee composed of: Rev. V. W. Glanton of Stone Street Baptist Church; Mr. John F. Gilcrease, local Carpenter Representative; Rev J. B. F. Williams, of Warren Street Methodist Church; Dr. E. B. Goode, Mobile practicing physician. Rev. B. B. Williams, of St. Louis Street Baptist Church and Mr. J. L. LeFlore, NAACP local executive secretary, Postman and staff reporter for the Chicago Defender, and outstanding Colored Weekly Newspaper; met with Mr. B. E. Pickering, Superintendent of the Mobile City Lines recently, to express grievances for Mobile's citizenship over this very unfortunate incident. This committee presented a list of recommendations which for the present; have not been made public. Upon assurance from Mr. Pickering, that he would do everything within power to avoid a re-occurance of such an incident; the "Walk to Work walk to shop and walk to church" campaign was called off. The entire Negro population of the city of Mobile will have all eyes focused on the development of trial proceedings which will be held at Police Court Tuesday, June 1st.

Mobile Woman Beaten And Kicked Off Bus

Sat. 5-29-48

Weekly Review Birmingham ALA.

MOBILE ALA.—On Saturday May 15th, Mrs Marie Gayle; who resides at 1 Midway Street Prichard is reported to have boarded a Mobile City Lines Bus at the Gulf Furniture Co. 319 Dauphin Street en route home. The Bus was crowded and she had to stand, holding an armfull of packages which she had bought while shopping downtown in Mobile. The Prichard Bus unlike the Davis Avenue and Hi-way 45 Buses; loads two-thirds to three fourth White passengers. The Alabama Law, recogonized and enacted by the Mobile City Lines provides that; "White Passengers begin seating at the extreme front of the Bus, filling seats backward until all seats are taken. Colored Passengers begin seating at the extreme rear of the vehicle and fill seats forward until seats occupied". The line forms automatically, where ever the races meet. Seats vacated are occupied by whoever may be nearest them, in accordance with this ruling.

5-29-48

According to reports a large number of passengers got off the Bus at Grants', located at Dauphin and Conception Streets, which left several seats vacant. Mrs. Gayle occupied one of these seats nearst other colored passengers who crowded the rear of the Bus. She acted within compliance of the ruling, but was alleged requested by the Bus Driver to get up. The driver was identified as a Mr. McCarnes, who **evidently was trying to save space for white passengrs expcted to board th Bus at the next stop.** There was a seat and a half between Mrs. Gayle and the nearest white passenger. The Bus made the next regular stop which was at St. Joseph and Dauphin Streets, where it let off and took on other passengers moving on to the next stop. Looking to the rear of the Bus and noticing that Mrs. Gayle still occupied the **seat which she had been requested by the driver to vacate, the driver** of the Bus left his position at the front of the vehicle and went to the rear where Mrs. Gayle was seated opposite the rear door. Looking down upon the colored passenger, he angrily, in a loud and threatening voice, rudely asked her to get up. Knowing that she had seated herself in compliance of the Bus ruling, Mrs. Gayle pleaded that if she got up, she would be forced to stand, holding all of her shopping bundles. This made no difference to the driver who was determined to force out of her seat. Being certain that she was within her rights, she refused to move, whereupon the driver was said to have been heard to say; "you are going to get up nigger" and began swinging. The first blow struck Mrs. Gayle about the face smashing her glasses in ner face and severely bruising her left eye. He then removed his ticket punchers from his belt which he used in striking her about the head which resulted in her right ear being split and causing five stiches to be taken to close wounds opened blows received on the head.. During the course of the fracas, an unidentified white man who was seated near the front of the Bus, left his seat to go to the rear and offer his assistance, in defense of "Southern Chivalry'—predominently traditional in the South; in beating up a poor defenseless and helpless Negro woman, who offered no resistance. **Mrs. Gayle finally decided to get up with the intention of getting off the Bus.** In rising from her seat, she was forcible pushed to the rear door and was kicked off into the Street. She is 28 years of age, more than 100 pounds. She is the slim of stature, weighing slightly mother of one child, a girl. The Bus was crowded in the rear by Colored passengers, all women; none of

5-29-48

whom attempted to go to the rescue of the distressed woman. There were no Colored men passengers aboard. Mobile policemen, upon making the arrests, booked Mrs. Gayle and the driver on charges of disorderly conduct and placed her in jail. She made Bond and was released for trial. 5-29-48

At Police Court during the trial Monday, May 17, there were three witnesses who appeared on behalf of driver of the Bus, including the one who assisted in the altercation which occurred at St. Francis and Conception Sts., facing the "Square" Only one witness appeared in defense of Mrs. Gayle, an un-identified white woman. One of the witnesses admitted to having helped to kick Mrs. Gayle off the Bus. Among the many Colored women who were on the Bus at the time of the mishap, not one appeared as a defense witness. Whether this was due to cowardly fear of intimidation;—which, unfortunately is too often predominently traditional among Colored people of the South, is uncertain.

Mother, Beaten By Bus Driver, Pays $25 Fine

Defender

Chicago Ill.

MOBILE, Ala. — A young mother who was brutally beaten by a city bus driver May 15 was fined $25 and costs in police court here last Tuesday on a trumped-up disorderly conduct charge growing out of the incident.

The victim, Mrs. Marie Gayle, 28 of 1 Midway st., Prichard, was arrested along with the driver at the scene of his attack upon her with a ticket puncher. She was bleeding profusely as the result of a deep head gash which he had inflicted with the weapon.

The assailant is Clarence J. McCarn, 37, Mobile City Lines bus driver. Managing to escape a charge of assault and battery or assault with murderous intent, McCarn was held only on a disorderly conduct charge.

Sat.

First Uses His Fists

Mrs. Gayle was assaulted by McCarn aboard a Prichard bus because she refused to give up her seat to a white passenger and stand. The driver first struck her with his fists, crushing her glasses in her face. He then used the ticket puncher to beat her about the head and face. Five stitches were required to close the deep gashes he inflicted. She was also badly bruised.

6-19-48

Police Approve

McCarn is reported to have told the police that: "I ought to have killed the n———r wench." Witnesses said the policemen smiled approval of the sentiment.

Mrs. Gayle was taken to the City hospital for treatment before being placed on the police docket.

Leading decent-minded whites deplored the incident and one white woman appeared in court as a witness for Mrs. Gayle. However, Police Court Judge William Bekurs accepted McCarn's testimony and that of witnesses for the driver.

Sat. 6-19-48

Hent Reign of Terror

A police court reign of terror on the part of Bekurs has been rumored here recently. He imposed a penalty of six months imprisonment on a woman who defended herself against the attack of a white woman in downtown Mobile, and fined several members of the National Maritime Union $100 each for allegedly defending themselves in fights with white seamen who were said to be attempting to enforce a lily-white union policy. The whites were not even arrested in two instances. In another, they were dismissed.

38b 1948 Atlantic Coast Line

N. C. Educator Sues Railroad

(38b) World

Atlanta Ga.

RICHMOND, Va. (SNS—William C. Chance, a North Carolina educator at Raleigh, N. C., Friday had filed a $25,000 damage suit against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and A. S. Lambeth for alleged racial discrimination.

Sat. 7-24-48

Chance charged in the federal district court suit that he was unlawfully requested to move to a forward coach of one of the company's trains while returning from the Republican national convention in Philadelphia.

38b D.C.

Negroes Lose Damage Case Against Southern Railway

Courier-Journal

Washington, March 4 (AP)—Three Negroes who sued the Southern Railway Company because it made them sit in the colored section lost their case today.

Louisville, Ky.

The Interstate Commerce Commission dismissed a $15,000 damage action against the railway.

Vasti Brown, Lillian Falls, and Muriel Holcombre said they bought through seats from New York to New Orleans on the de luxe "Southerner and were forced to move into a car reserved for Negroes after the train passed Washington.

They said accommodations were inferior and caused them to become ill and require medical treatment. Each asked $5,000.

Prejudice Admitted.

Fri-3-5-48

The commission said the Negroes were subjected to "prejudice and disadvantage" in being made to move from reserved seats. But it added that the substitute accommodations were "not substantially different from those furnished white passengers." The commission described the train as "an aristocrat" in the coach-service field.

The railroad said the New York ticket clerk violated instructions in selling the three seats in a coach "assigned for occupancy by white passengers."

The I.C.C. said laws in most Southern states required racial segregation of travelers, and ruled as it has in previous similar complaints:

"We have concluded that defendant furnishes white and Negro passengers accommodations on the Southerner that are substantially equal.

Fri-3-5-48

Reasonable Rule O.K.

"We conclude that the maintenance and enforcement . . . by a railroad of a reasonable rule or regulation requiring segregation of white and Negro passengers traveling in interstate commerce is not a violation of the act we administer, provided substantial equality of treatment is afforded both races traveling under like conditions."

Fri-3-5-48

The Supreme Court has ruled that a State cannot pass laws requiring Negroes to sit in certain parts of busses in interstate commerce. It has ruled also that Negroes must be given equal service on dining cars of railroad trains.

The I.C.C. action today was based on the authority granted to it by law to grant "reparations" in cases where it may find that damage was done through improper operation of a railroad. These cases usually involve shippers.

CHOIR SOLOIST FIRED FROM BUS!

The Union

Disc (38b)

Newark, N. J.—(G)—Don't say it can't happen above the Potomac; it can happen anywhere in these forty-eight states, and nobody knows better than Michael Booker, soloist on the choir of St. Aloysius, Roman Catholic Church, ~~Bronx~~, New York.

Cincinnati Ohio, Thurs.

Mr. Booker was returning from his home in Baltimore, where he had been visiting relatives early Sunday morning. At Newark, he boarded a Public Service Corporation bus for Jersey City, when two boistrously mannered white men boarded the bus. One of them took a repulsive look at the choir singer, and remarked: "Where I come from, Niggers are not allowed to sit in front." 7-22-48

"You are right," shouted the driver. 'A black man wouldn't ride up front if I had my way, and if there are too many white men on the bus, I say make the blacks walk."

When the new arrival saw that even the driver supported his views, he rose, and started after Booker, who is crippled, and was afraid of being mussed up before singing in the church. So Booker asked the driver to stop, and he left the bus on the highway, being shoved off by the bigoted driver.

Picked up by a passing motorist, he told his story, and the motorist drove him to Hudson County Police Headquarters, and had him report the incident. The Police telephoned the Public Service Corporation, and Booker identified the driver as Anthony Russo of Newark. 7-22-48

38b 1948

Dixie Flagler

Whites Pleased As Man Defies Train Jim Crow

The Defender

William H. Hale, former dean of Bethune-Cookman college and now candidate for a Ph. D at the University of Chicago, defied a Southern edict last week by refusing to ride in the Jim Crow coach while a passenger of the C. and E. I. Dixie Flagler enroute to Florida.

So courageous was the firm stand of the sociology major that a white woman passenger told him she intended, if he was molested at Atlanta, to arouse other occupants of the white coach in his defense. Giving her name and address to Hale and offering to testify on his behalf if he took court action against the road, the white passenger said the entire coach resented the embarrassment he had suffered.

ale rode as far as Nashville unmolested. There the train changed crews and the conductor insisted that Hale move to the Jim Crow car. When he refused and said he had ridden to Atlanta in the "white coach" last year and his wife all the way to Daytona Beach, the trainman said that made no difference now and that if Hale would not move he would wire ahead to Chattanooga and have him taken off the train there. Hale held his seat.

At Chattanooga, two white men entered and told him to move, warning him that he would get into real trouble as the train moved into Georgia. As the train departed the station, a white flagman entered the car and Hale was again told to move. Again he refused.

When the train reached Atlanta, Hale was asleep. Nothing happened and it was after the train continued on its route that the white woman, in the seat behind, spoke to Hale, explained her sentiments, congratulated him on his courage and offered to testify for him against the train officials. She said that other occupants in the car were also very much in sympathy with his stand.

38b 1948

First Jim Crow Law

First 'Jim Crow' Law Helped Negro's Travel, Says Professor

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 6. —(AP)—The nation's first "Jim Crow" law was passed to liberalize rather than restrict travel privileges of Negroes, says a University of Tennessee history professor.

38b 3-7-48

The law, enacted by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1881, required Negroes to be segregated from whites by use of separate coaches or compartments on railroads.

38b

The statute was passed, according to Dr. Stanley J. Folmsbee of the University of Tennessee history department, to give Negroes better accommodations than smoking-car space to which they had been limited by an 1875 law.

Montgomery, Ala.

Fifty whites and two Negro members of the 1881 legislature voted for the measure, Folmsbee says.

Montgomery, Ala.

The Negro legislators, he said in an address before the East Tennessee Historical Society, supported the measure "with extreme reluctance."

3-7-48

The professor explained that they were "faced with the impossibility of repealing the basic discriminatory law (which limited Negro traveling to smoking-cars)."

Advertiser

Institution of the so-called "Jim Crow" railroad car, however, resulted from a Mississippi statute of 1888 and not the Tennessee law, Folmsbee declared.

The Mississippi act required railroads to "provide separate but equal accommodations for white and colored passengers and also required the different races to use the separate accommodations as provided," he said.

Sun

Louisiana followed with similar legislation in 1890. The United States Supreme Court upheld the legality of the Louisiana law on grounds that "social prjudice cannot be removed by legislation."

38b

White members of the 1881 Tennessee legislature considered the law a concession to Negroes, the professor related.

They regarded the act, he said, as a "consolation prize designed to assuage somewhat the sting caused by the failure of the Negro legislators to secure the repeal of a more seriously discriminatory statute passed in 1875."

Tennessee's "Jim Crow" law is still on the statute books. So are similar laws in other states, Folmsbee said.

But, he continued, "the whole structure of Southern 'Jim Crow' legislation is now threatened by the recent Supreme Court decision declaring the Virginia 'Jim Crow' law unconstitutional on grounds that the diversity of such statutes in the South constitutes an undue burden on interstate commerce."

RR Pays Matron $3,000 for Injuries on Train

38b Jim Crow

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 1-3-48

NEW YORK (NNPA)—An out-of-court settlement of $3,000 has been made to Mrs. Lucille McKeithan of Harlem by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for shock and injuries received on Apr. 5, 1947, when a white conductor on the "Havana Special" shot and killed a colored man standing beside her seat.

Mrs. McKeithan and her husband were en route to Miami Beach, when the conductor, C. A. James, ordered all colored passengers to go to the front of the train and take seats in a jim crow car as they neared Winston-Salem, N.C.

Witness Brutal Slaying

Mrs. McKeithan was still in her seat when the conductor is alleged to have come down the aisle of the coach with Fletcher Hut Melvin backing before him.

Melvin was allegedly resisting efforts of the conductor to force him into another coach.

As Melvin drew abreast of the seat occupied by Mrs. McKeithan, the conductor drew a gun and shot Melvin dead.

RR Admits Charge

Mrs. McKeithan charged in her suit that she was so frightened and shocked at the sight of the gun and the shooting that she injured herself when she fell, while trying to rise from her seat.

38b

In answering the suit, the railroad admitted that James was ordering the colored passengers to the jim-crow car and said he was performing his duty while doing so.

Sat. 1-3-48

The case had been placed high on the docket of the U.S. Court for the Southern District of New York but before it could be called the railroad decided to make a cash settlement out of court.

Dining Car Bias in Dixie Was Myth to This 'Yankee'

The Pittsburgh Courier

~~Sat 12-25-48~~

By HOWARD HAIRSTON

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—I have no chip on my shoulder. Nor am I an optimist in any sense of the word. However, for some twenty-odd years, I have had a cursory interest in the travel habits of the people of the United States—who find it necessary to travel below the Mason-Dixon line . . . now popularized by Ray Sprigle as the Smith and Wesson line.

In the personal interest I have had in this travel, I have used all the forms of transportation which link the huge, untapped reservoir of raw materials of the South with the industrial North. These have included bus, railway, air and even hitch-hiking. Each mode offers its own pecularities, which makes of the segregation pattern that obtains throughout that entire area, to be somewhat akin to the fabulous "coat of many colors."

These observations will of necessity refrain from trying to compare any of the diverse methods one meets during his sojourns, but merely give an insight into the changes we have noted in the past two years.

Maybe the war years did have a great influence on travel conditions (for the better). Perhaps the economic angle had its contributory element. Whatever the causes were, we are trying to say that, recently, there has been a change of heart somewhere along the line with management or the personnel directors of the major carriers of the South—with the probable exception of the Greyhound bus lines. Here again is a topic worthy of a Pulitzer Prize were it ever to be written.

DIFFERENT ROUTE

The past week, I had occasion to take a trip from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Winston-Salem, N. C., and because I had made that particular trip by way of so many routes, in searching for the one that would present the least in travel unpleasantnesses, we tried the route from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, thence to Hagerstown, Md., to Roanoke, Va., and on to Winston-Salem.

Fortunately, I believe, the trip is made over one major carrier's route and its subsidiary—the Pennsylvania Railway and the Norfolk Western Railway. Again the contrast is large wherein comforts of travel are concerned—the Pennsy, dirty with its traffic in the billion-dollar freight traffic which it carries, and the Norfolk & Western clean and bustling in an effort to impress the wary traveler that it, too, can do as the major roads do (even if on a smaller scale).

But let us get back to our notice of changes in travel habits of that area. Having ridden the three big lines connecting my place of origin and my destination—the Baltimore & Ohio, Southern and Pennsy—my first suprise came when I boarded the train in Pittsburgh—the New Englander—whose destination was Boston. When the conductor took my ticket, he punched it and smiled (don't forget that) and in efficient poise, said, "your train arrives in Harrisburg at 9:35 and your train for Hagerstown will be ready to leave at 10:30."

Sat 12-25-48

FEARS THE "CURTAINS"

One of the interests that have held my rapt attention has been that of the "curtains" in the diners that these trains carry with them. Food always has been an gation because that run was entirely made through States—Ohio and West Virginia—whose segregation laws are more liberal. However, from Roanoke to Hagerstown, Md., was another thing, as these two States do have segregation statutes.

While we were in Winston-Salem, several people asked me how was the set-up for Negro diners on that division of the road. To this we had to express ignorance because we had not taken the opportunity to eat going down, as it was a night trip for us and we had had breakfast in Roanoke, Va., that morning. So we assured our questioners that we would see what it was all about on the return trip.

Sat 12-25-48

We returned to Roanoke on our way home and caught this swell train early in the morning. Our first surprise was to notice (in Virginia) the absence of the usual "White" and "Colored" signs in the coaches. When we were settled in our seats, and the ceremony of ticket-taking was ended, the diner attendant came through with the familar, "first call for breakfast."

COLD STARES PENETRATE

After striding through six cars, and noting the impersonal glances on the faces of the white passengers' faces I had begun to feel as though I was about six inches high—all the while thinking of the "curtain" that would be drawn around me—in this seat of the old Confederacy.

What a pleasant surprise I had coming to me when I did reach the diner!

A more attractive railroad accommodation could not be presented to a traveler than this well-arranged dining car. At the door, important item for the traveler on a long trip. Because of some State laws, food for the Negro traveler has caused quite some controversy for them, the roads, the companies, courts and the general public.

On one division of the Norfolk & Western—Norfolk, Va., to Concinnati, Ohio—we had found that on the crack Pocahontas Arrow (the road's deluxe train), beyond Bluefield, W. Va., there was no segre-the steward met me, and I said "is breakfast being served?" He said "Yes Sir, this way."

MODERNLY APPOINTED

The car was fitted out with a lounge in the front end, equipped with over-stuffed furniture and capable of seating about eight passengers while others finished their meals. Beyond the lounge was a railing with a velvet rope, to add beauty to the setting. The tables were arranged, four on one side for four passengers and four on the other for two diners. The fours were full, and two of the others, leaving the two middle two-person tables vacant. My heart stopped a little, for I was afraid of what that might mean with white people in front of and behind these two tables. However, the steward never broke his stride. He went straight to the nearest table and pulled the chair out and said, "will this do, Sir?"

From the bottle of Virginia Etna Springs Mineral Water was on the table, he poured a glass of water for me, placed the menu before me, and left a Norfolk & Western engraved pencil before me to write my own order.

Sat 12-25-48

Scarcely do I feel now that I had been extremely nervous from anticipating the "curtain," but I was able to eat a very fine breakfast, and get into conversation with four other passengers, who were very gracious, en route to the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia.

Arriving in Pittsburgh I immediately wrote my questioners of the results of my experiences, and felt all the better for it because in no sense of the action could any one think I was "passing."

Passenger Taken Off Bus Sues; Company Settles Out Of Court

The Informer

Sat 2-21-48

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Charles B. Hauser, instructor at West Virginia State college, forced the Atlantic Greyhound Bus Company to abandon the policy of trying to segregate Negroes traveling from one state to another in the South. Having been sued by Mr. Hauser, the bus company, which had had Mr. Hauser taken off a bus for refusing to move to the rear, made frantic efforts to settle the case out of court, and paid Mr. Hauser $2000.00, Saturday. It is another victory for Negroes who travel in the South, and now will be applied as soon as Negroes insist upon it in the Southwest.

Hauser was arrested by the Mount Airy, N. C. police on the 19th day of October last year for violating the state law providing for separate seating accommodations for white and Negro passengers.

Sat 2-21-48

He was a passenger on the Winston-Salem (N. C.) -Charleston (W. Va.) bus and instead of taking one of the rear seats as provided by the Jim Crow Car Law of North Carolina; that is to say all Negroes are to take their seats in the rear and the whites in the front of the bus, he took a seat in the front of the bus. When the bus was nearing Granit City Hauser was requested to move to a back seat with the rest of the Negroes thereon to make room for more whites. However, he refused the request and continued to keep his seat in the midst of the white passengers. Charles Edds, the bus driver called Greyhound officials when the bus reached the Mount Airy N. C. bus station and told them about the situation and their reply was.

"Take necessary steps to get him off the bus."

Sat 2-21-48

The driver informed Mount Airy Police Chief Monte Boone that Hauser had repeatedly ignored his request to take a seat in the rear of the bus and asked that he be arrested. The Police Chief agreed to take the passenger into custody if the driver would sign the warrant.

After conferring briefly with Greyhound official, the drivers signed the warrent for Hauser's arrest and he was arrested and was later released under a $100.00 bond for trial the following Monday in the Mount Airy Recorder's Court.

When the case came on for hearing Judge Harry Llewellyn dismissed the charge that Hauser violated the state segregation law as Hauser's bus ticket, showing he was enroute from Winston Salem, North Carolina. Charleston, West Virginia, was evidence that the case was covered by a recent United States Supreme Court ruling, that the state racial segregation laws do not hold in inregation laws do not hold in interstate commerce It was also brought out at trail that Hauser refused to take a seat in the rear of the bus, citing the Supreme Court decision on race segregation in interestate commerce.

Hauser Sued The Bus Compan

The bus company was exceedingly anxious to adjust the matter without suit, out of court and stated that the driver had directly violated the instructions that had been given him to never swear out a warrant against any passenger and felt that they should not be mulcted as would have been justified if he were carrying out their instructions. Their representatives were very apprehensive as to what the Negroes might think, in view of the fact that the Woodard case had been tried in this city very recently. They promised that such occurrence would never take place again on their bus lines if it were possible for them to prevent it.

Miss. Official Scores Bus Segregation Laxity

The Courier

Sat 4-18-48

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Public corporations operating passenger service within the State are winking at Mississippi's segregation laws by permitting the mingling of white and Negro passengers on trains and buses, according to Howard H. Little, State public service commission, here last week.

Little said he had received a number of complaints that bus operators were overloading buses to the extent that the line of de-

Telegraph Ga

marcation separating white passengers from colored was obscured and many times omitted.

He said the complaints stated that Negroes were often sitting in white sections or standing in the aisles along with white passengers as a result of this violation of State segregation laws.

HOLDS DINING CAR SEGREGATION IMMORAL

The Guardian

Boston Mass.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A Federal court ruling that the segregation of colored in dining cars is legal because eight percent of dining cars seats are alloted to colored travelers, who make up only four per cent of the patronage, was crticized by The Record, Louisville Catholic weekly, as "unrealistic" because it ignores the inherent dignity of the human prsonality.

Sat 12-4-48

"We aren't tempted for a moment to doubt the judges' knowledge of the existing laws relevant to this case, nor the accuracy of the mathematics involved," the paper commented.

"We think the danger is, however, that many people may assume that justice and equity have been completely satisfied and the whole problem has been neatly disposed of, just because there is no reasonable objection against the legalistic and mathematical factors in the case," The Record continued.

Even if a colored person is given satisfactory dining-car service in his segregated section, the paper pointed out, "his human dignity has been outraged. He has been treated as something less than a man, not to add, as something less than a free citizen of a democracy."

"There is your segregation problem reduced to its simplest terms," The Reocrd concluded "Let's have the courage and the desency to face it Let's not indulge ourselves in the illusior that it can be solved in merely legislative and mathematical terms."

Sat 12-4-48

Jury Clears R. R. of Unfair Charge

Afro American

Dr. Leseur Loses $10,000 Discrimination Suit

BOSTON — A Suffolk County jury took only a half-hour Wednesday to exonerate the New Haven Railroad in the $10.000 damage suit brought by Dr. James R. Leseur, charging that the railroad refused him Pullman accommodations on account of his color.

Dr. Leseur of 16 Windsor St., testified that a New Haven ticket agent at the Back Bay Station had refused to sell him accommodations to Greensboro, N.C.

Sat 10-23-48

Color Bias Denied

Barkley C. O'Donnel, manager of the travel bureau and in 1943 the travel agent at the station, stated that Dr. Leseur brought up the question of color and was told that color had nothing to do with the matter.

Baltimore, Md.

Joseph H. McGillvray, station agent, said that he made a reservation for Dr. Leseur as far as New York and told him that he would try to get him a reservation to Greensboro.

He said that he explained to Dr. Leseur that the New Haven did not run to Greensboro. He denied the doctor's testimony that he said there was a secret agreement with Southern railroads not to give Pullman accommodations to colored persons going south.

You Don't Have to Ride JC Going South, PRR Says

38 Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP) — Homes Bannard, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said last week that any colored person travelling South on a reserved coach train, can ride on other than a seat in a jim-crow car, if he requests it.

Sat 6-5-48

All ticket sellers have been instructed not to assign a colored person to a seat in a segregated car if he does not wish to be placed there.

This statement was made to George M. Houser of the racial-industrial department, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and Margot Dukler, Congress of Racial Equality, at a meeting with Mr. Bannard and Otto Buerger, attorney for the railroad.

6-5-48

PRR Held Responsible

Mr. Houser was acting upon complaints made by colored passengers that they were segregated into one coach behind the engine on South-bound reserved coach trains, and upon observations made of the set-up of these trains when they left Pennsylvania Station in New York.

Miss Dukler revealed that the three railroads sending trains into the South from Pennsylvania Station (Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line and Southern Railway), are practicing discrimination on reserved coach trains.

Responsibility for this policy rests partly with the Pennsylvania Railroad, because its ticket sellers assign the reservations on these trains, she pointed out.

Civil Rights Emphasized

In connection with an interracial workshop held in New York the week end of May 14, leaflets exposing the practice were distributed outside the station.

The leaflet quoted the civil rights law of New York State, and the Irene Morgan decision by the Supreme Court as legal evidence challenging this discriminatory policy.

"Since the Pennsylvania Railroad does not force the segregation pattern," Mr. Houser said, "colored people should request that they be seated in other than segregated cars when travelling on a reserved coach train into the South."

Habit Rules Travelers on Dixie-Bound Trains

38 Afro American

Sat 9 18 48

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Accustomed to segregation and jim crow, colored travelers find it difficult to break old habits as they board trains in the Capital headed South. And the railroads do little to encourage breaking the old custom.

Last Wednesday, when the Atlantic Coast Line's "Everglades" stood in the Union Station lower level here before departure as it was being loaded, the colored porter, who has been on the road for years, took his accustomed place at the entrance to the first car.

In former years, before jim-crow interstate travel was ruled wrong, he would prevent colored passengers from entering the wrong car, either by direction or by motion.

Today, he is a symbol—standing in his former post, saying nothing. Travelers, seeing him there, forget the repeal of the jim-crow business and swing right into the first car, where the old habit formerly herded them.

They are not told they can get in any car, neither are they told to ride in the first car, but the implication is there and the average one dares not fly in the face of former practices.

The train butcher sold salty goods, like peanuts and dry crackers, to stimulate thirst for his warm sodas. No sandwiches from the diner or any where else were offered the colored passengers, only candy, chewing gum, crackers and that type of food.

Appeals Lower Court Ruling On Interstate Bus Jim Crow

RALEIGH, N. C.—An appeal in a $25,000 suit against the Carolina Coach Co. involving the Jim Crow travel question in interstate commerce, was filed with the State supreme court Monday by Rev. James Leon Predgen, Raleigh minister.

Sat 4-3-48

The minister contends he was falsely arrested on a disorderly conduct charge on a warrant sworn out by an employee of the bus company.

Chicago, Ill

The appeal is from a decision by Judge Henry A. Grady in Wake superior court last June granting a defense motion for non-suit.

Rev. Predgen declares he was arrested on Sept. 28, 1946, after he refused to move to the rear of a bus from a seat mid-way the motor vehicle. Court records shows that the warrant was signed by W. W. Greene, dispatcher for the bus company.

The disorderly conduct charge against the minister was nolle prossed with leave in the city court on Oct. 4, 1946. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled in the spring of 1946 that state segregation laws do not apply to interstate bus travelers.

Sat 4-3-48

End To Segregation Ordered At National Airport In Virginia

Birmingham News

Tues 12-28-48

Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—(AP)— An immediate end to all segregation at the Washington National Airport in nearby Virginia has been ordered by the federal government.

The order was issued by D. W. Rentzel, administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which operates the field. He ruled late yesterday there shall be no "discrimination or segregation as to race, color, or creed" in any of the airport facilities.

* * *

BENNETT H. GRIFFIN, airport administrator, said he expected instructions for enforcing the order to come through today. "What CAA says," he added, "that's what I'll comply with."

A CAA spokesman said that Negroes have not been admitted to the terrace restaurant and the airport coffee shop, both operated by a private concessionaire.

A spokesman for the concessionaire said the firm is investigating the legality of the order.

RENTZEL SAID in a statement that he had been advised by the Justice Department that he had authority to make the ruling.

He added that it previously was believed that the CAA and Commerce Department "could not prohibit segregation" in view of the apparent incorporation of the Virginia segregation statute in the federal law governing the airport.

Thoughtlessness

The Constitution Sat.

Editor Constitution: I read with a great deal of interest your column quoting the young Negro woman. The reference to conditions on busses reminds me of numerous instances I have observed, and my observations lead me to believe that it will be virtually impossible to dissipate mass stupidity sufficiently to solve the segregation problem. Atlanta, Ga. 3-20-48

It is my understanding that the rear transverse seat in busses is for Negro passengers. This being true, I think that white passengers should stay off that particular seat when there are Negroes on a bus. On numerous occasions, however, I have seen one or two white persons sitting on this rear seat, smugly feeding their vanity while Negroes stand further forward in the bus. Such a practice is not only stupid, it is grossly unfair. These same people think that they would be contaminated if a Negro sat beside them; yet, on boarding a bus, they will rush to get ahead of the Negro passengers and then have the latter virtually crawl all over them in order to reach the rear of the bus. Such a position is so very inconsistent and so obviously thoughtless that it makes one wonder whether or not a great many people ever think.

It is my opinion that this situation cannot continue indefinitely, and unless a majority of the white people begin displaying a bit of tolerance there will certainly be trouble. I. E. M.

Atlanta. Sat. 3-20-48

P. S.—I am not a damyankee—just a hard-working Georgia boy.

STOCKHOLDERS PROTEST GREYHOUND BUS J'CROW

Fri. The World 5-28-48

Memphis, Tenn.

WILMINGTON, Del —(ANP)— James Pick, white, and Bayard Rustin two minorty stockholders presented a statement at the annual meeting here calling on the Greyhound Bus corporation to abolish the illegal practice of segregated seating.

This was the first protest to be presented at a stockholders' meeting of the Greyhound Lines. Peck and Rustin hold how employes of the corporation tried to have them arrested on April 14, 1947, for sitting together in the front section of a bus. Fri. 5-28-48

The two men were of interracial group of the Fellowship of Reconcilation and the Congress of Racial equality toured the upper south to see if bus companies were abiding by the U.S. Supreme court's decision which outlawed segregation in interstate travel. The World

Peck and Rustin warned their associates that more and more colored bus passengers were standing up for their legal rights and this will increase the number of damage suits and expenditures by the company. The statement suggested that the corporation post notices in bus stations and buses to instruct employes that jim-crow seating will no longer be enforced.

Lexington Pair Loses Discrimination Suit

The Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., May 18 (AP)—Southeastern Greyhound Lines today won two damage suits involving alleged racial discrimination in the seating of passengers. Wed.

Two Lexington Negroes, James R. Johnson and Delorius Ranels, asked circuit court for $5,125 damages each. They said they were embarrassed, humiliated, and made nervous because they were asked to sit in the rear of a bus or leave the coach.

The bus firm based its defense on a company rule that gives drivers the right to seat passengers as they choose. 5-19-48

The plaintiffs said the incident occurred last June 22 at the Lexington bus depot after they boarded a bus for Cincinnati.

Two Boys Sue GreyhoundBus For $70,000

Argus St. Louis Mo. 5-29-48

CHICAGO (ANP) — A suit asking damages totaling $70,000 was filed last week in the United States District court against the Greyhound Bus company by two Chicago boys, George Edgar Wallace and John Wesley Grant.

According to their claim, the boys charge that they were attacked on a Greyhound bus by the driver and forced to suffer false arrest and fines in Tennessee when the driver tried to make them sit in the rear of the bus. They had purchased a ticket from Detroit to Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 13, 1947. 5-29-48

One boys was forced to sell his overcoat and other valuables to pay the fine, the claim charges, and the other said he had to be hospitalized immediately. Both claim that this incident impaired their health. 5-29-48

The case was recommended to Atty. William Henry Huff by an ex-member of the Illinois state legislature. Sat. 5-29-48

38b 1948

Interstate Commerce Commision

38b

ICC Finds Discrimination In Case Of Negro Passengers

The world

Atlanta Ga. 3-11-48

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) —The Interstate Commerce Commission last Thursday found that the Southern Railway had discriminated against three colored women by requiring them to move from a white to a Jim Crow coach while traveling interstate, but ruled they were not entitled to damages and dismissed their complaints.

The three sisters, Vashti Brown, Lillian Falls and Muriel Holcombe, traveled from New York City to Atlanta on the Southerner, an aristocrat in the coach service field. The travel was begun in New York on January 7, 1945. 3-11-48

They had reserved seats in car S-6 for the entire journey. When the train was somewhere between Alexandria and Charlottesville, Va. the conductor accompanied by the passenger agent and hostess, collected the Southern's part of the ticket from one of the sisters and told her she and her sisters would have to move into the Jim Crow car because colored people were segregated South of Washington.

Over their strenuous objections and under the threat of being forcibly removed from the train, the three sisters at about midnight moved from the car in which they were traveling into the Jim Crow coach. 3-11-48

The commission found that the accommodations furnished the sisters in the Jim Crow car were not shown to have been substantially different from those furnished white passengers on the train.

The sisters testified that the floor, windows, toilet rooms, and headrest covers in the Jim Crow car were very dirty, that the floor was swept three times and they had to go into the vestibule to escape the dust, that the windows were so dirty that they could hardly see out of them, and that there was writing in dirt that had accumulated on the outside.

POOR ACCOMMODATIONS

They also testified that there was no soap, towels, or hot water in the women's toilet room, that the lights were glaring and the temperature was so low that they were made ill,' that railroad employees were constantly passing through the Jim Crow car and using the men's toilet in that car all night long, and that as many as four or five porters at a time congregated and smoked in the corridor filling the car with smoke.

The commission analyzed a number of decisions by the United States Supreme Court on the question of discrimination in interstate travel, including the Morgan case, and concluded that in none of these cases had the court held that race segregation in itself "was or is unconstitutional or violation of any act of Congress." 3-11-48

It also concluded that "the maintenance and enforcement by a common carrier by railroad of a reason able rule or regulation requiring segregation of white and Negro passengers traveling in interstate commerce is not a violation" of the Interstate Commerce Act, "provided substantial equality of treatment is afforded both races traveling under like conditions.

Thur. 3-11-48

The commission also held that it has authority to award damages only for actual monetary damage suffered as a direct result of a violation of the Interstate Commerce Act, and that the act contains no provision requiring the publication of rules and instructions regarding segregation. The complaint was dismissed. 3-11-48

Discrimination in Interstate Travel

The New York Times

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

There is one matter of civil rights which is not often emphasized, but which is of first importance in our national attitude toward caste and public insult. That is interstate travel. Here there is no question of states' rights: the jurisdiction of the Federal Government over this subject is clear in statute and court decision. Yet the inaction of Congress hitherto subjects travelers to state law and regulation. Negroes who take long trips are subject to discrimination in accommodations, with threats, intimidation and often arrest and fines, or even jail sentences. Appeal is difficult and costly. The state and the railroads simply rely on state laws and allege that in the absence of Congressional action they have no other alternative. The duty of Congress, therefore, is clear. Legislation forbidding discrimination in interstate travel on account of race, color or creed would be welcomed by the carriers themselves; would apply to a minority of travelers, but in just those cases where justice and decency demand common sense; and would remove from our record one of the most irritating and senseless of our caste restrictions.

W. E. B. DU BOIS.

Wants An Anti-Jim Crow Law

38k The Courier-Journal Tues 1-6-48

This is addressed to the executive, judicial and legislative branches of our Commonwealth and to every citizen of Kentucky. Louisville, Ky.

The Negro has proven an asset to Kentucky. If given a greater chance he will prove a greater asset. The Kentucky Education Association and the Kentucky Negro Education Association have worked out conservative legislative programs. They and their many supporters are appealing to the lawmakers to help make these programs possible. We see no other recourse to save Kentucky's educational situation.

One of the most disgusting and embarrassing situations, which insults the intelligence and pride of any citizen, is the fact that Negroes who must pay the same fare to travel are forced into a back section of a bus and given unequal traveling advantages on trains. The Negro appeals to our lawmakers to remedy what we consider this unchristian, unintelligent and undemocratic practice. If we could get a group of our lawmakers to travel as a Negro (especially on a bus) in cold weather and wait for a short time in the stations at night in Hopkinsville, Madisonville, Henderson or Louisville or many other cities, we think an anti-Jim Crow law would have sufficient support. The Courier Journal

We are asking every citizen to appeal to his and her senators and representatives of the next General Assembly to correct this condition. Louisville, Ky.

W. O. Nuckolls, President
Kentucky Negro Education Association.
Providence, Ky. Tues 1-6-48

Negro Forced Off Bus, Files Suit for $7,500

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Tues. 2-17-48
(38k) Ky.

Charging she was "abused and threatened" by a Greyhound bus driver, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, Negro, of 526 S. Ninth, sued Southeastern Greyhound Lines for $7,500 damages in Circuit Court yesterday.

She accused the driver of ordering her to move to the rear of the bus because she is "a colored person and for no other reason." Mrs. Wilson said the Greyhound company discriminates against Negroes. 2-17-48

In her petition she sates she boarded a bus for Cave City at Louisville. Shortly after it left, she charged, she was humiliated by other passengers as well as the driver for refusing to move back "where there were no seats." At Elizabethtown, she charged, the driver called two policemen who forced her to get off the bus after she again refused to move. The Courier-Journal

Negro Loses Suit

The Courier-Journal

Eleven white jurors signed a verdict for the Louisville & Nashville railroad in a $10,000 Jim Crow damage suit, filed by Mrs. Frances Warders. She charged she was abused and embarrassed on a ride from Cincinnati to Louisville. 38k Ky.

The 12th juror, a Negro, Joseph J. Hamilton, declined to sign the verdict. Louisville, Ky.

Circuit Judge William H. Field ruled that the railroad did not mistreat Mrs. Warders if it gave her as good a seat as white passengers had. The road said it did.

There died: Richard D. Hilliard, 36, Louisville investment broker, civic worker and churchman, in a head-on traffic collision on U. S. 42 near Prospect. . . Elliott L. Haynes, 62, Louisville, former advertising manager of the Falls City brewery and one-time duPont Manual football star . . . Marchal J. Rickert, 42, vice-president of the Louisville Title Insurance Company, of a heart attack in his office . . . James S. Allen, 83, Meade County farmer, at his home at Buck Grove. Sun. 6-20-48

On Our Crowded Busses

The Courier-Journal

The writer has reached the conclusion that he should be thankful for the racial intolerance and prejudice that are so prevalent in the fair city of Louisville, a city that boasts, through its civic organizations and its newspapers, of its progressive people.

On a trip from my home in Jeffersonville, Indiana, I found that I was indebted to prejudice for a seat on the Jeff bus and also on the Walnut Street bus. Upon boarding both of these busses, I found that the aisles were crowded with people standing, and in each case there was one empty seat that was left vacant because of the fact that a Negro occupied the other half of the seat. I naturally took the vacant seat and enjoyed a little innocent laughter at the women who preferred to stand rather than sit beside what was obviously a more intelligent person than they were. Louisville, Ky.

Oh yes, I also made the acquaintance of a very nice Negro that I also owe to prejudice. I struck up a conversation with the Negro gentleman sitting on the Walnut Street bus and found him a very well-educated and cultured man. Sun. 6-20-48

So I must say that I am indebted to the Bilbos and their small fry brothers who try so hard to maintain a fictitious superiority because of an accident of skin coloring. They give me the chance to meet some very interesting human beings.

Cris G. Gastinger, Director of F.E.,
Louisville. Local 236, U.F.E.M.W.A.-C.I.O.

Negro Arrested In 'White Park' Is Fined

The Courier-Journal

Another much discussed matter—the case of the Negro arrested for refusing to leave "white-only" Triangle Park—was in the news again. The Negro, John Stubbs, 20, Municipal College student, was fined $20 in Police Court on a disorderly-conduct charge. Police said he argued with them upon being asked to leave the park.

James A. Crumlin, Stubbs' attorney and president of the Louisville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced the fine would be appealed. The court granted Crumlin's request that the fine of $10 recommended by Prosecutor Foster DeWees be raised to $20. Fines of less than $20 are not appealable. Louisville, Ky. Sun

The officers who made the arrest testified they did not abuse Stubbs, as had been charged. They added that they were acting on orders to keep Negroes out of white parks. 5-30-48

Regarding Segregation

The Courier-Journal

Concerning "J. P.'s" letter, I would like to clear up a few facts. The "Four Freedoms," plus equal opportunity in all fields, are the primary right of Negro citizens everywhere, and definitely not social mixture and miscegenation. There are many whites and Negroes whom I would not care to associate with, just as there are many whom I greatly admire. The point is that Jim Crow laws are made wholly to lull the whites into the false egotistical belief that they are a superior race because their skin happens to be a different color than that of their fellow Americans.

Concerning the affair in Triangle Park. If the Day Law had not reared its ugly head, much understanding and good could have arisen from the healthy association of white and Negro college students. In the Navy I played tennis, golf, went swimming, and to dances with my white shipmates, and never once was there a racial disturbance of any kind. 6-13-48

As for segregated churches, when the time has come when religion has ceased to preach the brotherhood of man, the world is truly lost. For example, a Negro came to a strange town one Sunday and started to enter the first church he saw. At the door he was told by the usher that the church was for whites only. As he sadly turned away, God met him and asked him his trouble. When the Negro explained, God put His arm around his shoulder and said: "Don't worry my son, go home and pray, I too have been trying for years to enter this same church."

Maybe I'm wrong, but what do you think? Sun.

Louisville. Louisville, Ky. Johnny Mason. 6-13-48

Decries 'Jim Crow' Signs

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.

I was home for Thanksgiving week-end and must confess I was a little chagrined to find "Jim Crow" signs in the new bus station. I knew they were in the old railroad stations, but new public buildings in this day and age flaunt signs, "Colored Only" and "White Only." I like to think of it as an oversight or custom or as one of those state's rights things our Vice President-elect and his chief are talking about. Tues-12-7-48

How can a state, neutral in the War Between the States, the birth place of President Lincoln, home of Henry Clay and, last, but not least, of Senator Alben Barkley, one of the greatest men this nation has produced, adopt Alabama tactics and keep "Jim Crow" signs up in public places. Tues-12-7-48

Kentucky has been fair to her Negroes. I was born in Louisville, educated in Louisville. I am proud of the fact that I am a Kentuckian. What is the matter with our Kentucky? Benjamin.
Detroit, Mich.

Baton Rouge Co. Folds Up Shop

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World Tues.

BATON ROUGE, La.,—(ANP)—Although the city of Baton Rouge has ordered the Negro buses off the street by May 15, they are still running, it was reported last week. Because these buses have reduced racial friction on city buses and has provided good service to members of both races, many citizens have protested the edict. 6-1-48

N. O. Citizens Fear New Form of Bus 'Jim Crow'

Pittsburgh Courier
Sat 11-27-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS—Citizens of this city are fearful that a new form of jim crow now in vogue on Jackson and Freet buses of the New Orleans Public Service Company may develop into a permanent policy to the detriment of Negro bus passengers. It is the practice of having their fares and transfers accepted at the front door and then entering the bus at the rear door.

The practice prevails mainly during the evening rush period when the front part of the bus is usually filled with white passengers. While it can be explained off by saying the policy reduces the necessity of pushing one's way through a crowded bus to reach the rear, the fear has developed that it may become permanent, because such has happened in some Mississippi cities and also in Jefferson Parish towns just across the river from Orleans Parish.

$2000 Paid Negro In Bus Bias Case

(38b)

By United Press. 2-24-48

Tues. MT. AIRY, N. C.

Charles B. Hauser, Winston-Salem, N. C., Negro, has received a $2000 check sent him by the Atlantic Greyhound Co. for having him arrested under North Carolina Jim Crow laws. Hauser was arrested last Oct. 19, when he refused to move from his seat among white people. Judge H. H. Llewellyn, who heard the case in recorder's court here, ruled that Hauser had a right to sit where he pleased on the bus. He said the right was guaranteed by the U. S. constitution.

The Greyhound Corp. paid the money without lawsuit.

NEGRO TEACHER SUES RAILROAD FOR $25,000

38b

RICHMOND, Va., July 23.—The Negro principal of a North Carolina high school asked $25,000 damages today from the Atlantic Coast Line railroad after, according to his charges, he was asked to move to another coach "solely because he is a Negro".

William A. Chance of Parmele, N. C. said he was not disturbed until he reached Richmond when he was asked to move to a coach which he said was less comfortable and had fewer accommodations. He refused to move.

Chance said conductor A. S. Lambeth swore out a criminal warrant against him at Emporia, Va., and had him jailed on charges of being disorderly. The charge was later dropped. Lambeth was named in the suit filed in federal district court.

Judge Upholds Anti-Jim Crow Bus Convictions

(38b)

HILLSBORO, N. C. — Orange County Superior Court Judge Chester W. Norris on March 17 upheld the convictions of two Negroes and two whites arrested aboard a bus for sitting in violation of the jimcrow pattern, and sentenced them to 30 days on the road, the maximum under North Carolina's jimcrow law.

They were released in $150 bail each pending appeal to the state supreme court. Sentence was imposed after an all-white jury. dliberated 20 minutes, handed down guilty verdicts. When this case came up three months previous in the same court, there were two Negroes on the jury, marking the first time in Orange county history that the lily-white jury pattern was broken. However, at that time the prosecution obtained an adjournment.

The four men in this case were arrested and subsequently convicted in Chapel Hill, for insisting on their rights as interstate passengers to sit anywhere they pleased in the bus. The appeal to Orange County Superior Court followed.

They were part of the Congress of Racial Equality group which traveled through the upper South last spring to determine how much bus companies are observing the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling in the Irene Morgan case, which outlawed jimcrow seating in interstate comemrce.

Bayard Rustin of New York City.

The two Negroes involved are and Andrew Johnson of Cincinnati. The two whites are Joseph Felmet of Asheville, N. C., and Igal Roodenko, of New York City.

Handling the cases are C. Jerry Gates, Edward Avant nad Herman Taylor, NAACP attorneys from Durham and Raleigh, N. C.

Get Thirty Days In N. C. Bus Case

(38b)

Pittsburgh Pa.

(From Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

HILLSBORO, N. C.—Two Negro and two white youths, arrested last spring for refusing to accept jim crow seats in a Trailways Bus at nearby Chapel Hill, were sentenced to thirty days on the road in Superior Court here last week, but were freed on $150 bail each, pending appeal to the State Supreme Court.

An all-white jury deliberated only twenty minutes before convicting the four youths. The maximum sentence under North Carolina jim-crow laws was imposed by Judge Chester W. Morris.

The four men were arrested during the test case tour conducted through the upper South last spring by the Fellowship of Reconciliation. They sought to test the Irene Morgan decision, in which the United States Supreme Court outlawed State statutes in interstate travel. The case was postponed by the prosecution when two Negroes were impaneled for jury duty three months ago.

Bayard Rustin, New York, and Andrew Johnson, Cincinnati, were the two colored members of the interracial group arrested in this county. The white defendants were Joseph Felmet, Asheville, N. C., and Igal Roodenko, New York City.

3-27-48

During this bus tour, several other arrests occurred in Virginia and North Carolina. Following the Lottie Taylor decision in Virginia recently, in which the State Supreme Court invalidated arrest of interstate passengers by order of bus drivers, attorneys for the interracial bus party instituted damage suits on false arrest charges. A similar suit for false arrest will be filed in Durham.

INTERSTATE PASSENGERS FORCED FROM CHAIR CAR ON ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BY SPECIAL AGENTS

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma, Okla.
Sat. 8-21-48

(38B)

Conductor Points Out Passee Who Would Not Move to Jim Crow Coach

TRAVELER COMMANDED TO SAY "YES SIR"

Sat. 8-21-48

EL RENO, Okla. — Jim Crow travel, ala Dixiecrat style, burst forth ~~in all~~ its fury last Thursday when ten first class Negro passengers were ejected from the chair car by two railroad "dicks" and three uniformed city policemen routed the travelers from train No. 112, in charge of R. L. Drennon, Shawnee. The incident happened around 4:30 p. m.

The story told by Mrs. Pennela Russell, 1229 East Adams, Phoenix, Arizona, follows. Mrs. Russell was one of the ejected passengers:

"We purchased our tickets in Phoenix and had traveled through our home state, Texas and New Mexico, and we felt as inter-state passengers we were entitled to hold our comfortable seats and not be disturbed with moving our luggage around and being inflicted with the inequalities to be found in the separate coach, so we therefore kept our seats, and no one said anything to us about moving.

"But the conductor did come in somewhere around Shamrock and told four passengers seated near me, and who were riding on passes, that he had some good seats for them up front. These passengers did not move. Just before we arrived in El Reno the chair car attendants announced that there would be a long lay over in El Reno, and that all passengers would have ample time to get off and secure something to eat and recreate, so that when the train arrived almost everybody alighted from the train.

8-21-48

But when we returned to the coach there stood two special agent of the railroad, the conductor and three policemen. The conductor in a loud voice told the men who ltter identified themselves as special agents, "This is the fellow with the pass who would not move." One of the special agents grabbed the fellow riding on a pass and said "I want to see you." The passenger pulled back but the agent pulled his coat back exhibiting his official badge.

Dispatch Sat.

"Are you riding in this coach?" demanded the special agent.

"Yes, I am" the man answered.

"Don't say "yes" to me, say "yes sir." I'm a railroad dick and I want you to get your bags and get out of here damn quick.

The man never answered a word but got up immediately taking his bags down and moved on up to the Jim Crow coach ahead.

8-21-48

Most of the other Negro passengers were on the outside when this assault was made upon the Negro passenger, but as they returned the uniformed policemen ordered them to get their bags and move up to the coach ahead.

It appears that a Negro bum was approached in the yards some weeks ago by a "dick" who sought to lash the black with a whip he held in his hands. According to the story the Negro wrested the whip from the special agent and administered a good thrashing which has the ruffian still limping. Some seem to think that the action of these special agents Wednesday was in retaliation for something entirely unrelated to coach travel.

8-21-48

According to train officials, Negroes now ride on the Rock Island as interstate passengers in the chair car from Los Angeles to Memphis with only two conductors attempting to enforce the ancient rules of former days. On the Santa Fe south through Oklahoma City, Negroes ride through Oklahoma as interstate passengers in Pullmans and chair cars into Fort Worth, Texas. The El Reno incident last week is the exception rather than the rule.

Drennon is said to have been a freight conductor up to this year. He is around 60 years old, and has not hitherto shown any tendencies to get tough on his job. Two of the ejected passengers state they planned suits against the Rock Island as soon as they returned to their homes.

38b 1948

Ohio

Negro Awarded $500 In Civil-Rights Case

38b

The Courier-Journal

Dayton, Ohio, March 13 (AP)—A U. S. District Court jury agreed today that a Negro bus passenger's civil rights were violated when he was ejected from a bus but found he suffered no bodily injuries worth compensation.

Sun 3-14-48

The jury found that the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., must pay Fred Hamlet, 30, of Eaton, Ohio, $500 for violation of civil rights.

Louisville, Ky.

Hamlet also asked for $24,500 damages for alleged personal injuries. The case arose from his removal from a bus at West Alexandria on April 26, 1946.

33b 1948

Silver Meteor

Railroad is too Solicitous for Negroes 'Convenience' Says NAACP

38k

PM New York, N.Y.

Sun. 3-7-48

Some Negroes traveling South from New York City by train are still, despite recent court decisions, apt to find themselves in coaches in which there are no white passengers.

The pictures on this page were made last Monday in the first coach of the Silver Meteor, the Seaboard Airline Railway's crack New York-Florida reserved seat coach train on the stretch between Pennsylvania Station and Newark.

The sign on the wall has three faces. One reads, "White," one "Colored," and one is blank. A one-third turn makes the desired message visible. The blank side was visible during the stretch from Pennsylvania Station to Newark except when it was turned for the purpose of being photographed.

Although the Silver Meteor is a Seaboard train, tickets for it are sold in New York by the Pennsylvania Railroad, over whose tracks it runs between here and Washington.

A spokesman for the Pennsylvania, queried about the fact that only Negro passengers were seated in the first coach, issued the following prepared statement:

"It is the established policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. not to discriminate in the distribution of space and sale of tickets on its trains on account of race, color, creed or national origin. This applies also to interline reserved seat coach trains such as the Silver Meteor, the Champion and the Southerner, in which space has been designated by southern railroads for assignment by us.

"All our employes engaged in the distribution of space and sale of tickets on such trains have been instructed that through coach seats must not be refused to any passenger when any space has been requested and is available in any car on the train."

One Question Is Unanswered

"But isn't it true," the spokesman was asked, "that your ticket-sellers here have instructions to sell coach reservations to Negro passengers only in segregated cars on trains bound for points below the Mason-Dixon line?" PM

"No comment," he said.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People claims such instructions have been issued. The reason given, according to a source that can not be identified, is that the Pennsylvania desires to "spare Negro passengers the trouble and inconvenience of changing when they get to Washington." New York, N.Y.

Three Criticisms

Sun. 3-7-48

Marian Perry, assistant special counsel for the NAACP, says that such reasoning is subject to criticisms on three counts:

¶ The right of a State to require a carrier to segregate Negro passengers traveling from one State to another is expressely denied in a U. S. Supreme Court decision of June, 1946 (Morgan vs. Virginia). Other recent court decisions indicate a decided trend away from sanctioning of Jim Crow seating arrangements in all kinds of carriers.

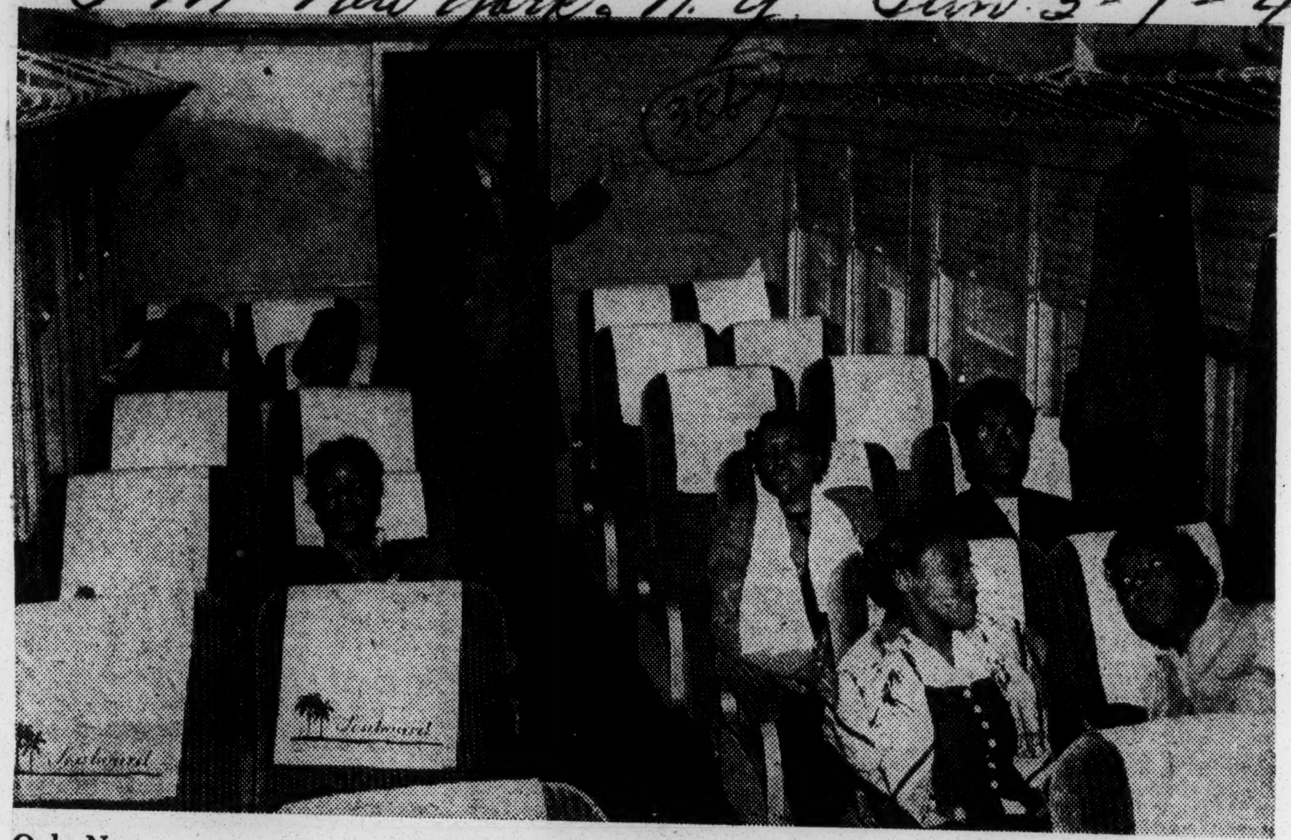
¶ Sparing Negroes "inconvenience" also spares white passengers the same inconvenience—but at the expense of the Negroes.

¶ In practice—as shown by many cases still pending—Negro passengers may often travel as far as Florida without ever being asked to change into a Jim Crow car. The Pennsylvania's solicitude about the inconvenience to which Negroes may be put, according to Miss Perry, is unnecessary, to say the least. Sun. 3-7-48

Many Negroes who have to travel Southward, Miss Perry says, make a conscious effort to frustrate any segregated-seating policy by arranging to have white friends purchase tickets for them.

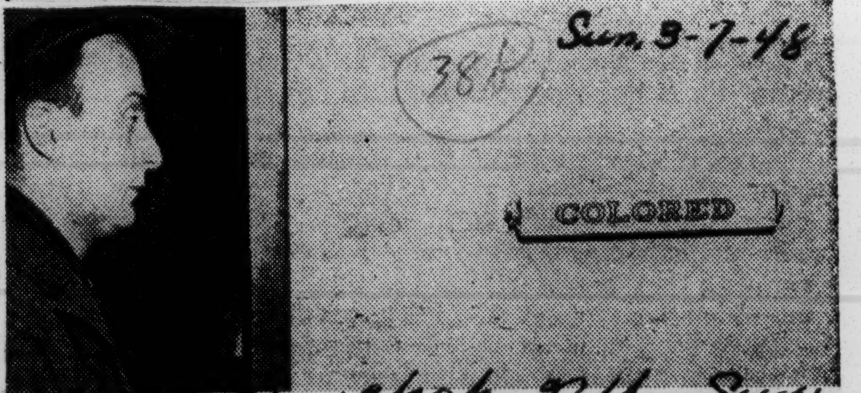
Jim Crow Stalks the Silver Meteor

PM New York, N.Y. Sun. 3-7-48



Only Negro passengers were in this car of the Silver Meteor, the crack New York-Florida reserved coach train of the Seaboard Airline Railway. On the back wall of a car is a sign with three faces, "White," "Black," and one is blank. The blank side was visible on the run between Pennsylvania station and Newark. PM New York, N.Y. Sun. 3-7-48

Photos by Irving Haberman, PM



PM New York, N.Y. Sun. 3-7-48

Here PM reporter Gerald Blank looks at sign on Silver Meteor car. He turned three-sided sign to "colored" for photographing.

AMERICA'S HATEFUL BUSES

Christian Index

BUS accommodations for Negro passengers have become intolerable. In the South, Negro passengers ride the bus at great risk. Thousands of Negro passengers are embarrassed, insulted and abused every day on the buses. It is unsafe for Negro passengers to ride the buses.

38b

Jackson, Tenn

Hundreds of Negroes are arrested for minor infractions of the many inconsistent contradictory crazy Jim Crow regulations which vary at each station. Negro women and girls are frequently insulted and have been assaulted by bus drivers who carry concealed weapons. In some instances there have been fatal shootings by bus drivers and near riots on buses.

These conflicts originate mostly from abusive bus drivers and hateful discourteous ticket agents rather than from white passengers. 1-15-48

Many leaders have encouraged Negroes to avoid traveling by the buses. But in hundreds of communities the bus is the only form of travel. Fast trains on trunk lines do not stop at many of the towns.

Bus transportation is now an integral factor in public service. They share the same responsibility to serve the public without discrimination as the railroads.

Why emphasize Negroes not to ride buses? Is it not as necessary for Negro passengers to ride buses as any other citizen? The decent citizens of America, of all races should force bus lines to provide adequate transportation for all passengers without discrimination.

Bus lines make a larger margin of profit because their expenses are less than other modes of transportation. On the whole bus lines have been indifferent towards Negro patronage and in many instances have provided transportation for them only because the law forced them to do so.

But bus lines can also be forced to provide adequate transportation too. Even most of the despicable segregation laws of southern states require "separate but *equal*" accommodations for white and colored races. Of course only in rare isolated cases have equal accommodation been provided. However, it is certain that discriminatory abuses can be minimized. Bus lines can be forced to at least improve their accommodations, so as to provide reasonable comfort and courtesy.

Improvements can be attained by organized, persistent action on the part of ministers, professionals, teachers, and civic leaders of all races in every community. Some results may be attained by individual protests; but public action and petitions from groups, to bus officials, city officials and other authorities will be more effective. In some cases it will be necessary to file suits and force bus lines to change. Whatever is necessary we hope that the church leaders and others will help make it safe for our women and children to ride any public transportation without risk of insult and assault from public transportation employees.

PROTECTIVE SEGREGATION

Editor, The Advertiser:

Despite the loud outcries of Northern agitators, both white and colored, and Northern sob-sisters (both male and female) the segregation of races in the South is a source of protection to the Negroes themselves.

Montgomery Advertiser

The same laws which prevent Negroes from going into the railroad coaches reserved for the white people provides that whites, especially of the turbulent or drinking kind, are kept out of the coaches reserved for the Negroes. Furthermore, the same coaches used for white passengers on one trip often are used for the Negroes on the next trip. Most assuredly the Negroes are treated respectfully on the trains and on the buses.

Wed. 5-19-48

The same buses are used for both races, and the writer, who often travels on the buses, has been struck by the kindness and unfailing courtesy shown to both races. For the best interests of both races the colored passengers occupy the rear seats, and the whites the front seats, peacefully and quietly, and no white passengers would be allowed to interfere with the colored passengers. They have equal accommodations and once in their seats are never disturbed.

5-19-48

Time and again this writer has seen Negro passengers, both men and women, seated comfortably while white passengers, including elderly ladies, boarding the bus later have had to stand. There is no contention about seats, or who occupies them, as most likely there might be if the passengers were all mixed in together. The present plan is best for both races, despite the studied attempts of various disturbers, at a distance, to produce trouble if they can. Such attempts are not new. They date back to the days of the Northern carpetbaggers, of Reconstruction days, who while professing great solicitude for the colored people, were exploiting them in every way possible for their own selfish purposes.

The bloody Detroit, Mich., race riot, several years ago, had its origin in an all-night resort open to both races. . . . In the succeeding and prolonged rioting, which convulsed the city for days, a number of persons of both races—about a dozen or more if memory serves correctly — were killed, many others were wounded and there was much property damage. If anyone thinks that the North is an Eden for the colored people he, or she, is very much mistaken, as can be shown, and as many Southern Negroes have found after going there. However, if there are others who wish to go, there are numerous trains and many buses continually going that way.

Midway, Ala. J. M. GLENN.

Sues Railroad For Jim Crow

The Lighthouse and Informer

PHILADELPHIA — (A N P) — Charles Moore of Philadelphia filed a damage suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad company and the $25,000 in the federal court of Eastern Pennsylvania Saturday.

Moore's suit charges that since the Pennsylvania railroad sold him a reserved seat ticket which was to be honored by the Atlantic Coast line to his destination, Savannah, Ga., the companies should pay for physical and nervous damages sustained when he was bodily taken from his seat in Florence ~~S C~~ in Sept. 27, threatened and shoved about. Columbia, S.C

He was later placed in another car of the train where Negroes are said to "belong" and had to complete his journey there. Sun. 4-4-48

Moore's suit further holds the two railroad companies responsible for the unwarranted actions of their employes who abused him.

The trial is set for the latter part of May.

38b 1948 Southern Railway Company

NEGROES LOSE RAIL CASE

(38b N.Y. Times

ICC Clears Railway of Charge It Made Them Change Seats

N.Y.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Three Negroes who sued the Southern Railway Company because it made them sit in the Negro section lost their case today.

The Interstate Commerce Commission dismissed a $15,000 damage action against the railway.

Vasti Brown, Lillian Falls and Muriel Holcombre said they bought through seats from New York to New Orleans on the deluxe "Southerner" and were forced to move into a car reserved for Negroes after the train passed Washington. Mar. 5-48

They said accommodations were inferior and caused them to become ill and require medical treatment. Each asked $5,000 damages.

The commission described the train as "an aristocrat" in the coach service field. It said the Negroes were subjected to "prejudice and disadvantage" in being made to move from reserved seats.

But it added that the substitute accommodations were "not substantially different from those furnished white passengers."

The ICC said laws in most Southern states require racial segregation of travelers, and ruled as it has in previous similar complaints.

38b 1948

Tennessee

Bus line refuses to segregate Negroes

KNOXVILLE — Segregation received a setback here last week when the White Star Lines bus company refused to prosecute two Negro women for their refusal to sit in the back seats of a bus when ordered to do so by the driver. The company withdrew court action and paid $14 costs.

Files Suit in Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 7 (UP).—A Negro woman filed a $10,000 suit Tuesday against the White Star Bus Lines, charging that the company failed to provide and maintain seats for her race.

Geneva B. Henry, of Alcoa, Tenn., said that last March she had to stand on a bus because teen-age white boys were occupying seats normally assigned to Negroes and that later she was injured when the bus jolted.

The bus lines operate between Knoxville and Maryville.

Woman Sues Bus Line for $10,000

Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg Pa

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A woman, Wednesday, filed a $10,000 suit against the White Star Bus Lines, charging the company failed to provide and maintain seats for her race.

Mrs. Geneva B. Henry, Alcoa, Tenn., said she had to stand on a bus last March because teen-age white boys were occupying seats normally assigned to Negroes and that later she was injured when the bus jolted.

Sat 12-18-48

38b 1948 Virginia

'Jim-Crow' Busses In South Upheld In Federal Court

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky. Fri. 1-2-48

Roanoke, Va., Jan. 1 (AP)—Federal Judge John Paul has ruled that a public carrier has the right to establish its own rules providing for separate seating of white and Negro passengers where such separation is in line with local custom.

The District Court jurist held in a written opinion that neither Congress nor its agent—the Interstate Commerce Commission—had ever attempted to regulate or control a carrier's rights to seat passengers as it saw fit. He noted that Congress consistently had refused to enact legislation which would ban segregation.

Clergyman Tests Law.

Fri. 1-2-48

Judge Paul's opinion was in a ruling in favor of a bus company in the case of William I. Simmons, a Negro clergyman, against the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation. The order directed a verdict in favor of the company, setting aside $25 damages awarded by a jury to Simmons in his suit for $20,000.

The Courier-Journal

The suit was brought by the clergyman as a test of rules established by the bus company providing for separate seating of white and Negro passengers after a Virginia statute covering segregation of races in public carriers had been declared unconstitutional.

Louisville, Ky.

Simmons set forth in his suit that on October 16, 1946, he voluntarily left a Greyhound bus at Roanoke, which he had boarded for a trip to Salisbury, N. C., after the bus driver had asked him to move from a front seat to the rear. He claimed his rights under the 14th Amendment had been violated.

Fri. 1-2-48

Efforts To Circumvent Ruling Cited

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 3-7-48

"Reasonable" Rules Allowed; Force Questioned

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — Efforts of bus companies to circumvent the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Morgan case by using Virginia's disorderly conduct law to enforce race Jim Crow rules were declared illegal by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals last week.

The court held, however, in the case of Mrs. Lottie E. Taylor, that a bus company has a right to prescribe "reasonable" rules for seating arrangements, but its authority for enforcing such rules stops with removal of passengers from busses.

Sun. 3-7-48

In the cases of Mrs. Irene Morgan, decided June 3, 1946, the United States Supreme Court held that the Virginia Jim Crow law requiring race segregation of passengers was invalid because it placed an undue burden on interstate commerce because it differed from laws of other states concerning racial segregation.

The decision of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals was unanimous. The opinion was written by Justice C. Vernon Spratley.

Fined $5

In Fairfax County Circuit Court, where the case arose, Mrs. Taylor was fined $5 and costs for refusing to move to the rear of the bus when ordered to do so by the driver.

Daily World

Mrs. Taylor had purchased a ticket in Washington to Brightwood, in Madison County, on September 12, 1946, and boarded a bus of the Virginia Stage Lines, Inc., taking the fifth seat from the front.

3-7-48

Before the bus got out of the limits of the District of Columbia, the bus driver ordered her to move, telling her the company required colored passengers to sit in the rear. She refused to move.

After the bus crossed the Potomac River into Virginia, the driver again ordered her to move, directing her to a posted notice quoting the company rule requiring colored passengers to sit in the rear and white passengers to occupy seats nearest the front. The rule contained a warning that passengers disobeying it were subject to removal.

Sun.

The driver detoured and drove to Fairfax County Courthouse, where he obtained a warrant for Mrs. Taylor's arrest, charging her with creating a disturbance by refusing to move to another seat when requested to do so by the driver, in violation of Virginia law.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Virginia statute in question made it a misdemeanor for any person to fail to move to another seat when requested to do so by the operator of a public vehicle.

No Evidence Found

The opinion of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals said there was no evidence that Mrs. Taylor was noisy or that she created a disturbance, but that she firmly refused to move to another seat. There was no cursing, abusive language or any disturbance other than that caused by the deviation of the bus from its route and the resulting loss of one hour and one-half in its scheduled traveling time, the opinion said.

"The refusal of the defendant to obey such request constituted, at most, a breach of the rules and regulations of the carrier," the opinion said. "As such breach it related only to the dealings and acts of private persons—the defendant and the carrier.

"The General Assembly alone has power to define crimes against this Commonwealth. This power cannot be delegated to the courts, or to individuals, or to corporations. Code Section, 4533-A does not purport to delegate any such authority to a common carrier.

"While common carrier may adopt and enforce reasonable rules and regulations, independent of statutory authority, for the conduct and management of their business, they are wholly without power to provide that a violation thereof shall constitute an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Sun. 3-7-48

"The rules and regulations of the Virginia Stage Lines, Inc. . . . do not undertake to make the failure of a passenger to occupy a seat in conformity therewith a criminal offense. They provide simply that upon such failure or refusal the passenger shall be 'subject to removal'."

In lodging her appeal, Mrs. Taylor said the evidence was not sufficient to show she was disorderly; that Section 4533-a is "vague and ambiguous," and that the stature is an unconstitutional regulation of interstate commerce and an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power.

3-7-48

The case was the first test of the law in question before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

Atlantic Greyhound Corp. Sued for $25,000 Damages

Savannah, Ga.

RICHMOND, Va (NNPA).—A woman, who alleged that she was unlawfully ejected form an Atlantic Greyhound Corporation bus for refusing to move to the rear inaccordance with a company rule, lost a $25,000 damage suit against the company in the United States District Court here last Wednesday.

Thurs.

7-8-48

After deliberating for about ten minutes, the all-white jury returned a verdict for the bus company. The verdict, apparently, is contrary to law and, if allowed to stand, will nullify the effects of the United States Supreme Court's decision in the celebrated Morgan case.

The plantiff, Mrs. Adeline Atwell Day, asked $15,00 as compensatory damages and $10,000 as exemplary damages for her ejection from the bus by the bus driver and two South Hill, Virginia, police officers on January 22, 1947, ffor refusing to obey the order of the bus driver to move o ta back seat in accordance with the bus company's rule.

7-8-48

After the United States Supreme Court held invalid the Virginia im Crow law requiring segregation of interstate passengers on the basis of race, bus companies operating in the South adopted rules directing ir drivers to seat colored passengers in the rear and whites in the front. The was ostensibly to iccumvent the Supreme Court's decision in the Morgan case.

The Herald

Efforts of bus companies to enforce such rules by use of Virginia's disorderly conduct law have been held illigal by the Virgina Supreme Court of Appeals. That court ruled that a bus company has a right to perscribe "reasonable" rules for seating arrangements, but its authority for enforcing such rules stops with removal of passengers from buses.

Savannah, Ga.

According to evidence presented by her attorney, Oliver W. Hill and Martin A. Martin, Mrs. Day boarded the bus at Richmond and occupied the second seat from the front of the bus as far as South Hill without complaint. She was traveling on a round-trip ticket from her home in Syracuse, New York to Winter Haven, Florida.

Her evidence was to the effect that after the bus arrived in South Hill, the driver demanded that she move to the farthest rear seat. In her complaint it was stated that Mrs. Day refused on the grounds that she was an interstate passenger and hence not required to move and that the seat she was ordered to occup did not have facilities equal to those of seats in front.

7-8-48

Thurs.

The plantiff also alleged that the driver then called two police officers and demanded that they remove her from the bus. The officers testified they removed Mrs. Day forcibly, arrested her and charged her with disorderly conduct.

Two sue Bus Unit For $10,000

Atlanta Daily World

RICHMOND—(ANP)—Segregation on buses was brought to the courts again last week when two Philadelphia Negroes sued the Virginia Stage Lines for $10,000 in separate suits filed in the law and equity court.

Wed. 6-23-48

The complainants, William H. Young and Thomas F. Young, claim that they bought tickets from Charlottesville to Philadelphia, then occupied seats about fourth from the rear. When they arrived at Manassas, the driver ordered them to move to the rear. When they refused he had them arrested for disorderly conduct. The charges were dismissed in court.

Negro Woman Loses Bus Segregation Suit

Washington Post

Richmond, Va. July 1 (AP).—A Negro woman who said she was unlawfully removed from an Atlantic Greyhound Corp. bus because she refused to go to the rear yesterday lost a $25,000 damage suit against the bus company in Federal District Court.

The all-white jury returned a verdict for the defendant after being out about 10 minutes.

Fri. 7-2-48

The plaintiff, Mrs. Adeline Atwell Day of Syracuse, N. Y., had asked damages for alleged mistreatment by the bus driver and two South Hill, Va., police officers on January 22, 1947, for refusing to obey the bus company's segregated seating rule.

Va. Courts Free C. Law Violators

Afro American

Appeals Court Ruling on Bus Seats Binding

Sat. 3-13-48

RICHMOND, Va.—Three cases against defendants charged with disorderly conduct when they refused to occupy jim-crow seats designated by bus drivers were dismissed here and in Petersburg last week.

Dismissal of the defendants followed a ruling, March 1, by the Virginia Court of Appeals in the case of Mrs. Lottie S. Taylor, reversing the Fairfax County Court's decision against her. The Appeals Court decreed that the State's disorderly conduct laws cannot be used to maintain racial segregation on buses.

Cases Dropped

Justice John L. Ingram of Hustings Court here last Friday nol-prossed charges by drivers for the Virginia Transit Company and

Tra[illegible] Bus Company, against [illegible]rence Holman, 39, Washington, D.C.; and William Johnson, 25, of the 1300 block Parkwood Ave. They were fined in police court.

In Petersburg, Commonwealth Attorney O. A. Pollard asked that the case against Conrad J. Lynn be dismissed on the basis of the Appeals Court ruling. Lynn was [illegible]ned $10 in police court.

'Reasonable' JC by Carrier Upheld

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Decree in Morgan Case Ruled Not Applicable

RICHMOND, Va.—NAACP attorneys for Mrs. Adeline A. Day, 67 of Syracuse, N.Y., announced last week that they will appeal the Dec. 7 decision of the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals denying her damages against the Greyhound Bus Company, which ejected her from a bus and arrested her when she refused to move to the rear.

The three-man court ruled that "the adoption of a reasonable regulation by an interstate carrier for the segregation of passengers does not violate the law as laid down by the Supreme Court."

Sat 12-18-48

The essence of the opinion is, that the State cannot enforce a law requiring segregation of passengers in interstate commerce, but a common carrier may make rules requiring segregation of races and call upon the State to enforce them.

Fine Distinction

The opinion, written by Judge Morris A. Soper, made a distinction between what the State of Virginia can do and the private carrier can do about segregation in busses and trains, on the basis of two Supreme Court decisions.

Acting in consideration of these decisions, the jurist said he felt the court was restrained from inquiring into whether the segregation of the races in public vehicles is in itself inherently discriminatory.

The ruling leaves unanswered this question: "Can an interstate carrier segregate its passengers by races under company regulations although it is not permitted to do so by law?"

Morgan Case Cited

Touching on segregation in motor carriers by regulation of the State, Judge Soper's opinion quoted the Supreme Court's decision in the Irene Morgan case.

[illegible] decision held that a Vir[illegible] statute calling for segrega[illegible] of colored and white passen[illegible] motor carriers "imposes an [illegible] burden on interstate com[illegible] and therefore violates . . . [illegible] Federal Constitution," in requiring passengers, if necessary, to change seats repeatedly.

The opinion of the Appellate Court said further that, there was no doubt that a regulation of the carrier which involves repeated shifting of seats by colored persons would in itself amount to discriminatory treatment in deprivation of their just rights.

Sued for $25,000

The judges held, however, that was not the case before the court.

A District Court had denied Mrs Day a claim for $25,000 damages. She charged that she was ejected from a Greyhound bus in South Hill, Va., because she took a seat beside a white passenger when she changed busses here en route to Winter Haven, Fla., from Syracuse.

She was removed from the bus by police officers summoned by the driver and placed under arrest.

Mrs. Day is represented by Oliver W. Hill, Martin A. Martin and Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd.

Supreme Court Blamed

Ironically, the Circuit Court in the Day case based its ruling largely upon the language employed by the Supreme Court in rendering its decision in the Morgan case, in which, after ruling such regulations a "burden on interstate commerce," it went on to leave a loophole for common carriers.

Sat-12-18-48

Many felt at that time that by ruling that the carrier has a right to enforce "reasonable rules" affecting passengers on its buses without defining the authority who would determine what is or is not "reasonable," the Supreme Court nullified its own decision by clouding the issue.

38c 1948

Leaders Hail Victory In Restrictive Covenant Cases; Fight Must Continue

The Black Dispatch

Okla City, Okla.

38c

NEW YORK.—The role of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in establishing the unenforceability of racially restrictive real estate covenants was hailed last week by distinguished leaders throughout the nation, some of whom sent in contributions to the Association's legal defense and educational fund along with their words of congratulations.

Sat 5-29-48

The unanimous decision of the six participating justices of the Supreme Court handed down on May 3 by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson held that agreements among property owners not to sell or rent to Negroes or members of other minorities were not enforceable by state or federal courts. This decision culminated a 31-year fight by the NAACP against restrictive legislation and court action designed to keep members of minority racial groups from owning property or living in certain districts.

Appraising this victory, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said: "We must bear in mind that presentation of these cases was made possible only through the cooperation of lawyers of all races throughout the country and specialists in the fields of sociology, economics and housing who cooperated to the fullest in freely giving their time and talent. Their cooperation was supplemented by the unprecedented intervention of the United States Attorney General and Solicitor General who, together with private agencies, filed valuable briefs amicus curiae supporting our position and giving to the Court the broadest possible base for consideration of these cases. We had also the support of the Negro press, the church and other institutions.

"This blow to racial segregation in the field of housing," the NAACP counsel continued, "opens up the pending fight against segregation in education which fight must be carried on with renewed vigor as well as the continuing drive to eliminate segregation from all phases of American life.

The General Board of the CME church, in session in Dayton, Ohio, wired its congratulations and affirmed the readiness of the board and the church membership "to aid the NAACP in its battle for full, unfettered, first class citizenship for Negroes," adding that the church "can be depended upon to do its full share."

Is his wire of congratulations to Walter White, secretary, and Mr. Marshall, Ira F. Lewis, president of the Pittsburgh Courier, warned: "Instead of celebrating such victories the fact should be brought home to us that there is much work yet to be done and we still need the teamwork for action supported by intelligent direction and our contributions. The future cooperation of all our groups toward the common goal is now a must. There can be no turning back. There can be no settlement short of full citizenship rights."

Jews Join Praise

On behalf of the American Jewish Coigress, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Shad Polier, David Petegrosky and Will Maslow wired: "Congratulations on the restrictive covenant decision. We pay tribute to the NAACP for leadership in this 31-year campaign against race discrimination in housing. We hope that you will continue to blaze the trail towards full equality in a free society."

George A. Beavers, Jr., of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, termed the decision "one of the greatest victories in the history o fthe NAACP." To Mr. White he said: "You can justly be proud of the valuable contribution that you made and the leadership you furnished to make this achievement possible."

"It seems to me that this decision constitutes a landmark in the fight to have the Courts say that the Constitution means what it says," wrote Alfred M. Landau o fthe New York law firm of Lindau, Robbins, Buttenwieser and Backer.

Sat, 5-29-48

From the Virgin Islands, Governor William H. Hastie cabled congratulations to Mr. Marshall and his staff. Walter Frank, a distinguished New York lawyer, enclosed a check for $100.00 "as a concrete expression of my rejoicing at the restrictive covenants decision." To Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American newspapers, the victory was "a magnificent job superbly executed." William H. Dean of the United Nations staff enclosed a $25.00 check with his letter which hailed the decision as "a landmark in democratic progress."

Others who wrote or wired congratulations includede Robert C. Weaver, of the American Council on Race Relations, Chicago; Robert A. Burrell, Buffalo lawyer; J. R. Booker, attorney of Little Rock, Ark.; Leon H. Washington, publisher of the Los Angeles Sentinel; and Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia lawyer. Kenneth Spencer, the singer, stopped by the NAACP office in person to congratulate Mr. Marshall. Scores of other New Yorkers called in or stopped by to express their appreciation and good wishes.

Sat. 5-29-48

Newspapers Approve

"The decision is," The New York Herald Tribune commended, "the only right one . . . It marks a growing recognition on the part of the public that rigid patterns of segregation serve only to place impossible barriers in the way of better relationships between Negroes and whites . . . This Supreme Court decision will be far-reaching in its effects, making possible . . . a freely evolving solution of any given community's race problem."

To the New York newspaper PM, "the opinion written by Chief Justice Vinson was a magnificent affirmation of the true strength of democracy, of the glory of this country's equalitarian tradition. This was an historic decision, for more reasons than one."

Arthur Krock of The New York Times' Washington staff viewed the decision as "remarkable in that it forbids the government either to enforce private contracts repugnant to the general law or to interfere with them."

"The Supreme Court has written new law,' commented the Washington Star. "It is law which in the long run will serve public policy. To the extent that it applies to racial covenants, it is the logical evolution of ideas which began to take form in law and in the Constitution after the Civil War."

White Bids Restricted on Pact Covered Home

Afro American

38c

Sat 11-13-48

BALTIMORE

A new twist to the restrictive housing situation came to light this week with the advertisement of a house in the exclusive Ten Hills section at 5000 Edmondson Ave., for sale only to a colored or Chinese purchaser.

Baltimore Md

The two-story brick building, expensively furnished, is the home of F. Leonard Maas, national corporation attorney and president of the Matsen Real Estate Corp., who admits that he aspires to the mayorality of Batlimore.

A dynamic, forceful and blustery business executive, Mr. Maas declared Monday that he didn't "give a damn" about the objections to his offer.

Purchaser Already Contacted

The sale sign on the property reads "Negro and Chinese Applicants Only Considered" and points out that inspection may be made by appointment only.

Maintaining that he is in no particular hurry to sell, Mr. Maas said that he already had a purchaser and expected to close the deal soon.

Having already told off the Real Estate Board, which criticised him for this method of advertising, Mr. Maas said he was interested in selling the property to best advantage and he thought "the rich colored and Chinese people had the most money."

Sat 11-13-48

"I'm a democrat," he pointed out. "The Constitution prohibits discrimination and I propose to adhere to the Constitution. I have colored people working for me and if they are good enough for that, they are good enough to live in my house.

Money Primary Consideration

"I have definitely decided to leave Ten Hill, he continued, "and I want to sell the house to the people with the most money."

Asked if he knew how his neighbors felt about selling the property to a colored family, Mr. Maas said, "I don't give a damn."

Only one sign was on the property, Monday afternoon. Mr. Maas, informed that another had been moved by unauthorized persons, said, that he has been given police protection and that he is seriously considering calling in the FBI for further protection.

In a letter to C. Philip Pitt, secretary of the Real Estate Board of Baltimore, Mr. Maas declared, "Believe me, friend, a sign twice as large will replace the removed sign," and added, "It will be to offer the property to Jewish applicants."

Sat 11-13-48

Cites High Court Ruling

The property is covered by restrictive covenant, Mr. Maas admitted, but he pointed out that not only has the Supreme Court outlawed such covenants, but the agreement of the Ten Hills Corporation does not affect the land sale.

His strong letter to the Real Estate Board was occasioned by a message from Mr. Pitt to Mr. Maas's secretary, which protested that "realtors do not do such things."

To this, Mr. Maas replied in part:

"We propose to exercise every legal and Constitutional right we have, the Real Estate Board to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sign Shall Remain

"The signs shall remain and the property will be offered for sale to such American citizens as we choose.

"This matter is rather hot, and I would suggest that you mind your own business as I mind mine, unless you are bigger than the Constitution of the United States.

"Remember, my dear man, there was an election on Tuesday, and this is America where we have Constitutional guarantees and rights, not Russia. If this Constitution does not suit you, have it changed by proper processes."

To Air Case Further

According to a report in a daily paper, neighbors of Mr. Maas, considering protest action have suggested that he is taking this stand because the United Presbyterian Church plans to build a church on the vacant lot adjacent to his home.

To this, Mr. Maas replied [illegible] position, regarding the prop[illegible] church can be obtained from the record of the zoning case in that matter. My position has not been changed and will never be changed."

He then promised to discuss further the reasons for his unusual sale offer "to the fairminded citizenry of Baltimore in a radio broadcast as soon as I am able to obtain radio time."

Neighbors Non-committal

Publicity concerning the property offer brought scores of curiosity seekers out to the house on Monday afternoon, as Mr. Maas's neighbors preferred to remain non-committal about the situation.

His next-door neighbor at 5002 Edmondson Ave., when asked if she objected to living next to a colored family said, "I have no comment. You can understand my position. And I'd prefer that you don't even say that I made no comment."

She declined to give her name, but a telephone at that address is listed in the name of Patrick F. Dougherty.

The tenant at 5003 Edmondson Ave. volunteered the opinion that "he (Mr. Maas) certainly did the colored people an injustice and the Chinese too."

Moving to New York

veteran said he plans to leave Ten Hills where he has lived since it was established 10 years ago and move to his NYC headquarters.

The Edmondson Ave. house is directly across the highway from the impressive St. William of York Catholic Church and four blocks away from the exclusive new Edmondson Village shopping center.

Taking immediate interest in the situation, the local NAACP branch has declared that it "stands ready to defend the purchase of such property by such individuals and to extend every effort in protecting their peace and security should such a sale be consummated."

Civic Group Statement

The statement issued by Milton P. Brown, NAACP executive secretary, said:

Sat 11-13-48

"The concern which has been caused by this advertisement may have been the result which was desired by the owner. However, if we are to live in an actual democracy, no more attention should be paid to an advertisement of this kind than to one which advertises a property for "white only."

"Segregation and restrictions in reverse, as indicated in this case, nd in the restriction of the municipal golf co[illegible] to white players on certain [illegible] should emphasize the bitter[illegible] which is brought about by [illegible] segregation or restriction.

"It [illegible] us realize more fully [illegible] tion to make democracy a reality in practice."

[illegible] PANISH CLASSES [illegible] AT A. AND T.

[illegible] NSBORO, N.C.—Dr. F. D. [illegible] A. and T. College president, has announced the organi[illegible] of special classes [illegible] be taught by Prof. Juan Lopez, ative Puerto Rican, and member of the A. and T. Art Department.

Government Aid to Segregation

Pittsburgh Courier

WHEN A STATE government with jimcrowism written into its constitution aids and abets segregation that is not news; but when the United States Government with a constitution guaranteeing all of the human freedoms aids and abets segregation, that is certainly news of the most important kind.

This is exactly what the Federal Housing Administration is now doing regardless of the President's civil rights program and the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Sat 12-4-48

Federal Housing Commissioner Franklin D. Richards admitted recently to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that his administration does not prohibit racial covenants in housing projects on which it insures mortgages.

Not only that, but this bureaucrat actually has the effrontery to defend this action which encourages the very thing which his boss in the White House has denounced on so many occasions.

Like all bureaucrats of his stamp, Commissioner Richards ignores the spirit of the civil rights program and the Supreme Court decision and falls back upon technicalities and legal hairsplitting, saying:

Pittsburgh Pa

"I find nothing in such decisions to indicate that in the absence of statutory authority the Government, or any agency thereof, is authorized to withdraw its normal protection and benefits from persons who have executed but do not seek judicial enforcement of such covenants."

Pittsburgh Pa

In other words, a group of white citizens trying to buy FHA houses and seeking mortgages from the Federal Government, can combine and agree to ban Negroes from a location or project, but nevertheless the FHA does nothing to interfere and goes ahead and does business with them, using the money of ALL taxpayers, colored and white, for that purpose.

Of course, an honest official eager to carry out the spirit of the President's directives and the Supreme Court's decision would shun any action contrary to that spirit, but Commissioner Richards is made of different stuff.

The specific project about which the NAACP is concerned is at Hicksville, Long Island, N. Y. (a State whose laws bar racial segregation or discrimination in housing!) and is designed for the housing of veterans.

Amazing as it may seem to sincere believers in democracy, prospective tenants are forced to sign agreements stipulating that the premises "may not be used or occupied by any person other than members of the Caucasian race," and Commissioner Richards gives this his blessings and insures the mortgages!

This attitude would be inexcusable if the Levittown project were in Mississippi or Georgia, but in the Empire State, which has more than a score of laws against racial discrimination, it is an outrage of the most shocking kind.

These Washington bureaucrats are always defending their surrender to racism in the Southern areas on the ground that they cannot run counter to the laws and mores of the places concerned; but here is a case where they are violating the spirit and letter of the laws and mores of the State of New York, and defending their action.

Sat 12-4-48

In view of his attitude, we believe Commissioner Richards has outlived any usefulness he may have had in his position and we call upon President Truman to remove him at once and appoint somebody who is more in step with the spirit of the times.

Such action on the part of the President would give assurance that he intends to carry out the announced civil rights program which won him the support of the majority of the decisive Negro vote in the closest national election in our recent history.

Faces Prison Term For Sale To Negro

The Defender

Sat 10-16-48

Case Is Follow-up Fight On Restrictive Covenant Ban

Chicago, Ill.

By RUSS J. COWANS

ATLANTA—A move to block Negroes from purchasing homes in a white community that is almost surrounded by colored home owners was revealed this week with the arrest of J. H. Calhoun real estate operator.

Calhoun was arrested last Thursday on the complaint of Mrs. Geneva Allen, who charged him with cheating and swindling by allegedly selling houses on Mozley Place, S.W., in a white neighborhood, to Negroes.

According to the complaint, Calhoun sold the homes on the pretext that the section would become an all-Negro community.

Taken to court, Calhoun was bound over to the Fulton Criminal Court by Civil Court Judge Ralph McClelland on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Allen charged Calhoun sold her a house for $750 and refused to return $370 "earnest money" after she learned the house was in a white neighborhood.

Attorney Russell Turner, who defended Calhoun, said his client had conducted a valid sale of the property at 1416 Mozley Place, for the white owner, Mrs. Margaret L. Hall.

Sat 10-16-48

A large number of whites crowded into the court room for the hearing, led by Joseph Wallace, white junk dealer, who was accused by Turner of annoying him during the hearing. Turner at one time asked the court to have Wallace ejected from the room.

The attorney also accused Wallace of "intimidating" Mrs. Allen, telling the court that this intimidation had caused the complainant to demand her money back. Turner said Wallace had told Mrs. Allen that it would be dangerous for her to live in the house if she bought it.

He also called to the attention of the court the recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court in which titles restricting the sale of property to Negroes was declared illegal and non-enforceable by courts.

Calhoun, who has been in real estate business in Atlanta for a long number of years, said he had sold the property to Mrs. Allen in good faith, and that the deal was valid and sound.

He said after Mrs. Allen had requested a return of her money, he learned that she had been visited by Wallace, who had intimidated her.

Mozley Place is a continuation of Hunter Road, on which some of the finest homes in Atlanta have been constructed in recent years. They are owned and occupied by Negroes.

The home Calhoun sold to Mrs. Allen is less than two blocks from this settlement, and is surrounded on three sides by Negro home owners.

The Covenant Showdown

The Courier

Sat 1-24-48

Pittsburgh, Pa.

It took the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People thirty-odd years to get a restrictive covenant case to the Supreme Court, and last week arguments began before the learned justices with the reading of a long brief against covenants by the Solicitor General of the United States.

Most astonishing development was the withdrawal of three of the justices from the case, for reasons not stated but surmised, which left six, with the great possibility of a tie vote, and that would be a defeat for those who have fought to rid America of this vicious institution.

At any rate, whether six or nine judges sit on the cases, the issue has came to a showdown at last.

Because many other factors beside race are involved, it will be well not to be too sanguine about the outcome.

If the Supreme Court rules against these covenants, then a new day will dawn for civil liberties and manhood rights in this country, because the multiple ills which colored people suffer flow from enforced residential segregation.

Of course it will still be possible for conniving realtors to conspire to keep colored people out of certain districts, but there will be no legal sanction behind it and therefore it will not be difficult to outwit this little clique that profits from racial snobbery.

The separate school system and all of the rest of the jim crow set-up will be much more difficult to perpetuate once residential covenants are outlawed.

If they are outlawed, there will, of course, be no immediate rush on the part of colored people to leave the districts in which they live, but it will give them an immense spiritual buoyancy to know that at last they are free, like other Americans, to live where they choose and can afford to rent or buy.

If the restrictive covenants are upheld by the Supreme Court, this decision will be a bitter pill for all who have struggled through the years to make this the kind of country the Founding Fathers of more liberal bent intended.

Editorials Laud Covenant Decision

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri 5-14-48

By the NNPA News Service

In a very lucid editorial the Washington Post of May 6 put the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the racial restrictive covenants cases next to Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in the attainment of liberty by colored Americans.

Commenting on the decisions, under the caption, "Equal Protection," the Post said:

"Ghetto life is not liberty. And the progressive confinmeent of Negroes to ever contracting, ever more squalid, slum sections of American cities, in the North no less than in the South, has been a root cause of all the other disadvantages suffered by their race.

"From it has flowed the high incidence of disease among Negroes, the tendency to juvenile delinquency and crime, the principal ground for segregation in schools, playgrounds, and places of public entertainment, the extortionate rentals which sapped Negro earnings, the cramped conditions which stultified the development of Negro children.

"The stamp of the ghetto, in other words, has given the Negro just those attributes which have made him seem an undesirable neighbor to so many whites."

PROTECTIVE SHIELD

Fri. 5-14-48

The Post editorial concluded: "The Constitution, in brief, is a shield for the protection of all citizens. And no agency of government acting under its authority may make distinction among classes of citizens in the application of the laws. The reaffirmation of this great principle at this juncture in the world's affairs will serve certainly to enhance the prestige of the United States and the value of American citizenship."

The New York Herald Tribune of May 4, under the caption, "A Far-Reaching Decision," said the decision was "the only right one," adding: "It marks the High Court's disposition, demonstrated in earlier decisions on this and other issues, to protect the individual against unwarranted discrimination. It marks a growing recognition on the part of the public that rigid patterns of segregation serve only to place impossible barriers in the way of better relations between Negroes and whites."

NO LONGER BINDING

Continuing, The Herald Tribune said:

"Denied legal status the restrictive covenants by which property owners in almost every city have sought to maintain white neighborhoods, will continue to function, but they can no longer bind from one generation to the next. Nor are they likely to be overlong respected by an owner who finds that circumstances have changed or that his own mind has changed. This Supreme Court decision will be far-reaching in its effects, making possible what any other ruling would have denied—a freely evolving solution of any given community's race problem."

According to the Philadelphia Bulletin of May 5, the Supreme Court in the covenants cases is giving the nation a new lead. "In its interpretation of civil rights the Court recognizes an aroused conscience," the Bulletin said, commenting on the decisions under the title, "Equality Before the Law". The editorial added that "Racial discrimination which was permitted or winked at years ago is no longer tolerable to a great majority of Americans.

"The Supreme Court is now showing us how democratic a document the Constitution of the United States is."

Supreme Court Revokes Racial Property Ruling

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—(SNS)— The brunt of the Supreme court's decision outlawing restrictive covenants was felt by an Ohio court Monday when it reversed a decision by the Ohio court restricting church property to white persons.

As was it when the high court returned its initial decision against racial property ban. Monday's decision was likewise unanimous by a six to nothing vote.

Tue. 5-11-48

The case involved a church in Columbus, Ohio. The state supreme court had declared as valid and enforceable an agreement intended to bar non-caucasians from property in use in the area of the church. The property had been purchased by the Monroe Avenue Church in Christ in 1945.

In upholding the restriction, the county court had stated that the church congregation was "largely made up of colored people,' but not exclusively so.

Tue. 5-11-48

The Justice department has stated since the decision that the high court ruling also covered covenants based on religious creed.

Negro Rights To Magothy Homes Upheld

Wash Post

Wash. D.C.

Sat. 12-11-48

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 10 (AP).—Following a United States Supreme Court ruling, the Maryland Court of Appeals today decided in favor of two Negro families that had moved into a fashionable white waterfront development.

The tribunal, Maryland's highest, ruled "restrictive covenants," unenforceable in court. It tossed out such an agreement involving the waterfront development along the Magothy River between Baltimore and Annapolis.

The agreement contained a clause banning sale to anyone of "Negro, Chinese, and Japanese descent."

The Supreme Court ruled last May such covenants may be made but cannot be enforced. Chief Judge Ogle Marbury wrote for the Maryland court.

"If the Supreme Court did not mean what it said, or said more than it should, or what it should not have said, then the responsibility is its, and not ours.

"The decisions or the Supreme Court . . . are binding on this court and, once definitely made, as in this case, must be followed by us."

Sat 12-11-48

The Appeals Court upheld the Anne Arundel County Circuit Court in dismissing a suit brought by white neighbors to expel the Rev. and Mrs. Hiram E. Smith, Negroes, from a 65-acre tract they bought in 1943. In that purchase, the restrictive covenant was omitted from the deed.

Reversing the County Court, the Appeals judges dismissed a suit to put the Smiths and Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Saunders off house lots in the same area. This part of the 100-acre development was covered by restrictive covenants.

Attorney Finds FHA Race Policies Biased

(38c)

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

BY JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—The federal Housing Administration was exposed here last Monday as an agency which not only approves racial restrictive convenants but also withholds its benefits and approval from housing in which colored and white presons are integrated

Sun. 12-12-48

The disclosure was made by Charles Abrams, an attorney, who made available to NNAP in a recent letter written by Warren J. Lockwood, assistant to the FHA commissioner in Washington. In the letter Lockwood flatly told a housing association in Chicago that the FHA has never insured a housing project occupied by both white and colored tenants and indicated that the agency never would.

With the question of low cost housing for minority groups bound to come up in the next Congress, Lockwood's statement was viewed in housing circles here as particularly significant when it was learned that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is drafting a memorandum on housing to be presented to President Truman. This memorandum, it was learned, will point out the glaring discrimination practiced against colored people in housing and will particularly cite the FHA as an offender.

REPLIES TO CASSELLS

Sun. 12-12-48

Lockwood told James Cassells, executive secretary of the National Cooperative Mutual Housing Association in Chicago "the FHA has never insured a housing project of mixed occupancy," Cassells had written the FHA for information along that line.

"You also asked," Lockwood wrote Cassells, "how the FHA considers mixed occupancy affects the long value of such a project.

"Since we have never had a housing project of mixed occupancy we cannot state in advance what our underwriting determination would would be except to make the unofficial and informal statement that we believe such projects would probably in a short period of time become all Negro or all white.

"However, for your information upon this subject in general, I want to quote from a memo dated November 23 which explains our underwriting philosophy."

His letter explains that the FHA takes into consideration certain factors in underwriting a project, such as good schools in a neighborhood. The presence of good schools "enhances" the value of the property, he pointed out, while the lack of them "has a contrary effect."

CITES CONDITIONS

"If it is therefore apparent with respect to the particular neighborhood or property under analysis," the letter continues, "that infiltration will be unacceptable to the local real estate market and desirability of properties will be reduced in the market's mind, then this administration has no alternative but to recognize the conditions in its valuable of specific property within that sphere of influence."

Lockwood further wrote that the FHA "does not encourage or discourage" segregation of races, "but records conditions as the market reflects them." But it does recognize, he declared, "its responsibilities for the influence of such conditions not only upon a parcel of realty but also considers the reflection of those conditions upon properties owned by other citizens."

Responsibility for the pursuit of such a policy by the FHA must be laid directly on the shoulders of Raymond Foley, administrator of the Housing and Finance Agency in Washington, of which the FHA is a part, and Franklin D. Richards, FHA Comissioner.

Foley and Richards apparently are pushing a policy which is diametrically opposite to that recommended by President Truman's Civil Rights Committee.

(Editor's note: The Civil Rights Committee recommended in its report: "The conditioning by Congress of all federal grants-in-aid and other forms of federal assistance to public or private agencies for any purpose on the absence of discrimination and segregation based on race, color, creed, or national origin."

(In this connection the committee specifically mentioned public housing as one of the fields in which federad funds "must not be used to support or perpetuate the pattern of segregation."

Foley himself is a former commissioner of the FHA. His adminisration as repeatedly rapped by the NAACP for references to race in the FHA underwriters' manual which is looked upon as the "Bible" of the private housing industry.

Wilson Wyatt as the war time housing expediter laid down rules to be followed by all housing agencies with regard to fairness to minority groups, but the FHA under Foley, with the powerful backing of the real estate lobby, ignored all of Wyatt's orders in that respect.

When Wyatt was sacked, Foley inherited the overall administration of the housing agencies and the racial relations staff set up in public housing by Dr. Frank Horne.

A Restrictive Covenant

New York Star

New York, New York

Thur 12-23-48

Three Negro war veterans seeking to force an end to the race-restrictive rental practices of Stuyvesant Town have lost their second round in the courts. The Appellate Division, without an opinion, has upheld Supreme Court Justice Benvenga's decision that Stuyvesant Town and its parent organization, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., have the "right of any private landlord to select tenants of its own choice—accepting and excluding whomever the management may wish."

This might be sound reasoning were Metropolitan's Stuyvesant Town just "any private landlord." But it is not. It is a landlord put into business, admittedly with private funds, but to meet a public need recognized in the State Redevelopment Companies Law. Under this law, the city ceded to Metropolitan power and privilege normally reserved only for public authority: (1) the power of condemnation, and, (2) tax exemption on Stuyvesant Town for 25 years.

There are few who now deny that housing is a public problem. Even private outfits admit this in effect when they say that, given the break of tax exemption enjoyed by public housing authorities, they can meet the public need. And so the state answers through the Redevelopment Companies Law: "OK. We want the housing. Build it, and you can have tax exemption and condemnatory powers."

Thur 12-23-48

But both Stuyvesant Town and, say, Ravenswood, now under way as a City Housing Authority project, have the same "public purpose," as Justice Benvenga has admitted. Yet somehow the justice concluded that, once built, Stuyvesant Town became strictly a private project.

Now in this public purpose project which arose out of a solemn contract between the city and Metropolitan, the latter admits that current policy bars Negroes as tenants, and two courts say this is all right. Thus a contract between the city and Metropolitan becomes, in effect, a restrictive covenant akin to the kind which the United States Supreme Court put outside the law in three classic cases last May. In one, brought in Washington, the court held that a civil rights statute of 1866 gave all citizens the right to acquire and occupy property. In the St. Louis and Detroit cases, the courts said restrictive covenants might be signed by private parties, *but the courts could not be used to enforce such contracts.*

If the State Court of Appeals upholds the Appellate Division, then the groups fighting the veterans' cases against Stuyvesant Town—the American Civil Liberties Union, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Jewish Congress—should take the issue on to Washington. There, in the light of last May's decisions, we feel pretty sure the paradox of public purpose housing and race restrictive rentals would be knocked down. Meanwhile, the state legislature should remove any possibility of a color line in state-sponsored housing.

Thur 12-23-48

Covenant Appeal To Top Court Cost $40,000

The Defender

Sat 1-24-48

BY VENICE SPRAGGS

Spraggs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The cost of fighting segregation and discrimination comes high, but there is increasing evidence that a large number of both Negro and white Americans have girded to pay the cost financially and otherwise.

According to Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the financial output in bringing the three restrictive covenant cases to the United States Supreme court was unbelievably high.

Sat 1-24-48

He said the cost of the Detroit case alone, which was handled at every stage by both the national and Detroit local staffs, cost approximately $40,000.

Marshall paid high tribute to the lawyers who fought these cases out at the local level, often overlooked in the spot-lighted glamour of the high court hearings. Others lauded were Attys. Willis K. Graves and Francis Dent, in the Detroit case; David Grant, who assisted Attys. George Vaughn and Herman Willer in the St. Louis case; and Attys. Spottswood Robinson III, of Virginia, and James K. Nabrit of Howard university law school, in the District of Columbia case.

38c 1948

Kentucky Law Started Feud

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Enforcement by Court Orders Basic Issue

Sat. 1-3-48

30-YEAR FIGHT

38c

Best Legal Talent to Denounce Pacts

1-3-48

WASHINGTON

A civil rights battle begun 30 years ago by the NAACP will reach its historic climax when arguments on four restrictive covenant cases— one from Missouri, one from Michigan, and two (consolidated) from the District of Columbia —open Jan. 5 before the U. S. Supreme Court.

In 1916, branches of the association in Kentucky appealed to the national office for help in a court fight against an ordinance passed by the City of Louisville forbidding colored people to occupy homes in areas where the majority of residents were white.

The fight was carried to the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Buchanan v. Warley*, and in 1927 that tribunal decreed the Louisville ordinance unconstitutional.

1916 Ruling Inspired Pacts

It was in an effort to evade this decision that restrictive covenants in deeds and restrictive neighborhood agreements came into use.

In Chicago, the NAACP now is handling 30 cases in the State courts and in Michigan more than 10 cases have been handled recently. More cases are pending in Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States.

70 Cases in California

In California, more than 70 cases have been filed involving the rights of colored people, Filipinos, Japanese-American and Chinese-American veterans, Mexicans, and other minority groups to live in homes which they have purchased.

Until these cases were instituted the U.S. Supreme Court has not been faced squarely with the issue of the constitutionality of court orders enforcing race restrictive covenants.

In 1926, the case of *Corrigan v. Buckley*, sponsored by the NAACP, was dismissed on a technicality, and in 1938, the case of *Hansberry v. Lee*, handled jointly by the NAACP and others, was won a technicality.

Review of other cases presented to the high court since 1938 has been refused.

The present cases have been handled in accordance with a decision made at a conference of NAACP lawyers in Chicago in August, 1945.

Lawyers from areas all over the country where restrictive covenants prevail examined every possible legal theory upon which the cases could be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Viciousness Cited

The racial, credal and social viciousness of restrictive covenants is dramatized in many forms.

In Michigan, a court decreed that a colored husband might not even visit his white wife in their home covered by a covenant. In Washington, D.C., court action was threatened to force a wife to evict her Jewish husband from their suburban home.

In California, a Chinese-white couple was evicted from their home.

Lawyers Listed

Argument of the cases, originally scheduled for Dec. 11-12, was postponed because of the illness of Associate Justice Frank Murphy.

The government has been allowed one hour for its oral argument which will be made by Solicitor Philip B. Perlman.

The District of Columbia cases will be argued by Charles H. Houston and Raphael G. Urciolo; the Michigan case by Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, and Loren Miller of Los Angeles; and the Missouri case by George L. Vaughn of St. Louis.

Restrictive Covenants

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 1-31-48

In his closing argument before the Supreme Court last week, Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, who spoke for the government, declared:

"We set them free, promising them, in our amended Constitution and new laws, equal rights and privileges with all other people. Yet after three-quarters of a century, attempts are made, by such devices as restrictive covenants, to hold them in bondage, to segregate them, to hem them in so that they cannot escape from the evil conditions under which so many of them are compelled to live. They have been told, time and again, by this court that this is a government of laws and not of men, and that all men are equal before the law. They wait--millions of them--outside this courtroom door, to learn whether these great maxims really apply to them".

The words of the Solicitor General may not prove decisive in the results of the deliberations of the Supreme Court Justices but they express a profound truth of great importance to us and to America as a whole.

Despite the sad withdrawal of three of the nine justices, we believe that the brilliant arguments of the government and NAACP counselors will win a favorable ruling from the six justices who are weighing the merits of the case today. Our belief is grounded not only on the great array of legal "facts" on our side but also on our faith in our own constitional democracy. It is impossible to square restrictive covenants with our concept of American citizenship.

No twisted interpretation of the Constitution, no matter how technical, can obliterate the scandalous effects of restrictive covenants on our society. Vast, filthy ghettoes fenced in by invisible "legal" walls today imprison hundreds of thousands of citizens who are doomed at birth by an accident of ancestry. Is this democracy?

Solicitor General Perlman declared: "The Government believes that the time has come to destroy these evils which threaten the foundation of our free institutions". We hope the Supreme Court agrees, for our own sake and for the sake of America. 1-31-48

'Racism Must Go,' High Court Told by Houston

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

38c

WASHINGTON

"Racism must go," declared Charles H. Houston, veteran Washington attorney, Friday, as he closed oral argument in the restrictive covenant cases before the United States Supreme Court.

The ringing echo of Mr. Houston's words penetrated the otherwise stony silence of the cloistered judicial hall as the six justices, who will decide on the constitutionality of the issue, took the cases under advisement.

Sat.

In concluding the argument, Mr. Houston, representing the petitioners in two District of Columbia cases, declared that judicial enforcement of covenants "is plainly incompatible with reasons why the United States fought in the war and inconsistent with the national and international policy against racism. 1-24-48

Civil Rights at Issue

"We are not dealing with social rights but with civil rights in this case," Mr. Houston emphasized.

Earlier, James W. Crooks, white attorney, representing the Bryant St. covenant holders in the two District cases, had told the court that racial restrictive covenants is thoroughly in line with District Court and Court of Appeals decisions and supported by public opinion.

He loudly proclaimed that "Congress has done nothing to alter the public policy and that there is no legislation contradictory to segregation in Washington.

Sat.

Henry Gilligan, white, former member of the District School Board, who preceded his associate, Mr. Crooks, argues: 1-24-48

"These people agreed on covenants not because of race hatred, but because of a desire to live among people of their own choosing."

Hit All Minorities

In opening the argument in the District cases, which involves 20 homes in the 100 block of Bryant St., N.W., which were covered by covenant to run perpetually, Mr. Houston and Phineas Indritz, an Interior Department attorney, emphasized that covenants are aimed at minority groups.

Mr. Houston emphasized that no friction between the racial groups had been noted on Bryant St., although 11 colored families had lived in one half of the block for 20 years, and insisted that restrictive covenants were based solely on the question of color.

Mr. Houston contended that covenants violated the due process of law clause under the Fifth Amendment, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty and property without due process, and that the spread of covenants, in effect, is indirect legislation.

Embarrassing Nationally

"By perpetuating these covenants we are perpetuating a second-class citizenship which is embarrassing to our national and international traditions," Mr. Houston asserted.

Thurgood Marshall of NYC, chief of the NAACP national legal staff, emphasized that the 14th Amendment cannot give sanction to a contract based solely on race or color.

He described the covenants as contracts made for the purpose of enforcement by the State, and that they have effective value only if State supported or with State aid.

Argument Opened Thursday

In Thursday's session, during which the St. Louis and Detroit cases were argued, George L. Vaughn and Herman Willer, white, represented the anti-covenant group, while Gerald L. Seegers, white, argued for the respondents in the St. Louis case, and Mr. Marshall and Mr. Miller debated the Detroit case on one side with Messrs. Gilligan and Crooks handling the respondents' cause.

Mr. Vaughn, making an emotional appeal, declared that covenants victimized colored people to the extent of virtual "involuntary servitude," while Mr. Willer asserted that the State judiciary had no legal right to enforce a contract that was invalid constitutionally and which the legislative body could not make.

They represented Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Shelley, who were prevented from taking possession of a St. Louis home they had purchased.

Mr. Seegers, speaking for the respondents in the St. Louis case, complained that opponents of the covenants had raised issues of social and economic abuses which had no direct bearing on the specific points of law involved in the enforcement of the covenants.

Murphy Interrupts

He said the 14th Amendment did not apply to an individual and was interrupted by Justice Murphy who asked him if he had ever heard of an opinion by Associate Justice Bushrod Washington, a relative of George Washington, who sat on the bench over a century ago. Mr. Seegers replied that he was unfamiliar with the case and Justice Murphy failed to elaborate on the question.

The Washington opinion, given in 1823, involved the right of citizens to take and hold property.

Earlier, Mr. Willers of St. Louis said the nation's treaties, the United National Charter and the Act of Chapultepec, have established a public policy of equal treatment for all and have made the covenants void.

Mr. Miller argued that "a State cannot support property rights when that right denies another person its civil right." The Michigan Supreme Court's decision was based on a desire to uphold segregation as a public policy, he said.

Mr. Marshall said that at best covenants were "mere agreements between neighbors" and not valid contracts and that enforcement of such agreements by the courts was in violation of civil rights.

As now constituted, covenants are far more effective and destructive than legislative ordinances involving segregation because the latter may be repealed at the next session, but covenants are permitted to run for years, Mr. Marshall observed.

Cites Social Evils

He pointed out the wealth of data and statistical information filed with the briefs on the cases and the Government's information along the same line, declaring that the results of covenants bring poverty, disease and increased crime in communities.

Justice Frankfurter queried Mr. Marshall on the bearing this material had on the case, declaring that if the covenants were lawful these claims showed only the way they worked out, but that if they were unlawful, it was because of the law and not the evil results of the covenants.

Mr. Marshall replied that the sociological material was included simply to show the results of the covenants to the community at large, but that the quantity was immaterial insomuch as the law is concerned. "If there was only one covenant in the land to base this case on, it would be just as unlawful as a great number would be," Mr. Marshall added.

Gilligan Speaks

Mr. Gilligan, opening the respondents' argument in the Detroit case, bitterly assailed the Government's intervention in the cases, attacking particularly their views on social and economic questions which, he stated, were not raised in the lower courts and had no place in the Supreme Court debate.

Mr. Crooks took exception to Mr. Marshall's statement, saying that the only reason the petitioner was in court was that he is colored, and declared that the "only reason they are deprived of their property is because they bought property with restrictions on it."

Justice Murphy asked "What were the restrictions?"

Mr. Crooks replied "the property right I have been talking about," and "What was the right?" Justice Murphy queried. Mr. Crooks answered, "To be a member of the Caucasian race."

At the outset of the arguments on Thursday, Solicitor General Perlman said that "racial restrictive covenants should be relegated to the limbo of other things as dead as slavery."

In a 23-page argument, which took a full hour for delivery, Mr. Perlman declared:

"The Caucasians are under a heavy debt to colored Americans. We brought them here as slaves, as chattels devoid of human rights, privileges and immunities.

"We set them free, promising them, in our amended Constitution and new laws, equal rights and privileges with all other people. Yet after three-quarters of a century, attempts are made, by such devices as restrictive covenants, to hold them in bondage, to segregate them, to hem them in so that they cannot escape from the evil conditions under which so many of them are compelled to live.

Government of Laws

"They have been told, time and again, by this Court that this is a Government of laws and not of men, and that all men are equal before the law (Traux v. Corrigan, 257 U.S. 312, 332). They wait—millions of them—outside this courtroom door, to learn whether these great maxims really apply to them."

In a book of essays, recently published, there is one by a Cornell University educator on the subject of "Race Discrimination under the Constitution."

In that essay there occurs a statement that "our promissory note to the colored man held out a great deal more than he has received in hand. He has been cheated at many a turn. But no statute of limitations has yet outlawed the note he holds. He will yet collect what is his: in place of the word magic he will receive tangible goods."

Should End Word Magic

The Government submits that there should be an end to this word magic under which the colored man and other racial groups are denied the fundamental and necessary right to buy and occupy homes; and denied complete equality before the law in this and other respects.

"Racial restrictive covenants on real property should no longer be enforced by any part of the judicial system of our country. They should be relegated to the limbo of other things as dead as slavery. We ask that the decrees here involved be reversed."

Suits Involve Prestige Of U. S. In Foreign Lands, Brief Says

Journal Guide
Sat 1-17-48
Norfolk Va.

Association Believes Decrees Of Lower Courts Violate Constitution Of U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) The "anachronistic" decisions of the lower courts in the four restrictive covenant cases, which were scheduled for argument in the United States Supreme Court Wednesday and Thursday, should be reversed, the American Association for the United Nations declares in its brief filed in these cases Monday of last week.

The association states that it is a nationwide non-profit organization whose members are vitally interested in adherence by this government to the provisions and spirit of the United Nations Charter.

It filed this brief, it said, because of the "extraordinary importance of these cases, particularly with reference to the good faith of this country in observing the intent of the charter."

WOULD HURT PRESTIGE

The association said that if the high tribunal were to uphold the decrees of the lower courts, enforcing racial restrictive covenants, the guarantees of fundamental human rights contained in the charter would be vitiated and the international prestige of this country would be greatly impaired.

Although the assocation did not stress the point in its brief, it said it believed the decrees of the lower courts violated the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

Sat 1-17-48

On the other hand, the association asserts, a reversal by this court of those decrees "would be a magnificent affirmation of the principles to which this country subscribed in the United Nations Charter and in the United States Constitution."

MAIN CONCERN

The brief is primarily concerned with the question of whether by enforcing racial restrictive covenants (a) so as to preclude the petitioners in the pending cases, as colored persons, from purchasing and occupying realty, (b) so as to preclude other owners of realty from selling or leasing their realty to colored persons, and (c) so as to eject colored persons from property already occupied by them, the lower courts violated articles 55 (c) and 56 of the United Nations Charter.

Article 55 (c) provides that the United Nations shall promote "uniform respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, and religion."

Article 56 of the Charter embodies the following commitment by the ratifying nations to implement the provisions of Article 55:

PLEDGE MADE

"All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organization for the achievement of the purpose set forth in Article 55."

Sat 1-17-48

The second question discussed in the brief is whether the enforcement of racial restrictive covenants by the lower courts does not constitute improper interference with the public policy enunciated in executive agreements and declarations made in the conduct of foreign relations.

It is contended in the brief that minority groups are discriminatorily deprived of liberty and property unless assured of equal access to housing and shelter, and that it is plain that the right to acquire and occupy property without discrimination because of race is one of the fundamental freedoms protected by Articles 55 (c) and 56 of the Charter.

OPPOSES BIAS

In particular, the brief states, these provisions preclude all courts of the United States from enforcing any decrees which affirmatively support and enforce racial discrimination in the acquisition and occupancy of property.

Criticizing the Michigan Supreme Court, the brief said the interpretation given to the two articles in question in the opinion in the Detroit case was "an unreasonable construction." The Michigan Supreme Court said the two articles were merely statement of "an objective devoutly to be desired by all well-thinking people."

Sat 1-17-48

"Through appropriate international agreements," the brief asserted, "the United States Government has condemned tribalistic theories of racial supremacy. The United States has firmly committed itself to the elimination of racial and religious discriminations affecting life, liberty and property."

38c 1948 Colorado

Colo. Whites Try to Oust Resident

(38c)

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Police Lukewarm in Promise of Aid

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (ANP) — Appealing to local police for protection after two efforts had been made to compel him to move from the South Side home here which he had just purchased, S. T. Graham was given little assurance of official assistance.

Sat. 7-10-48

The terroristic moves to oust the colored resident included the receipt of a petition on June 18, signed by all of his neighbors but three, stating that they "decided that no one could live in the neighborhood but members of the Caucasian race," and the subsequent burning of a brilliant, red cross before the Graham home.

Police Hint Evacuation

Although police told Graham, whose new home was in a formerly lily-white section, that they warned him that his "best protection" would be to take measures which would insure his safety.

Protesting the veiled police hint to Graham to vacate, Charles Banks, local NAACP branch president, declared: "In spite of the Supreme Court's recent ruling on restrictive covenants, there are still people, who steeped in prejudice, will only grant civil rights to others through the process of court action."

Nat 'King' Cole Stirs Storm in Buying Home

Detroit Free Press Mich.

LOS ANGELES—(AP)—Purchase of a home in the fashionable Hancock Park district by wealthy Nat (King) Cole, Negro musician, has touched off a storm of protest by a property owners' association.

Tues. 8-3-48

Attorney Harold C. Morton, representing the association, said he had offered to buy the ivy-covered English-style red brick structure back from Cole "at exactly the price he paid for it, which I understand was about $65,000."

* * *

COLE'S LAWYER, Irving Hill, said the pianist-singer had been served with an affidavit pointing out that homes in Hancock Park were convered by covenants restricting ownership to those of the Caucasian race and that the residents "will avail themselves of appropriate legal and equitable remedies in event of their breach."

Tues. 8-3-48

Mort Ruby, Cole's business manager, said, "In view of the recent United States Supreme Court decision outlawing race restriction covenants I think no legal action can be maintained."

Morton said Cole had refused to sell the house.

Negroes Invited By Mistake To Covenant Confab

[illegible]

[illegible] 7-28-48

LOS ANGELES, (ANP)—Because post office boxes in Pacoima did not have the race printed on them, several "uninvited" Negroes were invited and attended a meeting of the West Pacoima Property Owners association planned to institute racial r strictive covenants in uncovered areas of the community.

[illegible]

Sec. J. A. Greene had told the post Office clerk to insert his in invitations inviting those interested in the "welfare" of their property to attend the gathering. Greene asked the "unwelcome guests" to leave, but everyone stayed.

Now the Pacioma chapter of the National Negro Congress; Miss Ida Binion, executive secretary, is planning to fight the property owners' scheme.

Admits Realty Drive Is Aimed at Negroes

The Courier - Sat 8-28-48

Pittsburgh Pa.

By HERMAN HILL

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

LOS ANGELES—Admitting that the nation-wide campaign by the Los Angeles Realty Board to amend the Fourteenth Amendment to legalize racial restrictions on real estate ownership, was aimed at Negroes, Attorney Byron C. Hanna, counsel, told The Courier that he believed eight out of ten whites do not wish to live in mixed neighborhoods.

Mr. Hanna expressed this opinion when interviewed following the announcement of the board's drive by its president, Philip M. Rea.

The amendment would empower State and Federal courts to "enforce conditions, covenants or provisions in deeds, contracts and other instruments restricting the ownership or occupancy of real estate property."

Hanna disagreed with the writer's comment that such a campaign was against the best interests of this country on the international scene, by contending that the project was strictly a domestic issue.

Sat 8-28-48

Attorney Hanna said he believed that Negroes should enjoy first-class citizenship but on a separate but equal basis.

DR. AND MRS. DeWITT BUCKINGHAM

Dr. Buckingham Wins Right To Live in Claremont Home

Sun. Reporter

San Francisco California

Calif

By H. T. S. JOHNSON JR.

Justice has prevailed and the last legal encumbrance to the right of Dr. and Mrs. Dewitt A. Buckingham to reside in their palatial Claremont home was set aside Monday, December 6 when the State District Court of Appeals reversed a prior decision of the Superior Court injunction and ruled that the "race restrictive covenant" could not be enforced through the courts. This decision terminated the three year old fight between the Buckingham's and the Claremont Improvement Club who sought to remove the legal owners of the property at 22 Bridge Road, Berkeley, because they are Negroes.

Fri 12-10-48

This decision is in conformity with the ruling of the United States Supreme Court handed down last May following the celebrated cases argued by the legal staff of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People.

Fri 12-10-48

When reached for a statement, Dr. Buckingham said, "Naturally I am very glad that this matter has been settled and that the fundamental principles of the right to live ni America where one chooses has been reaffirmed. I wish to thank the hundreds of friends, both white and colored who stood by us throughout this ordeal." Dr. Buckingham, who was a Captain in the Medical Corps, won the admiration of the entire country in a forthright statement to the city officials of Berkeley, when suit was filed against him, calling attention to this undemocratic action and declaring his intention to fight fascism at home as vigorously as he had abroad.

Although the suit was filed in 1946 and the covenant upheld by the decision of the late Superior Judge Leon E. Gray, October 1947, the Buckingham's have lived in the property continuously without violence or threats to their well being. Relationships in the neighborhood are said to be cordial. Dr. and Mrs. Buckingham have a two year old s

Fri 12-10-48

Tsk! Tsk! Is This Happening In Earl Warren's State?

Enterprise Journal

Tues 8-3-48

McComb Miss

Los Angeles, Calif. (AP)—Something of a furore has been stirred up in a fashionable Los Angeles residential district by the purchase of a home in which a Negro band leader, King Cole and his wife intend to live.

The $65.000 home is an ivy-covered, English style residence in fashionable Hancock Park.

Cole's wife is the former Marie Ellington, who used to sing with Duke Ellington's band although she is no relation to the Duke. Her recent wedding to King Cole was perhaps the most lavish ever held in New York's Harlem. They plan to move into their Los Angeles home as soon as the present occupant moves out.

Replying to the flock of protests from the neighboring property owners, Bandleader Cole explained: "This is not an act of defiance . . . I've always been a good citizen. I wish I could meet all my new neighbors and explain the situation to them."

38c 1948 D. C.

Realty Board Ban on Sale To Negroes Is Removed

Restrictive Covenant

38C

Washington Post

Code Change Made In June Revealed; Segregation Claim Denied by Bankers

Washington D.C

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Reporter

Sun 12-12-48

The Washington Real Estate Board has changed its policy forbidding the sale of property in a white section to Negroes.

D.C.

This was learned yesterday from Raymond M. Taylor, board president, as the aftermath of publication of a report of the national committee on segregation in the Nation's Capital, charging that such a practice was part of the Board's 1948 code of ethics.

Taylor said the provision had been in the local real estate code, but that the code had been amended in June and that section omitted.

(The U. S. Supreme Court decided last May 3 that racial covenants are not enforceable in the courts—Editor's note.)

Denial by Bankers

A flat denial of another section of the report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital came yesterday from Robert H. Lacey, president of the District of Columbia Bankers Association.

The report charged that "In Washington, the bankers themselves insist on segregation" as a condition for lending money in home financing.

"There is certainly no general agreement," said Lacey, "that a Negro family can't buy property in Georgetown, for instance, just because of race. I've been associated with the banking business for a good many years and I've never heard of such a thing."

Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, president of the D. C. Board of Education, deplored the tendency of the committee's report "to criticize practically every force in the community which is attempting social progress."

Sun 12-12-48

Cites Slow Changes

"The social mores of a community change slowly," she said. "I think the report would have done well to emphasize the factor of slow change."

The District school system came in for bitter criticism because it is on a segregated basis. Said Mrs. Doyle.

"The law on the statute books calls for a segregated school system and the Board of Education is carrying out that law."

To the claim of the committee report that Washington teachers are also segregated, and are given two identical speeches by the school superintendent each September, Mrs. Doyle said:

"That is perfectly true. There isn't a room big enough to hold them all at one time in any of the buildings. However, all our committees—those which choose the curriculum and the books—are interracial, and hold interracial meetings. And the Board of Education itself is interracial in composition."

To the committee's statement that "in 1947 15 per cent of the city's colored school children were getting only part-time instruction," Mrs. Doyle said:

"A report within the last month shows that in the entire school system there are now about 2200 school children receiving part-time instruction. And a few more than half of those students are white students, the rest Negroes."

No comment was forthcoming yesterday from officials of the Washington Board of Trade, charactereizd in the report as the dominant interests in the city, and the "friends of court" which actually run Washington.

Col. William Press, trade board spokesman, said officials of the group have not yet finished reading the report, and that in any event any comment would be made by the board of directors, which meets next in January.

Engineer Commissioner Gordon R. Young and Commissioner Guy Mason declined yesterday to comment on the report. Both said they planned to give it a thorough reading. Commissioner J. Russell Young could not be reached for comment.

Harry S. Wender, chairman of the District Board of Recreation and a former president of the Federation of Citizens Associations, termed it "unfortunate" that the Segregation Committee's report "made the same mistake as the President's Committee (on civil rights)—the report had an end to accomplish, and those who wrote it tried to fit their arguments to support their goal."

"When the report left the impression that Negroes have no benefits at all, it was not being constructive," he said. "It should show that there have been improvements—conditions for Negroes have been improving steadily."

Sun 12-12-48

The committee's report charged that "in the drive to exclude the Negro, the Federated Citizens Associations have functioned as the front-line shock troops, completing his encirclement by a network of mutual defense pacts, or agreements not to sell, erected all around the inner zones of the city."

Wender, a past president of the federation, declared, "It's just not true that the federation had anything to do with the creation of the covenant system.

"It has only been the last year or two," said Wender, "that the matter of covenants has even come up at federation meetings. And to indict all citizen groups because of the covenants is silly. I do not hesitate to say that some citizen associations have their whole being based on the covenant system. But the report failed to discriminate in its references to these and other citizens groups."

Representative John E. Rankin (D., Miss.), called the report "one of the most vicious and brazen attacks ever made on the while people of the District of Columbia."

Representative Rankin said that a "large number of people" whose names were attached to the 91-page report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital "are known to be members of Communist-front organizations. They are simply using this method to stir race trouble throughout the country, beginning here in the Nation's Capital."

Sun 12-12-48

38c 1948

D. C.

Realty Covenant Ruling Used to Gouge Negro

By Mel Fiske

38c

D.C.

The Worker

WASHINGTON.—Negro-hating property owners and citizens' groups took hurried steps to use the big loophole in the Supreme Court's decision on restrictive covenants.

The court decision was barely 24-hours old when property owners and neighborhood citizens' associations announced that voluntary covenant organizations, operating through "community conservation agreements," would be established.

Real estate brokers, too, were hurrying to cash in on the decision. Prices on the Bryan St., homes in Washington, the homes that became the battlegruond for the five year legal test, were up to $12,950. One month ago the asking price on the same homes was $10,500.

Washington D.C

But the Bryant St. Negro families who had been faced with eviction if the Supreme Court had held that restrictive covenants could be enforced by any court, were relieved. They considered the decision a victory in the battle to secure better housing for the Negro people.

Though the big coalition fight to halt the application of restrictive covenants centered around the Bryant St. homes, the High Court rule also nipped another covenant suit in the bud in a larger Washington neighborhood around Quincy Place N. W., prices on homes there shot up from $18,500 to $20,000 since the decision was announced.

Negro residents who have been trying for years to move from the grimy slums must pay those high prices for their homes. They are barred from many Washington suburb areas where white home owners and real estate brokers refuse to sell homes to Negroes.

A Negro real estate salesman, Allen Atkinson, went from house to house on Bryant St. to determine what prices were being quoted by white families who said they were going to move. The prices, he said, were $12,950. The houses, built in 1925 and obviously in need of repairs, were not worth that much he added.

Sun. 5-9-48

Spokesmen for citizens' associations were angry. One of them Gilbert C. Vincent, president of the National Gateway Citizens' Association, said "the white race today is the victim of partisan politics. I'm confident, however, that we'll find ways and means to throw it back into the Supreme Court and they will reverse their decision.

"There will once again be white supremacy," he added menacingly. He left no doubts that another major battle is in the making to keep the Negro people in the Jim-crow ghettos.

Bryant St. residents were flustered by all the attention focused on them. Joyce Williams, 17-old Howard University freshman, said she began to realize how important the Supreme Court decision really was when reporters flocked to the block.

Another **Bryant Streeter, Mrs. Anita Reed. was happy about the court rulings, too. "It, helps our people get better homes," she said,** "and it makes it possible for us to keep ours." Some white residents were offering their homes for sale, while other announced their intention to remain.

All agreed that relations between Negro and white families, living side by side in the 31 houses on the block, were friendly.

Covenanters Charge Justice Dept. Bias

Journal Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) —In a "friend of the court" brief filed with the U. S. Supreme Court here Friday, a group of local property covenant defenders charged that the U. S. Justice Department is taking a "prejudicial attitude" toward restrictive agreements when it urged the court to declare the pacts unconstitutional. The justice department brief was filed by Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark and Solicitor Gen. Philip B. Perlman.

[illegible]

Norfolk Va.

The pre-covenanters held that while the "federal government has a special responsibility for protection of the fundamental civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the U. S., not once does the Justice Department recognize that the white respondents in those cases are included in the fundamental proposition."

They pointed out that the department is "basically asserting that the Negro petitioners and Negroes generally have rights superior to and beyond white citizens."

D. C. Racial Restrictive Covenant Cases Concluded

D.C.

Memphis World

Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Arguments before the United States Supreme court of the two racial restrictive covenant cases which arose in the District of Columbia Friday concluded the hearings in the four cases involving such agreements.

Immediately after Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, finished his rebuttal argument in the Detroit case, Charles H. Houston, a Washington lawyer, opened the argument in the two District of Columbia cases.

Mr. Houston was followed by Phineas Indritz, also for the petitioners in the District of Columbia case.

Fri 1-23-48

The one hour allotted for argument in behalf of the respondents in these two cases was split between Henry Gilligan and James A. Crooks, Washington lawyers, who also represented the respondents in the Detroit case.

The two District of Columbia cases involve first, the rights of colored persons to buy from a willing seller property covered by a covenant ond occupy after purchase, and second, the right of a willing white seller to sell to a colored person property covered by a covenant.

1-23-48

In his rebuttal argument in the Michigan case, Mr. Marshall said it was obvious from decisions of the Michigan Supreme court in the case at bar and a previous case that a colored person may own a piece of property but may not occupy it if it is covered by a racial restrictive covenant.

"What the state of Michigan was driving at," said Mr. Marshall, "was preventing Negroes from living in white neighborhoods." He added that the state of Michigan, therefore, was not a "disinterested third party" in enforcing covenants.

Fri 1-23-48

An answer to Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, Mr. Marshall said the petitioners take the position that state action begins when the agreement is made because the signers of such agreements rely upon either legislative or judicial section for enforcement.

"We say that when the state moves in in the first instance," he declared, "you cannot give sanction to the contract if you use race as a basis." He maintained that the covenant had its effective values by means of state authority and state aid.

Raphael G. Uriciolo, one of the petitioners in the two Washington cases, was permanently enjoined by the District Court here from selling, conveying, leasing or renting six houses owned by him in the 100th block of Bryant Street northwest, to any colored person in violation of the covenant involved in these cases.

In his argument, Mr. Houston contended that judicial enforcement of racial restrictive covenants violates the due process clause of the Fifteenth Amendment; that the spread of these agreements actually is indirect legislation and, therefore, violative of the Fourteenth Amendment and that these covenants are unenforceable because they violate national public policy.

Mr. Crooks, on the other hand, contended that the public policy of the District of Columbia supports racial restrictive covenants. He pointed out that there are separate schools here; a dual system of recreation, and other segregated facilities, including public housing.

1-23-48

The answer to the problems of colored people, he argued, lies with the Congress and not with the judiciary.

Hictoric Ruling Second by Southern Chief Justice

38c

Afro-American

Baltimore. Md. Sat. 5-15-48

Kentucky-Born Head of Supreme Court Gives Civil Rights Statutes True Meaning

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson of the United States Supreme Court by his action in the racial restrictive covenant cases, made a bid for undying fame.

5-15-48

He became the second Chief Justice from the South to rise above geographical considerations to strike down artifices which deprived colored people of their civil rights.

5-15-48 Sat

The first was Chief Justice Edward D. White, a native of Louisiana, who in 1915 wrote the opinion which held that Oklahoma's grandfather clause "violated the 15th Amendment. That clause had denied the vote to anyone whose grandfather had not voted before the Civil War.

Chief Justice Vinson was born in Louisa, Ky., Jan. 22, 1890. Nothing in his life's history from the time of his birth to May 3, 1948, would indicate that he would give new effect to the 14th Amendment and the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

Wrote Opinion Himself

Yet he did. What took place when the Justices conferred on the covenant cases is not known. Perhaps Chief Justice Vinson stated his views first for that is his privilege. After the unanimous decision was reached, he could have assigned the case for opinion, but instead he retained the case himself.

The 14th Amendment prohibits any State from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. In essence, Chief Justice Vinson held in the Michigan and Missouri cases that judicial enforcement of covenants constitutes State action and a denial of the equal protection clause.

5-15-48

In the two District of Columbia cases, the Chief Justice rested his opinion on the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which provides that "all citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, sell, hold, and convey real estate."

Important Judgment Indicated

But even in the absence of the Civil Rights Statute, the opinion stated, judicial enforcement of racial restrictive covenants, is violative of the public policy of the United States as manifested in the Constitution, treaties, Federal statutes, and applicable legal precedents.

Although from time to time the Supreme Court has been severely criticized for its decisions, once again it has proved its capacity for impartial judgment free from passion and prejudice.

Covenants Found To Follow Migrations

380

Daily World

Tues. 1-6-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Racial restrictive covenants existed only sporadically in this country before the "great win" migrations of colored people from rural to urban centers and from the South to northern and middle western States.

This is the finding of the Justice Department set out in its brief in the four racial restrictive covenant cases which are to be argued before the United States Supreme Court about January 14.

The only restrictive covenant case decided prior to 1915 was Gandolfo against Hartman, involving a restriction against Chinese. It was decided in 1892.

Atlanta Ga.

The extensive migrations, referred to by Attorney General Tom C. Clark and Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, led to efforts to effect urban residential segregation by means of state or municipal legislation, beginning with a Baltimore ordinance of 1910, which was quickly followed by the adoption of similar ordinances in Atlanta, Richmond, Louisville, and other cities.

Method Invalidated

This method, however, was invalidated by the United States Supreme Court November 5, 1917, in the celebrated case of Buchanan against Warley. In that case, the Louisville ordinance prohibited any colored person from moving into and occupying as a residence any house in a city block where the majority of dwellings were occupied by white persons. The converse also was prohibited.

Suit was brought by a white property owner against a colored purchaser to compel specific performance of a contract for the sale of property located in a block where a majority of the residences were occupied by white people. The colored purchaser, by way of answer, asserted that he could not take occupancy of the property under the local ordinance.

Reversing the judgement of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, the Supreme Court held the ordinance invalid as a deprivation of the owner's property rights without due process of law.

Tues 1-6-48

After the decision in the Louisville ordinance case, the racial covenant became the chief means of enforcing segregation.

The variations in the form of such covenants are illustrated by the restrictions in the four cases at bar, the Justice Department points out.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTERS SEEK- EVICTION OF NEGRO FAMILY IN NATION'S CAPITAL

[illegible]

380

D.C.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Three white restrictive covenanters went to the district court this week and asked that a Negro family be ordered to vacate a home which they had purchased in the area near Howard university

Feb 7-48

Chicago Ill.

The whites declared in their complaint that they had registered a covenant to bar Negroes from that block. The covenant is said to have been filed with the Land Records office 18 years ago. The covenant is to run for 50 years.

The district court has been asked to restrain the former white occupant from selling, renting or transferring the property to Negroes, and order the Negroes to vacate the property and cancel their deed.

The Negro family says that they expect the supreme court to invalidate racial restrictive covenants before the district courts acts. Three covenants cases are now awaiting decision in the high court.

Race Bias in Washington Deprives 51 Youngsters of Trip to Capital

The Times New York, N.Y.
Fri. 5-14-48

By BERT PIERCE

Long-cherished dreams of passing a few hours among the tokens of freedom and historical attractions of the nation's capital were shattered yesterday for fifty-one New York children by Negro segregation and discrimination rules as practiced in Washington.

All of the youngsters were medal winners in the school safety patrol contests in the New York metropolitan area sponsored by the Automobile Club of New York, a unit of the American Automobile Association, in cooperation with the New York City Board of Education and diocesan officials of parochial schools here. The trip was part of the over-all award.

Fri. 5-14-48

A program will be held here today in an attempt to console the disappointed youngsters, who had made many gleeful plans for a "wonder" holiday in Washington.

Among the youths designated to share in the safety honors were four Negro children, Reginald Holmes, 12 years old, of 307 West 145th Street (P. S. 139); Leonard Stanford, 13, of 342 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn (P. S. 9); Herbert Beazer, 13, of 660 Crotona Park (South), the Bronx (P. S. 40), and William Peters, 14, of 827 Union Avenue, the Bronx (P. S. 51).

The Times

When the Automobile Club sought accommodations for them, with their white companions, the Washington hotel doors were closed to them. This action caused the cancellation of the junket yesterday, although the group was scheduled to leave today to take part in the twelfth annual National School Safety Patrol Assembly and Parade in that city tomorrow.

Fri. 5-14-48
New York, N.Y.

A special citation was to have been given by President Truman today to Vito Gioffero, 15, of 88 West Third Street, who attends St. Joseph's School in Manhattan. While on his way to Washington, the boy was recalled. Vito saved the life of an elderly woman last March, snatching her from the path of a truck while on school patrol.

Statements by Dr. William Jansen, New York Superintendent of Schools, and William J. Gottlieb, president of the Automobile Club, declared that the discrimination practiced on the Negro children constituted an infringement of civil rights and that the trip would be at variance with the principles of justice and equality.

Msgr. Joseph V. S. McClancy and the Rev. John J. Voight, superintendents of Catholic schools for Brooklyn and New York, concurred.

The Times
Fri.

Referring to the cancellation, Dr. Jansen said:

"We feel especially sorry for those children who set their hearts on this trip. I have been informed that the Automobile Club is making arrangements to replace the Washington trip with a local program in keeping with our American tradition of respect for human rights.

5-14-48

"For many years the American Automobile Association has cooperated with our New York city public schools in the establishment of school safety patrols. These patrols have been very effective in helping our younger children to learn and to practice the lessons of safety in crossing city streets.

"Recently, in order to stimulate further the establishment of school safety patrols, the A. A. A. offered to send a representative group of members of these safety patrols to Washington. We accepted this offer.

New York, N.Y.

"Naturally, a representative group of children from the New York city public schools will include children of various races and creeds. When we learned that it would not be possible in some instances for schoolmates to dine together in Washington and to live in public buildings together there because their skin happens to be of a different color, we withdraw the participation of our public schools in this project."

The Times
Fri. 5-14-48

Gottlieb Explains Change

Mr. Gottlieb said the cancellation was necessitated by conditions in Washington that prevented desirable accommodations "for all members of the patrols because of practices of segregation and discrimination prevalent in that city."

"Accordingly," he said, "the Automobile Club of New York, in agreement with officials representing the New York City Board of Education, and the parochial schools of the diocese of New York and Brooklyn, has planned a local celebration in New York City for the fifty-one members of the patrols in observance of School Safety Patrol Day as proclaimed by Mayor O'Dwyer for Saturday, May 15.

New York, N.Y.

"We are confident that all of the boys who have been selected for these special honors as well as their parents will agree with this decision and approve of it in the spirit of good citizenship, which exemplifies the activities of the School Safety Patrols."

Fri.

Mr. Gottlieb noted that the fifty-one children were chosen because of outstanding work in safeguarding the lives of their fellow students against traffic hazards at crosswalks and in the vicinity of their school buildings "in which race or creed played no part, but humanity was the guiding spirit."

Forty-two of the children selected were from schools in this city, while the other nine came from Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties.

The medal presentations today by Deputy Mayor John J. Bennett will take place at City Hall at 9:30 A. M. Among those scheduled to take part are John E. Conroy, assistant superintendent of schools; Father Voight and Msgr. McClancy. The program includes a tour of points of interest in the city, luncheon at the Pennsylvania Hotel and visit to the Yankee Stadium to see the New York Yankees play the Philadelphia Athletics in the afternoon.

5-14-48

BOY HEROES HAILED FOR BIAS PROTEST

The Times
New York, N.Y.

School Safety Patrol Winners Receive Medals at City Hall and Are Feted by Club

Sat. 5-15-48

TOUR POLICE QUARTERS

Truman Gets a Note Assailing Segregation That Kept City Group From Capital

Ignoring racial differences, merry groups of School Safety Patrol contest winners joined yesterday in a program of entertainment given by the Automobile Club of New York after they had received awards for protective achievements in traffic.

The boys stood with squared shoulders in City Hall to receive medals from Deputy Mayor John J. Bennett, who commended them for upholding a "great principle." Bonds of companionship overcame whatever disappointment had been felt over the loss of a trip to Washington as a protest against discrimination accorded Negro children there.

Meanwhile, The Teachers Union, United Parents Association and the Youthbuilders' Club of James Otis Junior High School registered indignation, including an appeal to President Truman, over the Washington practices that segregate Negroe visitors and brought about the withdrawal of the New York youngsters from the twelfth annual National School Safety Patrol Assembly and Parade today in the nation's capital.

"I am sorry that your trip was called off," Mr. Bennett said. "I am sure we all agree that it was very proper to call it off in view of the unfortunate incident that occurred. You are doing it for a great principle. Regardless of color, race or creed, God created everyone equal and we despise anybody who tries to separate us with un-American principles."

Stepping forward, Mr. Bennett put his arm over the shoulder of Vito G. Cioffero, 12 years old, 88 West Third Street, a pupil of St. Joseph's School. The lad was to have received a special citation from President Truman in Washington for saving the life of an aged woman at a street intersection.

Sat. 5-15-48

"I know you are happy as we are that you had the courage to turn back and stand up for a great American principle," Mr. Bennett said.

The boy replied that, while experiencing a shade of disappointment, he firmly upheld the cancellation action in justice to his Negro schoolmates.

Tour Police Headquarters

The Times

William Peters, 14, of 827 Union Avenue, the Bronx, president of the student council at Public School 51, registered more amazement than resentment at the Washington attitude. Shaking his head, he remarked gravely that it was almost unbelievable that such "fanaticism" could exist.

After the City Hall ceremony, attended by John F. Conroy, assistant superintendent of New York schools; the Rev. John Paul Haverty, associate superintendent of parochial schools, Roman Catholic archdiose of New York; Mgr. Joseph V. S. McClancy, superintendent of Catholic schools in the Brooklyn diocese; William J. Gottlieb, president, and J. R. Crossley, vice president of the Automobile Club of New York, and Charles J. Kraft, director of health education Board of Education, the boys departed for a tour of Police Headquarters.

Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander pointed out that they looked like "boys who in due time will make good cops. You are to be congratulated for assisting policemen in protecting the lives of school boys and girls."

The boys visited the radio room and telegraph bureau, then went into the gymnasium.

There they saw Acting Sgt. Henry Wittenberg, a member of the Olympic wrestling team and temporarily assigned to the Police Academy, demonstrate several holds and give Sherman Jacobs, a sturdy lad from P. S. 40, a chance to show his prowess on the mat.

William J. Gottlieb, president of the Automobile Club, at a luncheon given by that organization at the Pennsylvania Hotel, emphasized the importance of the school safety patrols.

New York, N.Y.

Truman Gives Medals to 16

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Sixteen small heroes from six states and the District of Columbia, members of school safety patrols, received medals today from President Truman at the White House.

Sat.

However, fifty-one youngsters from New York, also medal-winners, failed to get the trip to the nation's capital.

5-15-48

Mr. Truman received the sixteen in his office, said he was "glad to have you here," and pinned on each chest a gold medal inscribed: "awarded for distinguished service in protecting the lives of children."

One 13-year-old Negro boy was in the group. He was Lennox Bundy of the Front Royal Colored School, front Royal, Va. His citation described how he "at the risk of his own life rushed into the street and grabbed Odessa Travis" from in front of an onrushing truck.

SCHOOL PATROL

The Times

One of the most constructive activities of the American Automobile Association will be dramatized today when more than 15,000 boys and girls of the school patrols from all parts of the country parade down Constitution Avenue in Washington. We are sorry that fifty-one young New Yorkers will not be there. Their participation has been canceled, and rightly so, because hotel accommodations could not be obtained for four young Negro members of the delegation.

Sat. 5-15-48

This distressing incident does not, of course, reflect upon the fine enterprise sponsored by the A. A. A. Today the underlying service of the school patrols in everyday performance in the cause of safety will be emphasized by the presence of the Honor Medal Division, made up of those youngsters who have been instrumental in saving a schoolmate's life or have rendered other distinguished service while on duty. They will exemplify the spirit that underlies the whole organization, aimed at making the daily trip to and from the schoolhouse, big or little, safer all over the land.

New York, N.Y.

The activity which the patrol assembly represents is thirty years old. In that time it has grown to include 350,000 members who serve in 6,000 communities throughout the country. The young folk are a familiar facet of the American scene as they serve at dangerous crossings near schools, where they help to guard their schoolmates

from traffic accidents. Much credit for the improvement in the accident record in the school-age group has rightly gone to the patrols. Many communities have a record of twenty years without a single child traffic fatality at a patrol-protected crossing. Beyond the momentary protection, however, the patrols serve to make safety a habit during formative years. They

eserve still more widespread support d encouragement.

5-15-48

Mutual Faith Covenant Here Names Negroes

The Post
Washington, D.C.

A group of Northeast Washingtonians have adopted a racial covenant based on mutual faith rather than court enforcement.

Sun.

In a decision handed down May 3, the Supreme Court ruled that covenants that say certain kinds of people may not live in "restricted" areas are lawful, but that neither the State nor the Federal courts shall enforce them.

6-6-48

The covenant, entered into by 11 of 12 property owners in the

3000 block of 10th st. ne., provides that home owners and tenants mutually agree that we "intend to remain as tenants of said property and/or not to be the first to sell, rent or lease to any person or persons of the Negro race or blood. So help me God."

Reported in the Guide, a community newspaper for Northeast Washington, the new-type covenant was the result of a community, or block, meeting of residents. The block is on the west borderline of the Brookland area.

The article was reported in the Guide by a representative of the Greater Woodridge Land Covenant Alliance, which is to meet Monday night at 8 o'clock at 2825 Douglas st. ne. A spokesman said the alliance might take some similar action at that time on the covenant question.

Sun

In the Guide article, the writer pointed out that the Greater Woodridge area "is exclusively white, which means there is not a single colored family in that locality. It is possibly true that 97 per cent of the families in the section believe in the principle that Negro families should be excluded entirely. Such a large proportion of white families who adhere to this conviction should make the community almost entirely white.

6-6-48

"There is no advantage to Negro families living in a community, if only 3 per cent of them are colored, providing such families are dispersed at regular intervals over the area," the alliance representative wrote.

Friendship Between Schoolboys Caused D. C. Trip Cancellation

Daily Warld

Atlanta, Ga.

BY CONRAD CLARK

NEW YORK — (A N P) — The friendly relationship between Reginald Holmes, 14 and Henry Grossman, community counsellor at P. S. 139, was the real cause why the board of education and the automobile club of this city called off the Washington trip of the 51 members of the Safety Patrol council over the past week end.

Sat. 5-29-48

Holmes told his counsellor that his mother had received a telegram inviting her an mothers of the Negro students chosen to make the Washington trip to get in touch with the AAA Club.

The mothers were then informed that their children could not be accomodated at the same hotel with the white students when they arrived in Washington; and that the Dunbar hotel for Negroes, had been contacted and necessary accommodations made for the boys to sleep and eat during their stay [illegible] the capital.

LUNCHEON HELD

On the same day a luncheon was being held by officials of the board of education. Among those attending was Herman Feldman, who was contacted by Grossman and the jimcrow setup explained.

Also attending the luncheon was Ludlow Werner, editor of the New York Age and chairman of the New York Vocational High School, who in turn was told the story by Feldman.

Two hours later, Werner contacted Martin Klein, director of traffic engineering and safety for the local Automobile Club. After Werner explained how he felt about the kids being segregated in Washington Klein said that there was nothing the club could do about it as the situation was not of their making but that of Washington.

SUPERINTENDENT AGREES

Next morning Werner conferred with Dr. William Jansen, the superintendent of schools, who agreed with the idea of recalling the trip and immediately telephoned the automobile club telling of his decision.

Daily Warld

In the meantime a board meeting had been called that same morning by the automobile club and a statement was later issued by William J. Gottlieb, president, in conjunction with the board of education, calling the trip off.

Atlanta, Ga.

To all appearances the AAA was going through with the jim-crow plan for the boys, as it was not until after Mr. Klein had been notified that the press would make public the jim-crow agreement with Washington that the trip was called off.

Sat. 5-29-48

Realty Covenant Decision Used to Gouge Negroes

Daily Worker 5-5-48

Wed.

New York, N.Y.

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Negro-hating property owners and citizens' groups today took hurried steps to use the big loophole in the Supreme Court's decision on restrictive covenants.

The court decision was barely 24-hours old when property owners and neighborhood citizens' associations announced that voluntary covenant organizations, operating through "community conservaton agreements," would be established.

Real estate brokers, too, were hurrying to cash in on the decision. Prices on the Bryant St., homes in Washington, the homes that became the battleground for the five year legal test, were up to $12,950. One month ago the asking price on the same homes was $10,500.

5-5-48

But the Bryant St. Negro families who had been faced with eviction if the Supreme Court had held that restrictive covenants could be enforced by any court, were relieved. They considered the decision a victory in the battle to secure better housing for the Negro people.

N.Y.

Daily Worker

Though the big coalition fight to halt the application of restrictive covenants centered around the Bryant St. homes, the High Court rule also nipped another covenant suit in the bud in a larger Washington neighborhood around Quincy Place N. W., prices on homes there shot up from $16,500 to $20,000 since the decision was announced.

Wed

5-5-48

Negro residents who have been trying for years to move from the grimy slums must pay those high prices for their homes. They are barred from many Washington suburb areas where white home owners and real estate brokers refuse to sell homes to Negroes.

A Negro real estate salesman, Allen Atkinson, went from house to house on Bryant St., to determine what prices were being quoted by white families who said they were going to move. The prices, he said, were $12,950. The houses, built in 1925 and obviously in need of repairs, were not worth that much, he added.

Daily Worker

Spokesmen for citizens' associations were angry. One of them Gilbert C. Vincent, president of the National Gateway Citizens' Association, said "the white race today is the victim of partisan politics. I'm confident, however, that we'll find ways and means to throw it back into the Supreme Court and they will reverse their decision.

New York, N.Y.

"There will once again be white suprmacy," he added menacingly. He left no doubts that another major battle is in the making to keep the Negro people in the Jimcrow ghettos.

Bryant St. residents were flustered by all the attention focused on them. Joyde Williams, 17-year-old Howard University freshman, said she began to realize how important the Supreme Court decision really was when reporters flocked to the block.

Wed. 5-5-48

Another Bryant Streeter, Mrs. Anita Reed, was happy about the court rulings, too. "It helps our people get better homes," she said, "and it makes it possible for us to keep ours." Some white residents were offering their homes for sale, while other announced their intention to remain.

All agreed that relations between Negro and white families, living side by side in the 31 houses on the block, were friendly.

Newell Hits High Court On Covenants

Wed-6-30-

6-30-48

Washington Post

Clifford Newell, past president of the Federation of Citizens Associations, accused the Supreme Court last night of "listening to a small minority" of United States citizens in handing down the decision which declared racial covenants unenforceable.

As a result, Newell said, "we have had to find a way that the Supreme Court cannot take jurisdiction over our actions." Such a way, he declared, is the "option" plan devised by himself and other lawyers to give home and property owners control over who may move into their communities.

Newell, speaking at a meeting of the Greater Woodridge Land Covenant Alliance at 2004 Rhode Island ave. ne., declared the plan "cannot be attacked" because it makes "no mention of race, creed or color."

It calls for designation of a "block captain" for each block by an "authoritative organization" (a citizens' association) who would take an option on all properties in his square. When a homeowner decides to sell, the option gives the captain 30 days to investigate prospective buyers.

Newell urged all citizens who "want to take care of their properties" to participate in the plan.

Miami Slums To Be Razed

The Lighthouse + Informer

Columbia, S.C.

MIAMI—(ANP)—Miami's Central Negro section, site of squalor, corruption and crime has been promised respite by county officials in a meeting here last week, as soon as suitable areas have been found to house temporarily its slum-ridden occupants.

Sun 7-11-48

38c

County Commissioner Douglas Macv.car, member of the zoning board said that his office cannot designate sections for Negroes to live in since the recent U. S. supreme court decision which held that zoning boards possess no such authority. Mr. Macvicar said that all prior efforts to regiment Negroes into certain areas had met with marked resentment by white property owners and residents. A "gentleman's agreement" is try--ing to be effected to obtain the desirable areas, the zoning head stated.

Another interested member said: "We are heartily in favor of the objectives of the Miami Slum Clearance committee and we will do everything possible to help them clear up the area.

7-11-48

"We recognize that evils exist We know the problems involved. We

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Race Housing Foes Checked, Try Again

The Courier - Sat 7-18-48

Pittsburgh, Pa.

38c

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Courier Florida Bureau)

MIAMI—Judge Stanley Milledge, who has been deciding since 1945 against zoning land on a basis of color, refused a group of white people last week an injunction that would prevent Negroes from obtaining permits to build houses.

But a new suit was immediately filed by other white resident of the same area asking the same thing: prevention of Negro housing development.

CHALLENGE AUTHORITY

In the new suit the residents challenge the county's authority to change zoning of land without first giving notice to the white residents and claim that "feeling has already resulted in the neighborhood that may promote riots and other disorders."

Sat 7-18-48

Observers here express the belief that the technical reasons being given for objecting against Negroes building homes in the area in question are artificial and that the real reason is that the whites do not want Negroes to live anywhere near them, not even with streets and walls separating the races.

The county is forbidden by Supreme Court decisions from zoning certain areas exclusively for Negroes and the attorney for the county has so informed those objecting to Negro housing.

There has been so many objections during the past decade against Negroes building in areas where the white people do not want them that last month members of the county planning board resigned in disgust.

Wrote one member of that board Robert Fitch Smith, chairman:

"On very few occasions has your board been willing to go along with recommendations made by the regional planning board on these numerous projects."

It is well known among observers here that the numerous projects referred to by the architect were proposed Negro housing developments. This writer was present at a meeting of the former city manager, Dr. Frank Horne of Washington, D. C.; A. L. Thompson of Atlanta, Dr. I. P. Davis of Miami, and J. T. Knight of the Miami Housing Authority.

The subject then was new area for Negro housing and the opposition that the proposals were receiving from certain white persons. Mr. Smith then expressed disgust with the controversy.

Sat 7-18-48

While Negroes' expansion in new areas is being opposed, the slum areas are going from bad to worse. As a result, real estate developers are exploiting the Negroes' plight by selling them land in the most undesirable areas, at exorbitant prices.

ON THURSDAY OF LAST WEEK, A THIRTY-YEAR legal war neared culmination, when the Supreme Court sat down to listen to arguments on the validity of racially restrictive real-estate covenants. Three of the justices—Reed, Jackson, and Rutledge—found it necessary to disqualify themselves from participating in the decision. They are said to have withdrawn because of "previous or present connections with covenanted areas," a state of affairs which indicates how all-embracing are the poisonous tendrils of the restrictive covenant. The reduction of the court to six members for this hearing now makes is dangerously possible for it to come up with a three-to-three tie. This would result, disastrously enough, in affirmation of a lower-court ruling which has sustained restrictive contracts. But on the previous Monday, all nine justices, acting with almost unprecedented speed, handed down a decision which shatters the pattern of racial inequalities in educational opportunity in every Southern state. In ordering Oklahoma to provide a legal education for Ada Lois Sipuel, a Negro girl who was qualified in every respect, save color, to enter the state university law school, the court did not, it is true, reject the pernicious "separate but equal" doctrine. Oklahoma must provide Miss Sipuel with a legal education, but it was left to the state to decide whether she was to be given it with other students at the university, at the university but all alone in a segregated classroom, or at a state Negro college. Since it would cost Oklahoma several million dollars to establish separate law courses for Negroes equal in every way to the regular university courses, and since the Supreme Court put a five-day squeeze on the state by commanding it to provide Miss Sipuel with her education "as soon as it does for applicants of any other group," the state may accept her as a university student for the term that starts this week. As we go to press, there is no definite word just how Oklahoma intends to handle the situation. In any event, the United States Supreme Court has ducked a civil-rights issue, but by a sharp, tough judgment it has severely curtailed the actual practise of educational bigotry. Sat. 1-24-48

The Nation
New York, N.Y.

THIS WEEK, FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE Supreme Court of the United States weighs the validity of restrictive covenants—those real-estate agreements which, enforced "in perpetuity," have crowded America's minority racial groups into housing ghettos since Reconstruction. The court will hear argument on cases concerning property ownership and tenancy by three Negroes and a Mohawk Indian. Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman has asked leave to present an hour's oral argument, an unprecedented action for the government to take in cases to which it is not a party. The Department of Justice has buttressed Mr. Perlman's position with a strong *amicus curiae* brief to show that enforcement of the covenants is unconstitutional. By last week, twenty-three organizations had also filed briefs as "friends of the court." All except the real-estate fraternity urged that restrictive covenants be declared illegal. The hearing and the court's decision will be of inestimable importance to every citizen of this democracy; we shall comment on both in coming issues. New York, N.Y. 1-17-48

The Nation

RACE PACT HEARING ENDS IN HIGH COURT

The Times
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 1-17-48

Question of Covenants to Bar Groups From Residence Areas Is Taken Under Advisement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The fate of racial restrictive covenants—agreements under which property owners agree to exclude Negroes or other groups from specified residential areas—rested tonight with six Supreme Court justices.

After listening to two days of argument on the validity of restrictive agreements, the court late today took four cases involving almost identical issues under advisement. There was no indication how soon a decision would be announced.

The arguments boiled down to this: Sat. 1-17-48

Attorneys defending the covenants said they were legal and not prohibited by the Constitution or invalidated by acts of Congress.

The Government, which intervened, said the right to acquire, use, and dispose of property without restriction because of race or color was secured by the Constitution.

Attorneys for Negroes who appealed lower court decisions upholding covenants shared the Government's position.

Two Are Washington Cases

Two of the cases before the court originated in Washington, D. C., one in Detroit and one in St. Louis. While the court specifically is considering only the four cases, its decision may be broad enough to cover the whole question of restrictive covenants. Sat.

Henry Gilligan and James A. Crooks, who argued for Washington and Detroit covenant holders, contended the agreements were not contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment, which states that the rights of citizens shall not be abridged. They said the Legislatures, not the courts, should be appealed to by covenant opponents. 1-17-48

Speaking on the Washington case, Mr. Crooks told the court:

"It is decisively clear that even though Congress has exclusive legislative control over the District of Columbia, it has not seen fit to adopt any legislation the effect of which would be to make inoperative or unenforcible the restrictions we are talking about here. It is not for the judiciary to substitute its judgment for that of the Legislature where the Legislature is given that duty."

Lower Courts Upheld in Tie

Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said decisions of the Michigan Supreme Court "support racial discrimination." The Times

He said a restrictive agreement could not be enforced without state aid and that state aid "makes the covenants a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment and the civil rights statutes." New York, N.Y.

Charles H. Houston, speaking for the Washington anti-covenant group, said judicial enforcement of racial restrictive covenants "has the same effect as a racial zoning ordinance." Sat, 1-17-48

Three of the court's nine judges—Justices Stanley F. Reed, Wiley B. Rutledge and Robert H. Jackson—disqualified themselves from participating in the four cases and followed the customary procedure of not announcing their reasons. This left the possibility of an evenly divided court. In the case of a tie vote the decision of the lower court is upheld. The case rests with Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Justices Hugo L. Black, Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas, Frank Murphy and Harold H. Burton.

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3 Justices Bow Out of Bias Case

PM New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court, with three of its nine Justices ruling themselves out of the case, heard arguments on the Constitutionality of private real estate "covenants" that keep Negroes and other racial minorities from living in "white" neighborhoods. Fri. 1-16-48

The withdrawal of Justices Robert H. Jackson, Stanley F. Reed and Wiley B. Rutledge left only six justices to decide the bitterly-contested issue. An evenly divided decision would have the effect of upholding the lower courts, which ruled the "covenants" valid. PM New York, N.Y.

No reason was given for the disqualifications and there was speculation that the three Justices might own property covered by agreements similar to those in dispute. 1-16-48

U. S. Solicitor-General Philip B. Perlman told the court that racial covenants are "a menace to our democratic government" and should be "relegated to the limbo of other things as dead as slavery." Fri,

He said the covenants are "the product of racial antagonism, bigotry, ignorance and prejudice" and argued that they arbitrarily deny large groups of Americans the property rights and equality guaranteed by the Constitution. 1-16-48

REAL ESTATE RACIAL BANS UP TO COURT

Des Moines, Iowa
Des Moines Register
Mon. 1-19-48

Thousands of Homes Affected by Ruling.

By Nat Finney.

(Of The Register's Washington Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States supreme court has taken the final step toward deciding the explosive question of whether courts can legally enforce contracts that prohibit the sale of real estate to persons because of racial origin.

The decision involves thousands of homes and residential areas owned under private agreements one less than the number required to make a decision.

The fact that only six judges are acting in the case opens the possibility that there may be a tie vote. If that happens the decisions of the lower courts will stand.

Another fact that has heightened interest in the case is that the department of justice entered it as a friend of the court to argue that the supreme court forbid lower courts to enforce contracts against property sales to members of colored races.

Files Extended Brief.

Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman attacked such contracts as "contrary to the spirit of American law," and filed an extended brief. His appearance was taken to place the Truman administration on the side of Negro and other race groups that seek to nullify race restrictions on property ownership.

Arguments made to the supreme court by attorneys for and against so-called real estate covenants were limited by the peculiar legal situation in the case. Des Moines, Iowa

The central question, attorneys agreed, was whether or not courts should enforce private real estate contracts by using the powers of injunction.

In each of the individual cases a property owner whose property was not being bought or sold had gone to court to prevent another property owner from selling his real estate to a member of a minority race who was not eligible, because of a covenant, to be a buyer. Des Moines Register

The cases all involved property in sub-divisions where real estate had been sold subject to a contract forbidding its resale to members of other races. The California case involved a Chinese. Other cases involved Negroes. Mon. 1-19-48

Market Value.

In each case a property owner had asked a court to forbid another property owner † violate a race-exclusion contract on grounds that the admission of a non-Caucasian into a restricted neighborhood would decrease the market value of his real estate.

In each case the court forbade violation of a race-exclusion contract, upholding the argument that sale of real estat

Caucasian would decrease the value of real property in the restricted neighborhood involved.

In each case the non-Caucasian person who was barred from buying real estate because of a race-exclusion contract appealed to the federal courts for an order requiring that the real estate sale go through despite the race-exclusion contract.

In each case the lower federal courts refused to issue such an order, and the non-Caucasian person asked that the supreme that property will not be sold to Negroes, Jews, Chinese, or members of other racial minority groups.

Previous Action.

If the supreme court forbids lower courts to enforce these agreements, private owners will become legally powerless to maintain the "restricted" character of the individual properties or neighborhoods.

The court has already decided that neither congress, state legislatures or municipal councils can pass laws or ordinances authorizing any race restrictions on the ownership of real property.

The special legal question the supreme court took under advisement Saturday for a decision is whether courts can enforce private contracts, agreements or clauses of real estate deeds that prohibit sale of property to members of any particular race or nationality.

This question came up to the supreme court when it agreed to review a series of lower court decisions in California, Michigan, Missouri and the District of Columbia. Mon 1-19-48

In each of these lower court decisions anti-race agreements were held to be enforceable. The high court was asked to reverse the lower courts, and last week heard arguments on whether it should do so.

Arguments Postponed.

The case has attracted unusual interest in Washington, not only because anti-race real estate covenants are common in the national capital, but also because of difficulties in having at least six justices of the high court available to make the decision.

Arguments originally were sheduled for mid-December, but they were postponed without explanation. The reason became apparent Thursday [illegible] n Associate

Justices Robert H. Jackson, Stanley F. Reed and Wiley B. Rutledge disqualified themselves from taking part in the case, presumably because they own real estate under anti-race contracts. Des Moines, Iowa

Last December Associate Justice William O. Douglas was in the hospital with pneumonia. His absence, plus absence of Justices Jackson, Reed and Rutledge would have left the court with only five judges,

court review the lower court's decision.

The arguments of non-Caucasians in the cases are that they were deprived of equal rights as American citizens by court enforcement of race-exclusion real estate covenants, and that their inability to buy real estate as they wish has caused them money damage. Des Moines, Iowa

Claim No Basis.

Attorneys for Caucasian persons who went to court to enforce race-exclusion covenants argue that private individuals may lawfully enter into contracts as to how and to whom they will sell their real property, that they are entitled to the protection of such contracts, and that there is no constitutional basis for nullifying such contracts.

At supreme court hearings Henry Gilligan, Washington attorney representing District of Columbia property owners, charged that unscrupulous real estate speculators intent on making special profits from selling real estate in exclusive neighborhoods to Negro buyers are behind the attack on real estate covenants. Des Moines Register

James A. Crooks, attorney for Washington and Detroit home owners, argued that individual freedoms set out in the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution do not apply to private rights in property.

He declared the right to hold property under private contract is rooted in the common law.

Perlman and attorneys pleading the court nullify race-exclusion covenants argued that the supreme court should not permit enforcement of contracts which it has held cannot be authorized by legislation. Mon.

He held that the supreme court should forbid the judicial branch of government from enforcing race-exclusion clauses in real estate contracts on the same grounds that it has forbidden the legislative branch to pass race-exclusion laws.

1-19-48

No Hints.

The five associate justices and chief justice refrained from questioning attorneys on either side in the case. This practice sometimes offers a hint as to the line of thought individual judges are following. There appeared to be no such hints in the race-exclusion covenants case.

Court Decision Hailed As Blow to 'Ghetto' Systems

PM

New York, N.Y.

Minority groups who have been the butt of restrictive real estate covenants warmly welcomed yesterday's Supreme Court decision barring their court enforcement. 5-4-48

Tues

¶ Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People: "It is obvious that no greater blow to date has been made against the pattern of segregation existing within the United States."

¶ Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress: ". . . knocks out the most important prop of the ghetto system which has increasingly disgraced and disfigured most of our American communities and which un-American forces in our midst are seeking to maintain." 5-4-48

But Robert T. Furman, Jr., vice-president of the National Real Estate Clearing House, stressed that the covenants themselves are still within the law. "People will and are entitled to choose their associates and will continue to do so. It need not be a matter of law." Tues

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Negroes' Rights Told At Beef Session

Courier Journal

Tues 11-23-48

Louisville, Ky.

Miss Anna L. Schuble, 812 S. Shelby, yesterday objected at the Mayor's beef session to Negroes moving into white neighborhoods.

Miss Schuble said she had "nothing against Negroes," but considered their moving into white neighborhoods "a threat" to property values.

Acting Mayor Dann C. Byck reminded her of the U. S. Supreme Court decision holding that "anyone can live anywhere in this country." "There is no segregation law," he said. "I will not attempt to advise you."

38c Gen

High Court Knocks Props From Real Estate Pacts Excluding Negroes, Jews

PM

New York, N.Y. Tues. 5-4-48

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court, in a historic decision, has struck a hard blow at the restrictive covenant system under which Negroes, Jews and other minority groups in many cities have been denied equal access to residential property. *(See editorial on Page 10.)*

In two 6-to-0 decisions the Court ruled that judicial enforcement of such covenants violated the due process clause of the 14th Amendment or Federal civil rights statutes. The agreements cannot be enforced, the Court held, either through state or Federal judicial processes.

Deny Rights Of Ownership PM

The effect of the covenants, said Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, is to their race or color, "rights of their race or color, "righmts of ownership or occupancy enjoyed as a matter of course by other citizens of different race or color."

5-4-48

The courts, Vinson declared, cannot be used to achieve this purpose. The decisions do not eliminate "gentlemen's agreements" or "wink and nod" compacts between individuals that they will not sell property to members of unfavored minority groups. Even signed contracts of this nature are not prohibited. New York, N.Y.

Voluntary Agreement Not Violation

Such voluntary agreements, lacking any action of the Government to enforce them, do not violate Constitutional rights, the court held. New York, N.Y.

The 14th amendment, Vinson wrote, "erects no shield against merely private conduct, however discriminatory or wrongful!"

The decisions, however, knock out the entire legal basic for making the agreements binding and enforceable. If any member of a group chooses to violate a restrictive covenant—even though he himself has signed it—the other members can no longer coerce him through the courts. Tues,

The effect is to remove the props from a system by which individuals for three decades have successfully evaded a 1917 Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional a city ordinance which prohibited Negroes from moving into certain blocks of property. 5-4-48

The system had become so widespread that, when the issue reached the high court, three Justices disqualified themselves from ruling on its legality. These Justices—Stanley F. Reed, Robert H. Jackson, and Wiley Rutledge—live in "covenanted" areas. PM

The cases decided yesterday in- agreements signed by a majority of, if not all, the white property owners of the neighborhoods.

The State and lower Federal courts upheld the covenants. They issued injunctions restraining the white owners from violating the agreements and, in two instances, ordered the new owners to vacate within 60 or 90 days.

The high courts showed remarkable unanimity in ruling that these lower court decisions were improper.

In the St. Louis and Detroit cases, Vinson held that the "primary concern" of those who wrote the 14th Amendments after the Civil War was to prevent any State from depriving citizens of "basic civil and political rights."

When the State courts are used to enforce a restrictive covenant based on "race or color," the "full coercive powers" of Government are unconstitutionally used against the individuals suffering discrimination. PM

Justice Vinson
Hands down ruling

In the District of Columbia decision, Vinson relied on the civil rights statute adopted by Congress in 1866 declaring that "all citizens" have an "equal right" with white citizens to acquire and occupy property. New York, N.Y.

Emphasis on this statute allowed the court to avoid a decision based on the general "due process" clause of the 5th Amendment and thus to postpone a precedent which might have had a distinct effect on future decisions regarding other types of racial discrimination. But even without the statute, Vinson held, restrictive covenants in the District of Columbia would be illegal as contrary to "the public policy of the United States."

Rejects Arguments Tues. 5-4-48

In both State and Federal cases the court bluntly rejected the defense of the covenant champions—their argument that the courts were not, strictly speaking, the "Government," and that the "Government" was not involved in the "private" restrictive agreements.

To say that Negroes are granted equal rights when the courts are used against them, Vinson said, was to "reject the plain meaning of language." New York, N.Y.

The decisions were a major victory for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which spearheaded the drive for a clear-cut test of restrictive covenants in the high court. *(See Hats Off, Page 21.)* PM

The 14th Amendment

PM N.Y. Tues 5-4-48

The section of the 14th Amendment on which the Supreme Court based its decision barring legal enforcement of restrictive covenants reads:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The Next Step in Fighting Covenants

38c Gen

Dear Sirs: It was no coincidence that Negroes were the defendants in all four of the cases in which the Supreme Court recently outlawed enforcement of race-restrictive covenants on property. Undoubtedly the Negro minority was the hardest hit by this disreputable device. However, other minorities were also widely affected. One week after the principal decisions the court disposed of a similar case involving covenants against Chinese and Koreans. The Nation

Discrimination against Jews, as Carey McWilliams has shown, first manifested itself at resorts and large hotels, but it also found expression in restrictive covenants. As early as 1919 such covenants were sufficiently prevalent to prompt the state of Minnesota to invalidate all covenants against "persons of a specified religious faith or creed." Anti-Negro covenants, however, were not touched by the Minnesota statute, which was the only law of its kind ever adopted by any state. Sat. 5-29-48

At the time of the Supreme Court decisions proceedings involving covenants against Jews were pending or under consideration in Virginia, Maryland, and Missouri. The Virginia case involved a covenant against "Negroes, Greeks, Syrians, or . . . any person who belongs to any race, creed, or sect which holds, recognizes, or observes any day of the week other than the first day of the week to be the Sabbath. . . ." In the Maryland case, where the Christian defendant was married to a Jew, the plaintiffs went so far as to ask the court to compel the wife to prevent her husband from occupying the property with her.

No Speedy Court Ruling Expected on Covenants

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

38c

WASHINGTON

No hurried U.S. Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of restrictive covenants is expected.

While those who oppose covenants and those who favor them hope that a clear-cut decision on the issue will be made, they do not expect a ruling for several months. Arguments were made before six justices of the court two weeks ago. Sat.

This is the first time that the issue has come before the Supreme Bench. Lower courts in general have agreed that covenants which forbid the sale of certain homes and other real estate to colored citizens, Jews and other racial minorities, do not violate the Constitution. 1-31-48

States Part in Issue

U.S. Solicitor-General Philip B. Perlman, who attacked covenants, pointed out that if an individual does not want to sell his property to a man because of racial prejudices, that is his own business, but when the courts back up covenants as they have, then the State has acted by not treating all citizens alike, and thereby violated the 14th Amendment.

Observers are greatly disturbed because three of the nine Justices withdrew from the all-important case, leaving a bare quorum to settle the issue. If the opinions are a tie 3-3, the case might have to be argued over, or the lower court rulings upheld.

In case of a 4-2 decision, there is the possibility that the ruling would be attacked later.

Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and Frank Murphy are regarded as the liberal judges, while Justices Felix Frankfurter, Harold H. Burton and Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson are conservatives. Justices Wiley B. Rutledge, Robert H. Jackson and Stanley F. Reed withdrew.

Assistant U. S. attorney active in restrictive covenant cases, resigns

The Tribune

(38c)

Resignation from the U. S. Attorney's office of William Strong, local lawyer who has been active fighting restrictive covenants, was announced today. Strong, who served as assistant U. S. attorney, will reenter private law practices in association with Knight, Gitelson and Ashton in the Chamber of Commerce building.

Jul 4-28-48

Counsel for Mexican children fighting school segregation in Westminister, Santa Ana and Orange counties, Strong also filed a brief on behalf of the American Indian Citizens League before the U. S. Supreme Court in the pending restrictive covenant case urging elimination of all real estate restrictions based on racial or religious grounds. In the Mexican "school kid" case, he secured a 7—0 decision, outlawing segregation.

Los Angeles Calif

A. F. of L. Joins In Covenant Fight

Black Dispatch

(38c)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. (NNPA) — The effect which racial restrictive covenants have on the welfare and living standards of members of the American Federation of Labor is emphasized in the brief filed by that organization in three of the restrictive covenant cases which were set for argument in the United States Supreme Court, January 14.

Jan 1-19-48

Oklahoma City, Okla

The organization, which has gradually moved from a conservative to a liberal position in its approach to race problems, urged the high tribunal to outlaw judicial enforcement of such covenants.

Its brief was filed in three cases—two which arose in the District of Columbia and the third which arose in Michigan. Consent of counsel in the St. Louis case for the filing of a brief as a friend of the court has been requested but not yet received by the A. F. of L.

FHA Approves Covenants Against Mixed Projects

Afro American

Baltimore Maryland

(38c)

Disclosure Made to NNPA by Attorney Who Cites Agency's Aide Letter to Chicagoans

Jul 12-18-48

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK (NNPA) — The Federal Housing Administration was exposed here Dec. 6 as an agency which not only approves racial restrictive covenants but also withholds its benefits and approval from housing in which colored and white persons are integrated.

The disclosure was made by Charles Abrams, an attorney, who made available to the NNPA a recent letter written by Warren J. Lockwood, assistant to the FHA commissioner in Washington.

Advises Chicago Group

In the letter, Lockwood flatly told a housing association in Chicago that the FHA has never insured a housing project occupied by both white and colored tenants and indicated taht the agency never would.

With low-cost housing for minority groups bound to come up in the next Congress, Lockwood's statement was viewed here as particularly significant when it was learned that the NAACP is drafting a memorandum on housing to be presented to President Truman.

This memorandum will point out the glaring discrimination practiced against colored people in housing and will particularly cite the FHA as an offender.

Against Mixed Units

Lockwool told James Cassells, executive secretary of the National Co-operative Mutual Housing Association in Chicago, that "the FHA has never insured a housing project of mixed occupancy." Cassells had written the FHA for information along that line.

"You also asked," Lockwood wrote Cassells, "how the FHA considers mixed occupancy affects the long range value of such a project.

"Since we have never had a housing project of mixed occupancy we cannot state in advance what our underwriting determination would be, except to make the unofficial and informal statement that we believe such projects would probably in a short period oftime become all colored or all white.

Philosophy Told

"However. for your information upon this subject in general, I went to quote from a memo dated Nov. 23 which explains our underwriting philosophy."

His letter explained that the FHA takes into consideration certain factors in underwriting a project, such as good schools in a neighborhood which "enhances the value of the property, while lack of them has a contrary effect."

"If it is therefore apparent . . . that infiltration will be unacceptable to the local real estate market and desirability of properties will be reduced in the market's mind, then this administration has on alternative but to recognize the conditions in its valuation of specific property within that sphere of influence."

Straddles Issue

Lockwool further wrote that the FHA "does not encourage or discourage" segregation of races, but records conditions as the market reflects them.

Responsibility for the pursuit of such a policy by the FHA must be laid directly on the shoulders of Raymond Foley, administrator of the Housing and Finance Agency in Washington, of which the FHA is a part, and Franklin D. Richards, FHA Commissioner.

Brown's Plea Recalled

Jul 12-18-48

(EDITOR'S NOTE:— An informed source in Washington on Dec. [illegible] the truth is that when the FHA was set up [illegible]933, the finger was put on the first administrator, Abner Ferguson who is now general counsel for Morton Bodfish of the United States Savings and Loan League.

(Several years ago, Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, sought to have inserted in an FHA appropriation a non-discrimination clause. Ferguson protested to Congress an persuaded that body that there was no need for such a clause.

Foley Was Fair in Michigan

(Foley at the time was in the Michigan field office in Detroit, where he had built up a record for fair dealing with minority groups, attested to by the Detroit NAACP, and which aided him in getting the job as FHA commissioner.

(It also was reliably stated in Washington that it was under Foley's administration that the FHA followed the NAACP's recommendation and removed from its underwriters' manual all references to race, and that his influence made possible the assignment of five FHA race relations advisers in the field.)

Segregation

38c Pres

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: In the 1830s my forefathers helped to evict the Indians from their comfortable homes to Western reservations. In the 1940s the Negroes are forcing the whites to move from their happy homes. What comes next? Will the Polynesians run the Negroes out? If so, this paradox will complete the race cycle of mankind.

Being election year, the black vote is more valuable than that of the Caucasian's because of its "bloc-vote" manners. The white politician who sides with the Negro generally receives the majority. Otherwise, the candidate would be defeated. If a candidate wins by the dark vote, naturally he will not eschew the Negro request. Even if it is moving into a predominately white section of Atlanta. Suburban areas would be foolish to vote themselves into Atlanta as long as the Negro can buy and build anywhere he wishes.

Atlanta, Ga. 7-6-48

We were not compelled to evacute as the result of the Negro encroachment. Like hundreds of our other white neighbors, rather than reside near Negroes we prefer to move to an all-white neighborhood. No use to expostulate with the law, as it has been proven futile. Why do the whites flee? Why do they fear the Negroes? The obvious answer is that the whites do not desire to be possible victims of robbery, rape and murder. Not to mention depreciation of real estate value. Pity the poor whites who are unable to move.

Pres.

I hold Ellis Arnall accountable for making the Negro "equality conscious" and the Council and Mayor of Atlanta accountable for not providing fair segregation zones similar to restricted zones in the most stanch Republican States. Take heed, voters!

LLOYD C. McMINN.

Atlanta.

7-6-48

1st Ward Section Announced As Set Aside for Whites

The Constitution

38c

Boundary lines have been established to eliminate Negro encroachment in the eastern section of Atlanta's First Ward, Watson Cary, newly elected President of the White Citizens' Committee of the Fifth Ward, announced yesterday.

Cady said a segment of the ward bounded roughly by Ponce de Leon Avenue on the north; the Southern Railway on the east; Highland Avenue on the south, and Parkway Drive on the west has been set aside for white persons.

Wed [illegible]

He warned on residents of the area not to offer their holdings to prospective Negro purchasers, on real estate men not to solicit Negro buyers for properties in the area, and on Negroes not to buy properties there.

Atlanta, Ga

"About 500 citizens met at Forrest Avenue school and decided to set up the boundaries," Cary said. "They elected officers and established a 100-man executive committee to help carry out the intentions of those attending. We have declined the help of other organizations in our efforts to preserve this section of the City. We know that Negroes, who are being told the area is going to Negroes, are being misled. We advise them not to invest their savings in properties there.

"This matter can be adjusted amicably and without friction if we all co-operate. We do not want friction. We want Negroes to have places to live and think they should be allowed to expand

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Racial Question In House Sale Brings Charges

Atlanta

Constitution

While a large number of irate white residents of the street looked on, a Negro real estate agent yesterday was held to Criminal Court on a charge of cheating and swindling by allegedly selling houses on Mozely Place, S. W., to other Negroes on the pretext that it would become a Negro neighborhood.

Atlanta, Ga.

The agent, J. H. Calhoun, of 239 Auburn Ave., was arraigned before Judge Ralph McClellan on charges growing out of the sale of a house to Geneva Allen, Negro. The woman charged that Calhoun sold her the house for $7,500 and refused to return $370 earnest money he collected from her after she learned the section was a white neighborhood.

Fri 10-8-48

The white residents were headed by Joseph Wallace, whom Defense Atty. Russell Turner sought to have ejected from the Courtroom for annoying him.

10-8-48

Turner said Calhoun had effected valid sale of the house for a white resident, Mrs. Margaret L. Hall, of 1416 Mozely Pl. Turner charged that Wallace and another man had gone to the Negro purchaser and intimidated her by telling her it would be dangerous for her to live in her new home. Turner also pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court had recently ruled that covenants in titles restricting Negro purchasers of homes were illegal.

Mrs. Hall, Mrs. E. F. Turner and Mrs. J. P. Ogletree testified they had voluntarily listed their homes on Mozely Place with Calhoun for sale to Negroes.

Calhoun, on the stand, said the Negro housing problem was very acute, that Negroes were being forced out of industrial areas.

38c 1948 Illinois

Case Dismissal, Violence Follow Covenant Ruling

Defender Chicago Ill

38c

Two significant, and more or less expected developements followed the Supreme Court decision outlawing court enforcement of restrictive covenants, in Chicago last week. Sat. 5-15-48

On Tuesday, hoodlums resorted to violence to keep a Negro family from moving into a home they recently purchased in a covenant area. On Wednesday, Judge Frank M. Padden, on the motion of Atty. Loring B. Moore, dismissed the first restrictive covenant suit against a Negro family.

Actresses Sue Hotel For Bias

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO—(NNPA)—Two actresses, members of the cast of "Anna Lucasta," filed suit here last Saturday against the Morrison Hotel for refusing them accommodations when they attempted to register December 21 "because of their race." They said they had made reservations by mail. Thurs. 1-8-48

The plaintiffs are Miss Isabelle Cooley, who plays the title role, and Miss Rosetta Le Noire.

They alleged that the hotel's public relations adviser, who also is named as a defendant in the suit, suggested that they try to find accommodations in "a South Side hotel for Negroes." The Morrison is in Chicago's loop district. They stayed at a South Side address. Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

George N. Leighton, an attorney, is representing Miss Cooley and Miss Le Noire. Thurs. 1-8-48

ILL. SUPREME COURT TO USE COVENANT DECISION

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The Illinois Supreme Court will be the first of the state courts to follow the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the restrictive covenant cases on May 3, when it begins hearings on the case of Tovey vs. Levy, involving the premisses owned by the Cadillac Hotel corporation here. Fri.

Attys. Loring B. Moore and Sydney P. Brown, for the appellants, will ask the court to reverse a degree entered by Judge Robert E. Crowe last Nov. 8, in favor of enforcement of race restriction. Principal defendants in the case are the Cadillac Hotel corporation, Joseph J. Allen and colored occupants of the building. 5-28-48

The reversal is being asked on the grounds that the U. S. Supreme court recently held that in granting judicial enforcement of the restrictive agreements in these cases, the states have denid the petitioners the equal protection of the laws and that therefore the action of state courts cannot stand." Daily World

PROTECTION ISSUE

Proponents of race restrictions in this case are represented by the firm of Rathje, Hinckley, Kulp and Sabel, and are reported to hold the view that race restriction is enforceable against the Illinois corporation without race or color and that signers of the agreement in the a has an "easement" in all other Fri. 5-28 parcels of property which were signed, and that the denial of state court enforcement will operate to take their property right without compnsation. They also will advance the position that property ownrs will be "denied equal protection of the laws of the state." Atlanta, Ga.

The opposite opinion to this argument will be the contention that the Supreme court has ruled voluntary agreements are not unconstitutional and that thev can be enforced against all persons except Negroes.

Included in the abstract and brief filed in behalf of the appellants are extensive social evidence submitted by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Horace Cayton, Thomas H. Wright, St. Clair Drake, George No Leighton and Sylvanus Ballard as to the extent and effect of race restriction agreements. This mass of evidence was responsible for having enlisted the aid of the department of justice in siding against race restrictions in the U. S. hearings. Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 5-28-48

New Pact May End Covenants

Afro-American

CHICAGO (ANP)—A property agreement plan which may spell the eventual and of racial restrictive covenants, was adopted here last Friday when the Oakland-Kenwood Property association scrapped its covenants and adopted a community conservation agreement which the Ken-Oak Improvement association, a group of mostly colored owners.

Under the new type of agreement, the two groups agreed to maintain standards as required by the city code plus special requirements stated in the contract itself. No mention of race is made in these statements.

Long Study Pays Off

It is the result of two years' work and study under the auspices man Relations on suggestions of the Mayor's Commission on Hu- of the City Club of Chicago. from the race relations committee

The Mayor's commission, the Oakland-Kenwood group, the Chicago Urban League, the local NAACP chapter, and the Metropolitan Housing Council worked together to form the new plan.

The adoption of the agreement by the Oakland-Kenwood property owners is considered a great advance because this group had always stood for racial covenants in the past. Baltimore, Md.

Leaders Pleased

Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the American Council on Race relations, considered the originator of the idea, remarked: Sat.

"This plan if effectively carried out wil lenlarge the housing market for colored people and other minorities, thereby reducing the exorbitant rentals made possible by overcrowding resulting from racial restrictive covenants."

Thomas H. Wright, executive director of the Mayor's Commission, said: 1-31-48

"The community conservation agreement which has been approved by the Oakland Kenwood Property Owners association and the Ken-Oak Improvement association is one of the most constructive projects in human relations attempted in Chicago."

Covenanters Back Down

Defender

Conceding defeat in enforcing restrictive covenants, a local property owners association last week agreed to drop them, and substitute agreements on property upkeep and use. The new type agreement, first suggested by a Negro, will go far toward relieving bad housing conditions on the Southside 1-31-48

Chicago, Ill. Sat.

Upheld Citizens' Right to Property

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 1-31-48

Ruled California Law Violated Federal Code

ORIGIN INVOLVED

1-31-48

Justices Voted, 6-3, in Favor of Japanese

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The U.S. Supreme Court decision which ruled that the denial of property rights to Fred Oyama constituted discrimination solely because of national origin is considered a clue as to how the Court may decide the four racial restrictive covenant cases which it now has under advisement.

In the case of Fred Y. and Kajiro Oyama vs. California, the court ruled on Jan. 19 that although Kajira Oyama is ineligible for American citizenship because he was born in Japan his son, Fred, is a citizen by virtue of his birth in this country and as such is entitled to all citizenship rights.

The nine justices wrote five opinions condemning the California Alien Land Law. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson delivered the majority opinion, in which Justice Felix Frankfurter concurred. Justice Frank Murphy wrote a separate concurring opinion, in which Justice Wiley Rutledge joined.

Language Held Significant

Justice Hugo L. Black wrote another separate concurring opinion, with which Justice William O. Douglass agreed. Justices Stanley F. Reed, Harold H. Burton and Robert H. Jackson, dissented with Jackson writing a separate dissenting opinion.

The language of the majority opinion appears to be significant "By Federal statute, enacted before the 14th Amendment but vindicated by it," said Chief Justice Vinson, "The States must accord to all citizens the right to take and hold real estate."

Justices Murphy, Rutledge, Black and Douglas wanted to go further than Chief Justice Vinson and Justice Frankfurter and declare the California Alien Land Law unconstitutional. It has been pointed out that restrictive covenants operate no differently from the California Alien Land Law.

Restrictive Case Dismissed In Chicago

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 5-7-48

CHICAGO, ILL. (SNS)—When Superior Judge Frank M. Padden Wednesday dismissed an injunction filed to oust two Negro couples from a white neighborhood signed to a restrictive covenants in 1927, it was believed to be the first follow-up action of the U. S. Supreme court outlawing covenants.

The couples were Mr. and Mrs. Excell Dixon and their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Love, who bought the residence from a bank last January at a cost of $12,000.

Judges Padden remarked in upholding the high court's decision that the superior ruling "was very definite and left no room for argument. Restrictive covenants are at an end."

The injunction was filed by the Park Manor Improvement Assn., and Mrs. Mary J. Cronin, in an attempt to prevent them from moving into the two story house. Mrs. Cronin formerly owned the dwelling and was one of the signers of the covenant agreement. 5-7-48

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14 Covenant Cases Dismissed in Chicago

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Fourteen racial restrictive covenant cases were thrown out of court here last week, according to Atty. Loring B. Moore, representative of the defendants in most of the cases in Cook county courts.

Black Dispatch Sat. 6-12-48

The one considered most dangerous by Monroe, Bessie Lowenmayer against the Rev. Ross D. Brown and Bessie Lowenmayer against others, was thrown out by Judge Harry M. Fisher of the Circuit court of Cook county. He said that the U. S. Supreme Court had settled the issue in racial restrictive covenant suits. Sat. 6-12-48

Oklahoma City, Okla.

This case had dragged through the courts for three years. Sydney F. Brown and Moore led in the defense of this case.

Other cases dismissed were:

Cornell vs. Tyree; Klompmaker vs. Tepper; Cornell vs. Green Gables; Giblin vs. Rosenthal, Pliscott vs. Hutchinson, McCarthy vs. Weiss, Riley vs. Smity, Bulitt; Willoughby vs. Martin; Wilson vs. Cox; Dickerson vs. Caplan;

Chicago Tenants Win Right to Stay in Building

The Afr.-American

Sat-12-11-1948

Decree Reverses Lower Court Decision; Others Forcibly Evicted Expected to Sue

SPRINGIELD, Ill. (ANP)—The Illinois Supreme Court handed down a unanimous decision here, Thursday, which held that racial restrictive covenant agreements cannot be enforced in this state.

The ruling, surrounding the Cadillac Hotel Corporation, Joseph J. Allen and colored occupants in a building in Chicago as defendants; and the Englewood Property Restriction Association as plaintiffs, reversed a decree entered last Nov. 28 by the Cook County Superior Court.

The decree was signed by Judge Robert E. Crowe and accompanied by an opinion that it should be reversed on appeal. Judge Crowe, who had not tried the case, said he felt compelled to enter the decree in accordance with the views of Judge John P. McGoorty.

It ordered the eviction of colored occupants from the building.

Attorneys Applaud

Loring B. Moore and Sydney P. Brown, attorneys for the defendants applauded the State Court verdict and said,

"Representatives of the Englewood Property Restriction Association had urged in the appeal that the decree be sustained against the Cadillac Hotel corporation and that the U. S. Supreme Court decisions were not effective against State court enforcement of race resriction agreements against and between white persons or corporations.

"We had contended that their contention was academic and could not be decided in this case because the decree operated on white and colored defendants together,"

Sat-12-11-1945

As a result of the decision, it is expected that all defendants, including those who were forcibly evicted from the building, will file suits against the Englewood group for damages resultng from enforcement of the Cook County decree.

Chicago Judge In Ruling Upholds Ban On Covenants

The N.Y. Age

N.Y., N.Y.

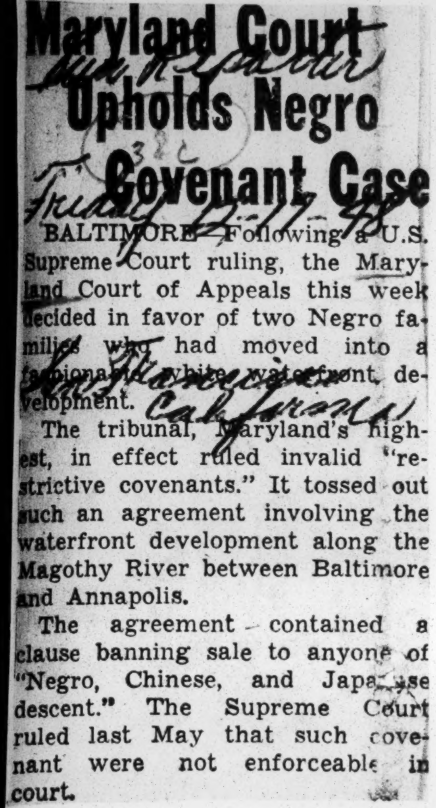
Sat 5-15-48

CHICAGO, Ill.—Superior Judge Frank M. Padden on Wednesday dismissed an injunction to enforce a restrictive covenant against Negro couples in what was believed to be the first lower court ruling on these covenants since the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision.

Sat. 5-15-48

The injunction was sought by the Park Manor Improvement Association and Mrs. Mary J. Cronin, to prevent the couples from taking possession of a two-story residence on the city's South Side. Mrs. Cronin, who formerely owned the building, was one of the property owners in the neighborhood who signed a restrictive covenant in 1927.

The couples, Excell and Ollie Dixon, and their daughter and son-in-law Catherine and John Love, purchased the residence from a bank at a cost of $12,000 last January.



Maryland Court Upholds Negro Covenant Case

Sun Reporter

38c

Friday 12-17-48

BALTIMORE—Following a U.S. Supreme Court ruling, the Maryland Court of Appeals this week decided in favor of two Negro families who had moved into a fashionable white waterfront development.

San Francisco California

The tribunal, Maryland's highest, in effect ruled invalid "restrictive covenants." It tossed out such an agreement involving the waterfront development along the Magothy River between Baltimore and Annapolis.

The agreement contained a clause banning sale to anyone of "Negro, Chinese, and Japanese descent." The Supreme Court ruled last May that such covenant were not enforceable in court.

38c 1948 Michigan

Couple Killed For Selling Lot To Negroes

Courier Journal

Wed 11-3-48

Michigan Man Reports To Police After Deed

38c

St. Joseph, Mich., Nov. 2 (U.P.)—A 50-year-old son of a prominent family here shot and killed a man and his wife tonight because they sold property adjoining his to Nnegroes, police said.

Louisville Ky.

Henry Burkhard confessed that he fired three shots from a German .25-caliber Mauser automatic into R. C. Stevens and one into his wife in the living room of their home one block from the County Jail.

Deputy Sheriff Andrew Novikoff said Burkhard walked into the Stevens home and demanded to know why Stevens had sold property next to his to Negroes.

"I'll show you what I'm going to do about it," he quoted Burkhard as saying.

Burkhard fired three shots at Stevens, killing him instantly. When Mrs. Stevens screamed, he turned and shot her in the heart.

Burkhard walked to the County Jail and handed the gun to Novikoff.

"I just shot two people," he said.

Wed. 11-3-48

Officers held him for investigation.

Cite Lawyer In Covenant Fight

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
5-29-48

ST. LOUIS.—Attorney George L. Vaughn, who led the fight resulting in the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling regarding restrictive covenants was named "the most outstanding Negro of 1947" at a tsetimonial mass meeting held here last week at the Galilee Baptist Church, 4300 Delmar blvd.

Sponsors of the program honoring the crusading attorney were the St. Louis Urban League, the St. Louis branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the St. Louis graduate chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity and the Citizen's Committee.

Vaughn told the audience of 500 persons he regretted the decision did not go far enough—far enough to rule the restrictive covenants invalid. He pointed out, however, that in view of the ruling which says covenants are unenforcable, the racial bans will banish in time. The attorney said that the new ruling makes it posible for colored people to buy and live wherever they are able, thereby restoring a basic civil right. He said the ruling also enables liberal whites to be free from handicaps.

Vaughn pointed out that 125,000 St. Louis Negroes are now living in an area formerly occupied by 43,000 in 1910.

He said in certain predominantly Negro wards the voters have consistently elected a committeeman who has signed a restrictive covenant. He scored the apathy of Negro citizens toward major social issues, asserting that the colored people of St. Louis did not pay for this victory, but it was paid for by the lawyers, who sacrificed their time and energy.

At the climax of the meeting, Vaughn was presented the "Achievement Scroll" by the fraternity and a purse of $50.

St. Louis Housing Pact Ruled Unlawful By Mo. Supreme Court

Argus, Saint Louis Mo.
6-18-48

In a decision handed down Monday, June 14, the Supreme Court of Missouri, following the decision in Shelley vs. Kraemer, affirmed a decision of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Lous holding a restrictive covenant which covered the property in the block, bounded by Lexington, Paris, Newstead and Natural Bridge avenue invalid. The decision in the Circuit Court was rendered by Judge Eugene J. Sartorius in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Clarke, who had bought and were occupying the property at 3601 N. Newstead avenue. The suit against them was brought by Joseph Woytus and wife, who were supported by Marcus Improvement Association, an organization composed of white persons whose avowed purpose it is to prevent colored persons from owning or occupying property in the northwest section of St. Louis covering about three and a half square miles of the city, including the Labadie avenue property which was involved in the case of Shelley vs. Kraemer, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States May 3, and in which the enforcement of restrictive agreements based on color was held to be forbidden by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were represented by Attorneys Geo. L. Vaughn and David M. Grant.

Hundreds of Blocks In St. Louis Affected By U. S. Supreme Court Decision On Covenants

The Call Kansas City Mo.
Fri. 5-21-48

ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) — The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the St. Louis and Detroit cases, barring enforcement of racial restrictive covenants by state courts, will apply to hundreds of blocks in St. Louis and St. Louis County, not only in older neighborhoods but also in more recently developed subdivisions.

38C

Most comprehensive recent restrictive covenants in St. Louis was made last year by Fisk university, the results being published in a book, "People vs. Property."

A total of 378 restrictive covenants of record covering 559 block areas in St. Louis, were found by Fisk researchers. Of the 559 blocks, covenants covering 142 of them had expired and not been renewed, colored people thereupon moving into those areas.

Most of the block agreements generally fringe the areas in the older midtown and near-northwest part of the city now occupied by colored people. Subdivision and other deed restrictions are scattered in the outlying part of the city, particularly in the south-west. 5-21-48

Attorney Is Gratified

Fri.

George L. Vaughn, local attorney, who represented Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Shelly of St. Louis case decided by the Supreme Court, expressed extreme gratification at the ruling. He said he did not think there would be "any great rush of colored people to live in white neighborhoods but that the decision would give them a chance to have better homes.'

"Negroes have no desire to live among white people," Vaughn went on. "But we were a people forced into a ghetto, with a resultant artificial scarcity in housing. The Negro had to pay from $2,000 to $4,000 more for a home in this ghetto than he would have to pay for comparable housing outside it. His health and moral welfare suffered, and above all, his dignity of person."

38C

Helps World Position

Mr. Vaughn said he thought the Supreme Court action would do much to fortify America's position before the world as a leading democratic nation, showing the sincerity of its adherence to principles of equality. He said six other suits involving disputes over restrictive covenants, and orginating in St. Louis courts, would be resolved in favor of the colored litigants as a result of the Supreme Court ruling.

The Call

John T. Clork, executive secretary of the Urban League, said he thought real estate men "oversimplified" the situation in asserting the decision would have little effect locally.

"Results will be far-reaching, in my opinion although no doubt those favoring the covenants will try to work out other methods of getting around the court decisions," he asserted.

Kansas City, Mo

No Friction Is Aim

The chief task of both colored people and white people, he went on, will be to work out problems arising from the decision with as little friction as possible. He said Alfred Fleishman, league president, had called a meeting of interested parties to discuss action in the light of the new situation.

The Committee on Restrictive Covenants, formed about six months ago, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Carl C. Rasche, head of Caroline Mission, a community center, said a mass meeting would be held soon, in line with the committee program of educating both Negroes and whites "to recognize that effects of the decision will not be devastating."

Fri

The committee, with representation from the Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and church, Jewish and real estate groups, was organized specifically to prepare for the situation created by the court ruling, regardless of the outcome, the Rev. Mr. Rasche said. 5-21-48

"We recognize that there would be a sort of more vacumn on one side or the other, whichever way the decision went," he asserted. "Education is the only answer to a problem like that."

The Shelleys, whose purchase of a home at 4600 Labodie Avenue in 1945 started the litigation which wound up in the Supreme Court, said last Tuesday, they were happy over the ruling, adding that they "never dreamed" the transaction would have such far-reaching results.

They said they have gotten along well with their white neighbors, including the family which occupies the upper floor of their flat. The Shelleys have four children ranging in age from 7 to 17

Harlem Merchant Wins Pact Fight

The Afro-American

NEW YORK — The Court of Appeals recently—on the basis of the U.S. Supreme Court's historic decree outlawing restrictive covenants—reversed the lower courts which enjoined Samuel Richardson from becoming a property owner in Addisleigh Park, a subdivision of St. Albans in Queen.

White property owners, neighbors of Mrs. Sophie Rubin, owner of a six-room red-brick bungalow at 112-03 177th St. which Richardson, proprietor of Riverton Self-Service Market in Harlem, sought to purchase, waged a two-year fight to bar him from the subdivision.

Sat.

2-Year Litigation

Mr. Richardson was barred from making the purchase in 1946 because of a restrictive covenant, and in 1947 four neighbors of the owner was granted a permanent injunction halting the projected sale in Supreme Court, Queens. 7-31-48

Supported by the NAACP, Mr. Richardson first appealed to the Appellate Division which upheld the injunction, and then to the Court of Appeals at Albany. The U.S. Supreme Court in the meantime decreed that such covenants be enforced by the courts.

Set to Own Property

But Mr. Richardson took no chances and did not withdraw his appeal.

MOVED TO PROTECT GIRLS:

Attempted Attack Led to Covenant Victory

38C NW

Afro-American Baltimore

Sat. 5-15-48

By SAM LACY

ST. LOUIS—An unsuccessful attmept by an unidentified man to criminally attack a 12-year-old girl was one of the things held responsible for the momentous U.S. Supreme Court decision on restrictive covenants, the AFRO learned here this week.

This may sound a trifle far-fetched but, in reality, it was the narrow escape of Leatha Dell Shelley, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Shelley, from such an attack that led to the St. Louis case, one of four which had their victorious conclusion in Washington last Monday. 5-15-48

The Shelley child, now 14 years old, suffered the horrifying experience in 1945, shortly after the September school term had begun.

Decided to Move at Once

According to Mrs. Ethelee Shelley, the mother, Leatha Dell was returning to the family home in the 1200 block of N. Ninth Street after attending school. She was grabbed by an unidentified man who sought to force his attention upon her. However, the girl broke away and escaped.

"When she came into the house," Mrs. Shelley, declared, "my child was sobbing hysterically and I became frantic. For a long time, we had wanted to get out of the crowded 'colored' district with all of its bad features, and that made up my mind.

"That evening when my husband came home, I told him what had happened and that I didn't intend to stay there a day longer than we actually had to. I put my foot down," Mrs. Shelley went on, "and he agreed with me.

Finally Find 'For Sale' Sign

"We rode around town all that evening and the next and the next, until we came past this house. And we took the name of the real estate agent off the 'For Sale' sign and the next day we went and got a loan and bought it."

The house turned out to be the one at 4600 Labadie Ave., which was the local property involved in the injunction proceedings before the supreme court in January.

"I certainly didn't have any idea we were going to start all of this mess when we moved in here. I guess if I had, we'd have stayed where we were. But then again, I guess we wouldn't, either," she reflected. 5-15-48

Summoned First Night

Continuing, Mrs. Shelley told the AFRO that her family moved into the house one October morning in 1945, and that same night they were served with papers in the suit brought by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kraemer, white owners of property at 4632 Labadie, 16 houses up the street.

This suit was based on a restrictive agreement formulated in 1911. The Kraemers sought to enjoin the Shelleys from occupying the house and lost in the local courts, won in the state court, then lost again in the high tribunal in Washington.

"All we wanted was a decent place to rear the children, one where we did not have to fear for the safety of our girls," Mrs Shelley concluded.

No Friction Experienced

The Shelleys are working people. She is a maid at a baby carriage company and her husband—who steadfastly refuses to give anything but 'J.D.' as his first name—is a laborer with a local contracting firm.

They have four children living with them: Chatlee, 16; Leatha Dell, 14; J. D., Jr., 12; and Mary Anne, 7. Two other children are married and live elsewhere.

According to the parents, they never once considered vacating the property during the long litigation. And the children play regularly with the children of white families in the neighborhood as well as with the colored children who have moved in since the 1945 "breaking" of the area.

Mr. and Mrs. George Edelin, white tenants who remained in the house after the Shelleys had purchased it, told the AFRO, "We get along very nicely, have no complaints, and are perfectly satisfied." 5-15-48

38c 1948

New Jersey

CROSS SET AFIRE AT NEGRO'S HOME

(38c)

Special Police Patrol Called in Jersey to Augment 25 Armed Civilians on Guard

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 12—State police placed a "concentrated guard" around the home of Leroy Hutson, Negro radio engineer, in near-by Wall Township today after a twelve-foot cross was burned in front of the place last night bringing a crowd of more than twenty-five armed Negroes from surrounding towns to his defense.

New York.

Mr. Hutson, who is attached to the staff of the Army Signal Corps civilian laboratories at Camp Evans, a few miles from his home, had occupied the place for only two days before the cross incident took place. He is the only Negro living in the area of small, modest rural homes which some twenty years ago was the location of the Eastern regional headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan. He recently purchased the house from a white physician.

Jun. 6-13-48

Described by state police spokesmen at the Howell Township barracks as "a very decent person," Mr. Hutson returned home to his wife and eight-month-old son from a shopping trip to Belmar shortly before 10 o'clock last night. A few minutes later the fiery cross blazed up outside his living room window.

He hastily telephoned a friend, Robert Downer of Asbury Park, who arrived quickly with a shotgun. In the interim he called state police at Howell Barracks and Sgt. John McCormack responded, searched the one-acre plot on which the house stands and the surrounding countryside but could find no one who could give him information on the incident.

Meanwhile, the police said, a call was placed from Mr. Hutson's home to Robert Knutz, a fellow worker in the Signal Corps laboraworker in the Signal Corps laboratory. A short time later nine cars bearing some twenty-five Negroes armed with shotguns, pistols, knives, pitchforks and other weapons pulled up in front of the place and quickly made a search of the property. They maintained a vigil around the place for several hours until they were persuaded to leave by state police, who took over.

Mr. Hutson said today that his "main concern" when he discovered the cross was for his wife and child. It was a "terrifying experience," he declared. He said he had no intention of moving from the premises which he bought from Dr. and Mrs. Russell Wightman who moved to New York after selling the place.

6-13-48

Forced to commute to and from New York to his work each day until the day before yesterday when he installed his family in their new home, Mr. Hutson said that earlier last evening he received two mysterious phone calls, asking him if he intended to make the place his permanent home. When he answered in the affirmative each time, he said, the callers "just hung up."

He added that he "did not attach too much importance" to the calls at the time, but when the burning cross blazed up out of the darkness last night, he immediately assumed that whoever had made the phone calls was trying to scare him into moving.

Wall Township, according to state police, is without local police protection following the dismissal by the township officials of Chief Vernon Shibla, who at present is appealing his removal in the courts.

6-13-48

State police made a round of surrounding homes in the rural area today warning neighbors to keep off Mr. Hutson's property.

Sue to Crack Court Ruling For Home Bias

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

The validity of restrictive real estate covenants will be tested in the Court of Appeals here today (Tuesday), when Samuel Richardson, Negro home purchaser, asks the court to declare void as against the state's public policy these covenants already ruled unenforceable by the United States Supreme Court. This will be the first test of these covenants in New York since the Supreme Court decision of May 3. Tues. 6-3-48

Richardson contracted for the purchase of a home in Addisleigh Park, St. Albans, L. I., a restricted area, in 1946. Harold F. Kemp, John H. Lutz and other co-signers of an agreement barring Negro occupancy, brought suit against Mrs. Sophie Rubin, the owner of the home, seeking to prevent the transfer of the property to Mr. Richardson. Mrs. Rubin had herself been a signer of the agreement. The NAACP, through its attorney, Andrew D. Weinberger, will be Richardson's lawyer.

In March, 1944, an injunction was granted by Judge Jacob Livingston in the Supreme Court of Queens County. On appeal to the Appellate Division, Judge Livingston's decision was unanimously affirmed Feb. 2, 1946. The present appeal is based on the United States Supreme Coutr's decision, as well as upon a demand for invalidation of such covenants. The Supreme Court held that the covenants were not enforceable by state or federal courts but were not invalid if voluntarily complied with. Tues

The American Jewish Congress and Anti-Defamation League yesterday asked the Court of Appeals to outlaw the ruling. They acted as "friends of the court." 6-3-48

Uphold Restrictive Covenant in Swanky Long Island Section

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Oklahoma

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The appellate division of the second district upheld unanimously last Thursday a restrictive covenant which prohibited Mrs. Sophie Rubin from selling her home at 112-03 177th st., to Samuel Richardson, operator of a super market in Harlem. 1-3-48 Sat

Mrs. Rubin was one of 22 owners in the area involved who back in 1939 signed a covenant that none of them would sell to a Negro family. When a number of prominent and well-to-do Negroes purchased homes in Jamaica and St. Albans, one directly back of her, Mrs. Rubin changed her mind and decided to sell. It was then that her covenant backfired on her, the white neighbors suing to prevent her from breaking it to sell to a Negro. Negroes living in the neighborhood are said to have secretly exulted over her dilemma. Sat. 1-3-48

The question was brought before the appelate branch of court by a decision rendered by Chief Justice Jacob H. Livingston who said "there's no specific statue on the books of New York state which outlawed racial restrictive covenants and that "this court does not feel that it should judicially legislate into the statues something which the legislature itself failed to adopt."

The suit was supported by a number of organizations as friends of the court, among them The American Jewish congress, New York State Industrial Union council, CIO; Greater New York Industrial Union council; New York City Congregational church association and the New York chapter of the National Lawyer's guild. **The NAACP, normally active in such fights was conpicuous by its absence.**

Home Owners Lose Fight to Bar Negro

Herald Tribune
New York

Appeals Court Lifts Writ in Queens Case

7-22-48 Thurs

White property owners in Addisleigh Park, a subdivision of St. Albans, in Queens, have lost a two-year court fight to restrain a Negro, Samuel Richardson, from becoming a property owner in the neighborhood.

Mr. Richardson, who is co-proprietor of the Riverton Self-Service Market, Fifth Avenue near 133d Street, admitted Tuesday that he is in the process of acquiring the six-room red-brick bungalow at 112-03 177th Street.

This is the same property from which he was barred in 1946 because of a restrictive covenant which was made the basis of court action by neighbors of Mrs. Sophie Rubin, owner of the bungalow. Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Kemp, 112-59 177th Street, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lutz, 112-20 177th Street, were successful in Supreme Court, Queens, in 1947 in obtaining a permanent injunction halting projected sale of the property to Mr. Richardson.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People supported Mr. Richardson in his appeal, first to the Appellate Division, where the injunction was upheld, and then to the Court of Appeals at Albany. Meanwhile, the United States Supreme Court handed down its ruling that such covenants against minority groups could not be enforced by court action. 7-22-48

In Addisleigh Park, there was still some doubt as to whether the Supreme Court's ruling affected an injunction. Mr. Richardson, taking no chances, did not withdraw his appeal. Friday a decision was handed down by the Court of Appeals reversing the lower courts on the basis of the Supreme Court's ruling. Herald Tribune

Mr. Richardson, in an interview in his market, said Tuesday that he was not too sure that he still wanted to live in Addisleigh Park. "But," he added, "I am determined to buy that property even if I never use it myself. I just want to know that it is possible for Negroes to buy property wherever it is put up for public sale."

Andrew D. Weinberger, attorney, of 67 West Forty-fourth Street, who handled the appeal for the N. A. A. C. P. and Mr. Richardson, called the decision "the beginning of a nation-wide movement to implement the Supreme Court's decision."

NAACP WINS N. Y. COVENANT CASE

California Voice
San Francisco, Calif.

NEW YORK, July 22—White property owners in St. Albans, New York, have lost a two-year court fight to restrain Samuel Richardson, a Negro, from buying and occupying a home in their neighborhood. On July 16, the New York Court of Appeals handed down a decision banning the enforcement of restrictive real estate covenants in this state. Fri. 7-30-48

This decision came in the case of *Kemp v. Rubin*, which began in 1946. At that time, Mr. Richardson contracted for the purchase of a home in St. Albans, a restricted area. Harold F. Kemp, John H. Lutz and other cosigners of an agreement barring Negro occupancy, brought suit against Mrs. Sophie Rubin, the owner of the home, seeking to prevent the transfer of the property to Mr. Richardson. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its attorney, Andrew D. Weinberger of New York City, undertook the defense of Mr. Richardson. 7-30-48

In March, 1946, an injunction was granted by Judge Jacob Livingston in the Supreme Court of Queens County. On appeal to the Appellate Division, Judge Livingston's decision was unanimously affirmed in February, 1947. This decision was reversed by the Court of Appeals on July 16 on the basis of the United States Supreme Court decision of last May 3, which held that such agreements are unenforceable by state or federal courts.

Test Case in New York

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

With the ink on the United States Supreme Court's restrictive covenant decision scarcely dry, a colored resident of New York has filed suit in the State's Court of Appeals asking it to oppose agreements barring Negroes from certain residential districts. Sat 6-19-48

The Negro proposes to buy a home in Long Island now owned by a Jewish woman who is willing and anxious to sell it to him.

Other covenanters won an injunction last December, which was upheld unanimously by the Appellate Division, but since that time there have been some changes made and new precedents established.

It is significant that the lawyers for the covenanters did not attempt to answer the argument that restrictive covenants are now unconstitutional, but merely asked that they be relieved of court costs.

There is scarcely any doubt that the New York court will yield to the decision of the highest court in the land, but it will be interesting to read what it says.

It looks like the forty-year fight of Negroes against the legalized ghetto is about to be won in the most important State in the Union. Sat 6-19-48

That will be additional cause for celebration.

Queen's N. Y. Leader Wars To Halt Negro Home Owners' Gains

The Defender
Sat 8-28-48
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Now that she has no further legal redress in attempting to bar Negroes from buying property in the exclusive Addisleigh Park section of St. Albans, Queens, Mrs. Harold F. Kemp, former spearhead in the restrictive covenant drive, is now willing to sell her nine-room house and quarter acre of land for $40,000 to any buyer. Lena Horne, movie star, has a home in the district, also Count Basie, band leader, and Carol Brice concert singer.

Mrs. Kemp led the two-year court battle against her neighbor, Mrs. Sophie Rubin, when she learned Mrs. Rubin was about to sell her home to Samuel Richardson, a colored grocery store owner. The Rubin home was located at the other end of the block from Mrs. Kemp. After Richardson decided to buy the home for $10,500 and made a deposit, the sale was halted last year by a permanent Queens, on the grounds that the injunction granted in court at covenant signed by Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Rubin was binding until 1975.

Stuyvesant Residents Vote Against Negro Ban

New York Star

By GERALD BLANK

Tenants of Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village have voted 240 to 126 in favor of admitting Negro families to Stuyvesant Town, provided they meet all other tenant qualifications.

The vote was taken by the newspaper *Town and Village*. a weekly distributed in both projects, through coupon ballots. The count refers to the number of returns up to yesterday of coupons clipped from last week's issue.

Nov-11-18-48

It confirms almost exactly a survey of a sampling of families taken in the project about a month ago, which found 62 per cent in favor of admitting Negroes.

One Threatens 'Exposure'

Only signed coupons were counted, Mark Stuart, editor, reported. One "no" voter threatened to have Stuart "investigated by Westbrook Pegler."

The coupon poll conducted by *Town and Village* is the latest development in the campaign to break down the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s expressed determination not to rent Stuyvesant Town apartments to Negroes.

The main attack is being made in the courts. Two suits were started in June, 1947. One was brought by three Negro war veterans; the other is a taxpayer's suit brought by Shad Polier, vice-president of the American Jewish Congress.

The suits are sponsored respectively by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the AJC.

Seek to Tax Projects

Attorney or the plaintiffs are Polier himself and Charles Abrams, noted housing authority. Polier's suit seeks to prevent New York City from granting tax exemption to Stuyvesant Town as long as it bars Negroes. The tax exemption, for the 25-year period involved, amounts to about $50,000,000.

The three Negro veterans who brought the suit are former Capt. Joseph Dorsey, former Capt. Monroe Dowling and former T/Sgt. Calvin S. Harper.

They contend they cannot get apartments in Stuyvesant Town. When the project was first announced, Metropolitan said World War II veterans would get "first consideration."

Swears to Bias

However, Polier, in an affidavit, refers to a statement attributed to Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the board of the Metropolitan, that Negroes would not be admitted as tenants to the project. It quotes him as saying:

Nov. 11-18-48

"Negroes and whites don't mix. Perhaps they will in a hundred years, but they don't now."

First round in the legal battle was lost when Supreme Court Justice Benvenga ruled against the plaintiffs. Round two comes up Dec. 1 when an appeal will be heard by five judges in the New York State Appellate Division, First Department.

Meanwhile, a group of tenants of Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village formed the Provisional Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town.

At a press conference about a month ago, the committee revealed that a professional market researcher, in a survey of 12 of the 60 buildings in the project, had found 62 per cent o the residents ready to welcome qualified Negroes as neighbors. Thirty-three per cent of the tenants said they would not welcome Negro families and five per cent did not answer.

Negro Sues To Buy Home Denied Him By Covenants

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

ALBANY, N. Y. — (ANP) — A Negro kept from buying a home for which he had constructed in 1946 by a racial restrictive covenant sued last week for permission to purchase it. He based his new case on the May 3 decision of the U. S. Supreme court ruling that such covenants were illegal.

June 6-15-48

Through his attorney, Andrew D. Weinberger of New York City, Samuel Richardson has asked the court of appeals to reverse previous court decisions which kept him from buying a home in St. Albans, L. I., from Mrs. Sophie Rubin and also restrained him or any other Negro from buying or occupying the home.

His arguments that the enforcement of such covenants are unconstitutional and against public policy in New York were unchallenged in briefs filed by his opponents. They are asking to be relieved from any court costs.

When Richardson was to buy the home from Mrs. Rubin, Harodl F. Kemp, John H. Lutz and other property owners obtained a permanent injunction against the sale issued at a special session of Queens Supreme court and upheld by the appelate division, second department, last December 22.

This is the first case in New York since the supreme court ruling on covenants.

NAACP wins N. Y. covenant case

Sentinel

Los Angeles

7-31-48

NEW YORK — While property owners in St. Albans, New York, lost a two-year court fight to restrain Samuel Richardson, a Negro, from buying and occupying a home in their neighborhood as the New York Court of Appeals handed down a decision banning enforcement of restrictive real estate covenants in this state.

38c

REALTORS CALL "MADAMS"
AND NEGROES "BLIGHTS"

Press Service of The N A A C P. New York N. Y.

Washington, D.C.--The National Association of Real Estate Boards lumps bootleggers, gangsters, "madams" and Negroes together as being "blights" which "no reputable broker" should introduce into a respectable neighborhood. This information was revealed when Leslie Perry of the NAACP, Washington Bureau testified before the Joint Committee on Housing on January 19. The committee is holding hearings to investigate all conditions and practices which retard the development of an adequate housing program.

Fri, 1-23-48

Perry charged the National Real Estate Board, through its branches in every city, with exercising "monopolistic powers" in violation of the law. He cited Article 34 of the Boards' "Code of Ethics" which provides:

1-23-48. Press Service of The N A A C P. New York N. Y.

> "A realtor should never be instrumental in introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or occupancy, members of any race or nationality, or any individuals whose presence will be clearly detrimental to property values in that neighborhood.

Fri, 1-23-48

> "When, for example, in a respectable neighborhood a house is wanted for conversion to an objectionable use no reputable broker will consent the prospective buyer. The latter might be a bootlegger, who would cause considerable annoyance to his neighbors, a 'madam,' who has a number of 'call girls' on her string, a gangster, who wanted a screen for his activities by living in a better neighborhood, a colored man of means, who was giving his children a college education and thought they were entitled to live among whites. But no matter what the motive or character of the would-be-purchaser, if the deal would instigate a form of blight, then certainly the well-meaning broker must work against its consummation."

The NAACP said that Congress should take immediate steps to eliminate the housing shortages for Negroes by outlawing restrictive covenants, and by declaring as unlawful restraint on trade all agreements between real estate agents, or rules of real estate associations, not to sell or rent property because of race or religion. It also urged segregation in federal housing projects be prohibited and that no federal laws or aids be given any private developer or city or state that segregates tenants or would-be-purchasers on grounds of race.

ASK $175,000 DAMAGE FOR 'INVASION' OF HOME SITE

(38c)

St. Louis Argus

Fri 10-15-48

By SIMEON BOOKER, Jr.

CLEVELAND—(NNPA)—Three Moreland Hills Village citizens, angered because John C. Jackson, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, has advertised his properties in the exclusive residential area for sale to colored buyers, filed suits for damages totaling $175,000 in Cleveland Common Pleas Court, charging that as a result high real estate values have nose dived and life has become miserable for them.

The plaintiffs, Robert Stern, and his son, Robert, and Mrs Marion Dalton, wife of a housing contractor, charge that Jackson, a guard at the Chase Brass and Copper plant in Cleveland, is pursuing such action in reprisal for not being able to control the town politics.

Meanwhile, Jackson denounced the suits as "phony tactics of dime millionaires" and prepared to defend in court his right to sell property to any one who has the money to buy.

Moreland Hills, located about twenty-five miles from Cleveland, is the home of the exclusive Moreland Hills and Chagrin Valley country clubs. The section, sealed against colored occupancy —until Jackson came along—has beautiful homes in the $30,000 to $40,000 class but also has rundown, unpainted farm houses. Among the residents of the section is Mel Harder, Cleveland Indian coach.

Fri 10-15-48

In his petition asking $100,000 damages, the senior Stern, president of the Moreland Hills Company, engaged in the development and sale of real estate, accuses Jackson of contacting him in July, 1947, before the fall election, and threatening to sell his vast properties in the village to colored people unless D. K. Swartout was elected Mayor.

Dunbar Life Breaks Home Restrictions In Cleveland

(38c)

Norfolk Va.

Sat 1/10/48

By Associated Negro Press

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A formula for cracking restrictions against occupancy of certain real estate by Negroes here has been devised. While civic and religious organizations have concentrated on protesting the discriminatory policies, the Dunbar Life Insurance company announces it has met the situation on equal terms and has been successful.

When downtown banks and white owned insurance companies refused to finance homes for Negroes in the restricted areas, the life insurance company financed the homes.

Journal & Guide

So far, Dunbar Life has financed homes of over 100 families to the tune of nearly $300,000. This financing has not been only in Cleveland, but in other large Ohio cities.

In Greater Cleveland, where three-fourths of the outlying sections are closed to non-whites, the insurance company's action has virtually broken the economic bottleneck. As Dunbar Life-financed houses appeared in restricted areas, the tight financial policies of the banks were eased and more opportunities for housing for other Negroes resulted.

Norfolk, Va.

LAUNCHED BY CLARKE

Responsible for this approach to the housing problem is M. C. Clarke, president of the company, who also heads the National Negro Insurance association.

Sat 1-10-48

Clarke, who has been traveling throughout the country contending that a great deal of the educational and cultural benefits must come from an economy within the group, decided to make the Cleveland situation the laboratory ofr his experiment. Quietly, he and his associates set about their project of financing houses to offset the discrimination.

1-10-48

When prospective home owners were rejected at downtown banks, they came to Dunbar Life for help. The lists expanded and Negroes were soon living in sections in which they had never lived before.

Journal + Guide

LOW SUPPORT

The most discouraging point, Clark brought out, is the fact that Negroes do not give full support to their insurance companies. In Ohio, for instance, he pointed out, six Negro insurance companies collected $2,500,000 in Ohio in 1946, while three white companies collected over $20,000,000 in Ohio, mostly from Negro neighborhoods.

"If we had more support from our own group," the president said "we could have a much larger financing program not only for houses, but also for businesses."

White Bishop Raps Hotel Bias

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.

PORTLAND, Ore.--In his Christmas message to the white Chamber of Commerce here last week, Bishop Benjamin D. Dagwell drew a parellel between Joseph's vain attempt to find shelter for Mary in Bethlehem and the plight of Negroes seeking hotel accommodations here.

Sat. 1-10-48

The white leader of the Oregon Episcopal diocese blasted hotel and restaurant owners for their prejudice and said it "makes a mockery of Christmas".

Face to Face

Outlaw the Restrictive Covenant! —A Criticism and Reply

The Worker

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member, New York City Council

New York, N.Y.
June 6-20-48

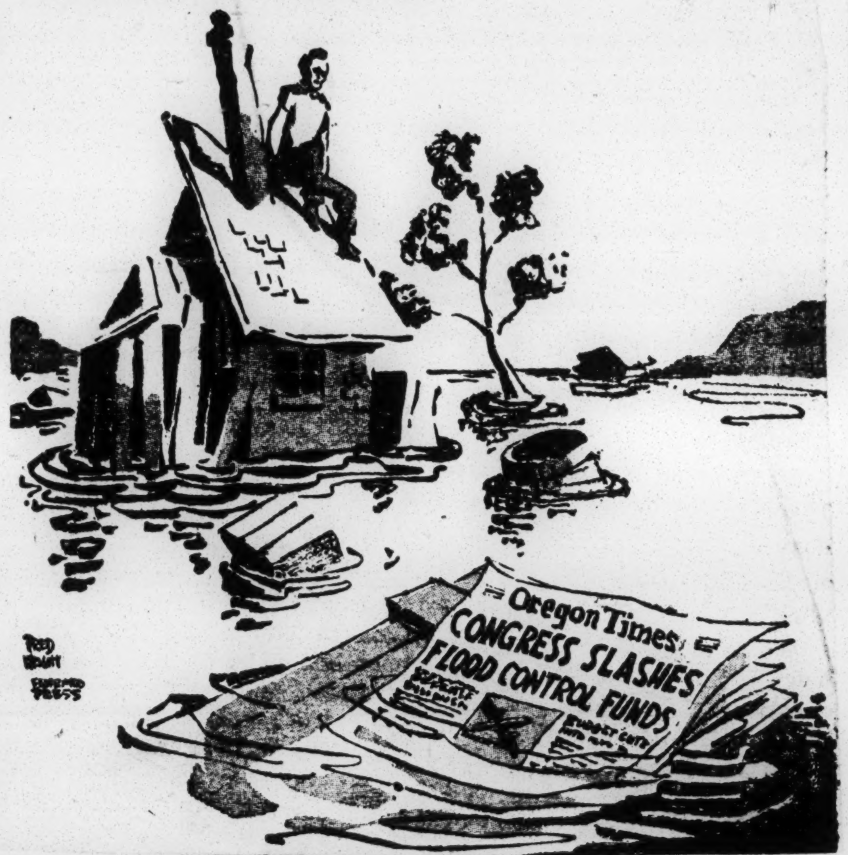
TWO communications have reached us sharply disagreeing with our May 9 column discussing the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the restrictive covenant case. One comes directly from a Chicago reader, the other indirectly from a local attorney. It will be useful, we believe, particularly during the Communist pre-convention discussion, to continue the debate publicly.

In our May 9 column we said, in effect, that the decision was a result of popular pressure and that it was important. At the same time, it was pointed out that the gain was of an extremely limited character and that it made no appreciable dent in the Jimcrow slum ghettoes imposed upon the Negro people. We characterized the decision as removing from the courts the power to lynch the citizenship right of the Negro to live where he pleases. But, by failing to outlaw the restrictive covenant, the court left the power to lynch these rights in the hands of private individuals, corporations and realty mohopolies, like Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. with its infamous, lily-white Stuyvesant Town.

Our Chicago reader wrote that "the Supreme Court did all it could do" and that "it stated that restrictive covenants were null and void." Neither contention is true.

He further declared that the decision was a "great step forward," that the Supreme Court "cannot force a man to sell his property to a Negro," concluding that our column was "unwarranted invective and unprovoked." Our attorney friend deemed the column unsound and "didn't think the court should be criticized" for leaving a big loophole in its decision.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS


Oregon Times
CONGRESS SLASHES FLOOD CONTROL FUNDS

In one respect, I agree with him: it often takes a mind-reader to figure out what the mumbo-jumbo opinions of the court actually say.

NEVERTHELESS, we submit that the May 9 column was essentially correct. Both communications unfortunately reflect, among other things, a distinct tailing after the Supreme Court. Any evaluation of the decision should be considered on the background of objective conditions, namely, the extortionate rents and stifling congestion in the tuberculosis-ridden slum-ghettoes whose legal foundation rests upon the present still un-outlawed restrictive covenant.

New York N.Y.

The fundamental issue is: does the Supreme Court decision give a Negro American the same citizenship rights, unencumbered by prohibitions of race or color, as a white American to purchase or live upon real property? The answer is: no.

The decision holds: if A, who is white, sells a piece of property to B, who is white, under a restrictive covenant, and B decides to sell to C, a Negro, A cannot go into court and prevent B from selling to a Negro. 6-20-48

This is the gain; since until the recent decision, A could use the courts to prevent B from selling to a Negro. In such cases, the courts can no longer enforce restrictive covenants if the seller decides to break it. Naturally, every advantage should be taken of this small wedge even though rich white covenant owners will attempt to exact all sorts of discriminatory blackmail from Negroes seeking a decent place to live.

BUT the big gimmick in the decision almost negates its positive value. If B does not want to sell, then the prospective Negro purchaser or tenant is out of luck. He can't go into court and enjoin B from refusing to sell or lease the property on the mere grounds that he is a Negro. And 99 percent of the restrictive covenant owners refuse to sell to Negroes, leaving the situation just about where it was for all practical purposes.

Therefore, private individuals can enforce their own covenants with the terror and violence characteristic of their class position, and without resort to the courts. Thus, the constitutional right of a Negro to live where any other citizen can live depends upon his ability to personally persuade a Rankin-minded property owner to sell or lease to him. Not a pleasant prospect!

The Worker

It's sheer double-talk for the court to hold that the covenants are unenforceable in courts, yet legal if owners desire to keep them. Hence, they're both legal and illegal—if that isn't the double-talk of a Republican or Democratic presidential candidate, then what it? If the covenants are unfit to be judicially enforced, then they ought to be outlawed as against any kind of decent public policy. Not only do they violate citizenship rights guaranteed by the constitution, but their mere existence incites discrimination and hoodlumism against those whom they're directed against, as the newspapers report almost daily.

I repeat: any Justice of the Supreme Court who holds property under an un-American covenant—and there are reputedly two—ought to be removed from the bench. It is shocking that an advanced worker—especially a white progressive—can consider this minimum demand as "unwarranted, unprovoked invective" and can feel that the court should not even be criticized.

New York, N.Y.

IT SEEMS as if our attorney friend underestimates the political power of labor and the people—Negro and white—to push beyond the present decision on the restrictive covenant and compel the complete outlawing of these evil agreements. His complacent satisfaction is not an attitude that inspires further struggle.

June 6 20-48

Demagogy and double-talk from the Supreme Court is not unusual. First, the Supreme Court banned official state apparatus from maintaining white primaries in which Negroes could not vote. But this proved an empty victory for the Negro people, since the polltaxers and lynchers proceeded to organize white primaries, as private individuals, which disfranchised Negroes as fully as official state white primaries had done. But the Negro people and their allies compelled even privately-run primaries to be banned by the court. Thus they can, through popular pressure and struggle, outlaw privately-enforced restrictive covenants.

The Worker

Neither should it be strange that the Supreme Court—the bastion of monopoly-owned private property—hesitates in the absence of mass pressure to interfere with the special privileges of the powerful real estate barons. The struggle against the restrictive covenant—challenges the use of realty—one of the bulwarks of our so-called free enterprise system—even though the abolition of these covenants would be only a minor regulation of private property in the interest of public welfare. It's strictly an imperialist concept that real estate is a sacred cow which the people can't touch.

New York, N.Y.

Once the big employers maintained, and with violenee, that they should not be forced to hire a Negro if they didn't want to. But New York and other state laws hold that a Negro cannot be denied a job—cannot be economically lynched—merely because he is a Negro, irrespective of the employers' wishes. This means that an employer can be compelled to hire a Negro, Jew, Catholic or foreign-born worker.

What's wrong with holding that no owner of real estate—upon which Negroes and others pay taxes for police protection, etc.—can refuse to sell or lease property to a Negro simply because he is a Negro? How many more Negroes will have to be lynched by Jimcrow ghetto slums before one-tenth of the population can move about and live in the same freedom and decency as other Aemricans? Some raise the issue of social equality in such cases. But Communists fight especially for the social equality of the Negro people.

June 6-20-48

The nationwide mass demand should be: outlaw the restrictive covenant! We have a proposed law in the New York City Council

holding, but the Democrats and Republicrats are strangling it to death. The effect of the insidious double-talk and demagogy of the Supreme Court decision is seen in the fact that the fight against restrictive covenants has disturbingly ebbed.

AFL Files Strong Brief Urging End of Restrictive Covenants All Over Nation

Baltimore M D

38C

Afro American

Sat 1-10/48

Formerly Conservative Group Says Denial of Benefits to Segment Hurts Labor Cause

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The effect which racial restrictive covenants have had on the welfare and living standards of its members is emphasized in the brief filed by the American Federation of Labor in three of the restrictive covenant cases set for argument in the U.S. Supreme Court Jan. 14.

The organization, which has gradually moved from a conservative to a liberal position in its approach to race problems, urged the high tribunal to outlaw judicial enforcement of such covenants.

Its brief was filed in three cases —two which arose in the District of Columbia and the third which arose in Michigan. Consent of counsel in the St. Louis case for the filing of a brief as a friend of the court has been requested but not yet received.

Speaking for 7½ Million

Speaking for affiliated labor unions with a membership of 7,577,716, of which 750,000 are colored, the AFL explained that it is anxious to help in every way to secure for its members—and for all Americans—"the opportunity to live in decent homes in physically and socially healthful surroundings."

Judicial enforcement of such agreements, the AFL argues, "is one of the chief means by which its colored members are confined to ghettoes and prevented from competing in the open market for what little unoccupied space exists today."

Declaring that AFL efforts to boost incomes are rendered worthless, the brief asserts that restrictive covenants also are the "instrument which will negate, for our colored members, full participation in any expansion of housing facilities in the United States which may be undertaken in the future.

All Labor Involved in Struggle

The A. F. of L. declares in its brief that during its entire history it has fought for equal rights and benefits for all of its members, regardless of race, creed, or color, adding that the fight has been not only for minority groups but for the country's entire labor population.

The brief points to the AFL's support of Federal legislation to abolish the poll tax, to adopt a national antilynching bill, to establish a permanent FEPC and the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill.

In the argument in its brief the AFL contended that housing conditions for colored people are inferior to those available for white persons largely because of the operation of racial restrictive covenants.

Citing Census Bureau figures, the AFL argues that discrimination forces colored people to accept inferior dwellings and also forces colored families to "double up" with other families to a greater degree than is necessary for white families.

Blamed in Part for Delinquency

Adding that there is no immediate prospect that this situation will be remedied by new construction, the organization also contended that poor housing, aggravated by racial restrictive covenants, creates a breeding ground for juvenile delinquency.

It also points out that whereas immigrants often choose segregation until they become familiar with the language and customs of the country, "the colored man, as a result of discrimination, is a permanent alien."

The truth of the colored people's housing plight, the brief says, is revealed in a series of sample surveys undertaken in April, 1947, in 34 metropolitan areas, 13 of which were classified according to the color of occupants. They showed:

That colored people lived in poorer dwellings than white people, a greater proportion of those occupying ordinary dewelling units live in homes with limited or no plumbing facilities, electric lighting or central heating;

Their residences are comparatively more often in need of major repairs, are more frequently overcrowded, and their dwelling units are comparatively less frequently found among the better residences as indicated by rents the brief declared.

Situation Parellel in Twin Cities

These conslusions were based upon surveys of housing in the following cities:

WASHINGTON, D.C. — 919,232 whites and 285,988 non-white; 275,388 ordinary dwelling units occupied by whites and 68,052 occupied by non-whites.

Baltimore—1,021,657 white and 284,384 non-whites; 291, ordinary dwelling units occupied by whites and 63,139 occupiel by non-whites;

Atlanta had a population of 355,234 whites and 142,885 non-whites; 96,473 dwelling units occupied by whites and 40,426 occupied by non-whites.

Birmingham—292,638 whites and 209,760 non-whites; 80,902 ordinary dwelling units occupied by whites and 54,454 occupied by non-whites.

Worse in Detroit

Detroit—2,354,153 whites and 348,245 non-whites; 666,796 ordinary dwelling units occupied by whites and 83,386 units occupied by non-whites.

Memphis—239,010 whites and 163,743 non-whites and contained 66,123 ordinary dwelling units occupied by whites and 42,260 occupied by non-whites.

Virginia's Case Pathetic

Norfolk— Portsmouth Newport News, Va., combined into a single metropolitan area for purposes of the survey—326,376 whites and 141,658 non-whites; 95,974 ordinary dwelling units occupied by whites and 37,318 occupied by non-whites.

Philadelphia— 2,933,280 whites and 439,410 non-whites; 826,149 ordinary dwelling units occupied by whites and 112,908 occupied by non-whites.

The A.F.L. brief was signed by Herbert S. Thatcher and Robert A. Wilson, attorney. Harry B. Merican, an attorney, also was on the brief.

Minority Group Property Rights Hang in Balance

The Courier

Sat 1-24-48

Pittsburgh Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE: William R. Ming, University of Chicago law instructor, is one of the experts who prepared the briefs presented to the United States Supreme Court by the NAACP in the covenant cases. Following are his comments on the significance of the cases as related to minority property ownership rights in the United States.

38C

By ATTY. WILLIAM R. MING

(NAACP Covenant Counsel)

WASHINGTON—The "Restrictive Covenant Cases" argued before the United States Supreme Court last week raise the most significant questions in the field of minority rights that have faced that tribunal since it decided the "Civil Rights Cases" in 1883.

In a good many cases since then the highest court in the land has been called upon to decide issues with respect to the rights of racial, religious, political, and national minorities. None of these, however, have gone straight to the heart of the protection of the rights of minorities as provided in the Constitution of the United States.

In the cases which the court now has under advisement, two are from the State courts of Michigan and Missouri, and two from the Federal courts of the District of Columbia. All raise the same basic question and it is fraught with broad political and social implications.

Sat 1-24-48

Simply stated, the issue in these cases is whether the power of the courts can be constitutionally used to enforce such residential segregation of minorities as the owners of property in a particular area shall see fit to impose at any particular time.

The cases coming from the State courts necessarily require determination of the power of the Federal Government over the States in this field, since it is a Federal court that this appeal is now made. But it is Federal organic law upon which the petitioners rely for their relief, namely the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

D. C. POSES PROBLEM

On the other hand, the District of Columbia and all of its courts are under Federal control alone. In the cases coming from District, therefore, petitioners are asking only that the highest Federal court restrain lower Federal courts from serving as instruments for the maintenance of these ghettos in the capital of the Nation.

Counsel for petitioners in all the cases argued that this did not justify a different result in the cases. They pointed out that the due process of the Fifth Amendment, which operates to protect the lives, liberty and property of all persons from unlawful interference at the hands of the Federal Government, was the same as the limitation of the Fourteenth Amendment on the State governments.

The defenders of the covenants say that these are agreements of private persons and the courts, both State and Federal, ought to enforce them like other contracts.

Both the petitioners and the Solicitor General, appearing for the executive branch of the Federal Government on their side, say that when the courts are asked to enforce these "covenants," they lose their "private" character and that the courts can properly enforce them only if such action would be consistent with the limitations of the Constitution.

They point out that residential segregation by the legislatures has long since been held to be forbidden, and argue that the courts are bound by Governmental action which draws a distinction based upon racial or religious differences is not "due process."

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Thus, the Supreme Court must consider the basic question as to how far individuals can go to express their prejudices against racial and religious groups and still secure the aid of the State and Federal Governments to carry out their distorted personal views.

Obviously, under a political system like ours, dedicated to the maximum protection of the rights of all individuals, without regard to their race or religion or the wisdom of their views, it may be difficult to resolve this conflict between proponents and victims of racial and religious prejudices.

RESULT UNPREDICTABLE

Any effort to forecast the result could be no more than a guess. The decision of three of the justices—Reed, Jackson and Rutledge—to disqualify themselves, may affect the result. That is true if for no other reason than that with only the statutory minimum of six justices sitting, there is a possibility of an even division of the court.

In these cases it would mean that the covenants were upheld, since that was the decision of the courts below. The decision, however, would have little force as a precedent for future cases in any event. There seems to be no basis either for a satisfactory estimate of any other effect of the disqualifications or a forecast of the ultimate decisions.

38c 1948

Tennessee

NEGROES' SUIT DELAYED

Quest Of Building Permit On Essex To Be Reset

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Hearing of a petition for a court order to require the City of Memphis to issue building permits to three negro families was passed for a resetting yesterday in Division Four of Circuit Court. Thurs sion Four of Circuit Court. Attorneys for the negroes and the city will confer on a date for the resetting, probably the first of next week, A. E. Horn, attorney for the negroes, said. 7-1-48

The suit, seeking a writ of mandamus, was filed to seek a permit to build on the north side of Essex. It is charged the center line of the street has been made the dividing line between negro and white housing.

NEGROES GO TO COURT FOR BUILDING PERMIT

38c) Tenn.

Violation Of Constitution Is Charged To City

Memphis Tenn.
Commercial Appeal

An application for a court order to force the City of Memphis to issue building permits to three negro families will be heard at 9:30 Wednesday morning in Division Four of Circuit Court.

The suit, seeking a writ of mandamus, was filed yesterday against Mayor Pleasants and the City Commissioners by Porter Smith and his wife, Donnie Smith; Mack Douglas and his wife, Emma Douglas, and Ezell Jackson and his wife, Bernice Jackson.

It is charged that refusal to grant the permits is a violation of the Federal and state constitutions. Tennessee is made party to the suits along with the three negro families. Sat. 6-26-48

The bill charges the city has made the center of Essex the dividing line between negro and white housing with negroes on the south side and white on the north side. However, Tom Walls, negro, received a building permit to build on the north side of Essex 25 years ago, the bill asserts.

It is charged that repeated trips to City Hall to obtain the building permits were without success.

Carwile Is Fined $25 On Segregation Charge

Washington D.C.,
The Post

Richmond, Va., July 27 (AP).—Police Justice Harold C. Maurice today fined Howard H. Carwile, Richmond attorney, $25 and costs on a charge of violating a State segregation law at a religious meeting in the city-owned Mosque Auditorium. Carwile, independent candidate for the United States Senate from Virginia, noted an appeal.

Wed

Carwile was arrested after he refused to move from a section reserved for Negroes. 7-28-48

RACE RELATIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF

39 1948

Advertising Council, Inc.

DRIVE IS PLANNED ON RACE PREJUDICE

The Times

Strong Campaign Sponsored by Advertising Council Gets Business Support

(39) New York, N.Y.

An aggressive national advertising campaign utilizing virtually every type of medium reaching the public, with the objective of "making racial prejudice as unpopular as B. O." will be carried on by the Advertising Council, Inc., it was announced yesterday.

The campaign is the latest in a long series of public welfare drives on national problems conducted by the council. Fri. 2-6-48

The program will have the support of the entire advertising profession, with the Association of National Advertisers, the American Association of Advertising Agencies, and various individuals in the field contributing material on a voluntary basis. In addition, various manufacturing groups, outstanding media representatives such as the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and many labor, consumer and civic organizations have pledged support.

Sample Advertisements Run

Sample advertisements prepared by the council already have been inserted in a few publications. In general, the three most important points to be stressed are: Accept—or reject—people on their individual worth; Do not listen to or spread rumors against a race or religion, and speak up, wherever one is; in business, school, labor union, church or social group, against group prejudice.

During a press conference prior to the announcement of the campaign, Lee Bristol, vice-president of Bristol-Myers and campaign coordinator, said: Fri.

"Every means of advertising which could probably be useful will be mobilized in this fight against prejudice. Some of the best brains in the advertising profession have donated their time and talent to the design of striking posters and eloquent statements of the American creed. Through business facilities we will use advertising in newspapers, magazines, over the air, in outdoor display panels and subway car cards." 2-6-48

Proof Sheets to Be Issued

Council officials predicted the program, known as "The United America Campaign" will be the most important council drive in 1948 from the viewpoint of public interest and actual support by business. Proof sheets of the first displays will be sent to 75,000 persons in newspaper and other organizations this week, Mr. Bristol announced. The Times

"It is obvious that many advertisers and newspapers will use our series merely for inspiration," Mr. Bristol said. "We of the council merely represent the public spirited members of business and advertising who believe that the enormous power of advertising can and should be used to promote the public interest, just as it is used to promote private interests."

All newspaper, magazine and other printed insertions as well as spot radio announcements will be sponsored by the concerns themselves or by businesses or organizations interested in community welfare. New York, N.Y.

Discussing the program, Edward Royal, council campaign manager, said it would be pushed strongly in the South. Fri. 2-6-48

"We know that there is some support in the South already," Mr. Royal asserted. "We intend to hit the South as hard and as often as we can and feel reasonably certain that much of our material will be run in Southern newspapers and other media consistently."

Admen Launch Fight On Bias

CIO News

The advertising profession — through the Advertising Council Inc., has launched an ambitious counter attack against racial discrimination.

(39)

Virtually every type of advertising medium will be used in the campaign, which will stress: accept or reject people on their individual merits; do not listen to or spread rumors against a race or religion; speak up, wherever you are—in school, business, union meeting, social group—against group prejudice.

The program will be known as "The United American Campaign." Allan L. Swim, editor of the CIO News and Publicity director of the CIO, is a member of the council's Public Policy Committee.

It is expected that many organizations will cooperate with the Council in this work of publicizing anti-discrimination work. Already many have indicated their intentions to participate in many ways.

Washington D.C.

Feb. 2-7-48

39 . 1948

Brotherhood Week

Patterson Warns Prejudices Can Cause U. S. To Lose Peace

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga

(39) Sun. 2-22-48

By JOHN COURIC

Former Secretary of War Robert Patterson, who helped lead the United States to victory in World War II, warned Americans Saturday night to guard against dividing prejudices lest they lose the peace.

Speaking here on the eve of National Brotherhood Week, Patterson emphasized the importance of national unity in the prevention of another war.

"Until the time comes when Soviet Russia ceases to be aggressive, until Soviet Russia changes her present policy of an unfriendly attitude toward us, the best assurance of peace is to build and maintain a national defense," Patterson declared.

"The dictators in Moscow understand military strength and have a profound respect for it. That is one point in their policy that never changes. It is my firm conviction that a powerful defense is at present the only means at hand of preventing the recurrence of war."

The Constitution

He emphasized that "no thoughtful man or woman wants to do away with religious, racial and national differences." But he urged that "we do away with those prejudices which spring from our racial, religious and national differences for the sake of our world and our own normal selves."

Patterson, who now is a practicing attorney in New York City, held a press conference shortly before his dinner speech sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, at the Atlanta Athletic Club.

2-22-48

He pumped for the Marshall Plan in answer to reporters' queries on international affairs, calling it the "strong step toward world peace." An advocate of United Nations, he expressed the belief that a successful Marshall Plan could force Russia to change her attitude in the United Nations.

Atlanta, Ga

On national questions, he called universal military training an important branch of military training and declared that the United States greatly needs a more powerful air force.

Sun 2-22-48

He declined to comment on politics, declaring, "I'm not in politics." But in answer to a question, the former War Secretary declared himself in agreement with the philosophy of President Truman's civil rights proposals.

Student Join Ranks To War On Race Hate

The Defender

Sat 3-6-48

(39)

ST. LOUIS — A parents group to eliminate racial prejudices was advanced by the students representing 30 public and private schools in St. Louis and St. Louis County at the Third Intergroup Youth Conference at Pleasant Green Baptist Church last week.

Chicago Def.

Juanita Bush, student at Vason High School, said parents are the ones who usually have the prejudices and transplant them to their children.

About 1,000 students attended the conference sponsored by the National Council of Christians and Jews in observance of Brotherhood Week.

One white student impatiently asked: "Why talk about better race relations among minority groups when we can't practice them? Why wait until next year, 'when things might be more favorable?' That's what everybody says."

Sat 3-6-48

Urge Discussions

The students who displayed intense interest in the discussions suggested that interracial relations be made a part of programs of discussion groups, schools, churches and clubs and what attempts be made to hold meetings of school organizations which would include clubs from Negro institutions and public and parochial schools.

Discussion leaders were: Mrs. Frances Goodall, director of Volunteer Service, Social Planning Council; C. Spencer Tocus, assistant principal, Vashon High school; Alfred Fleishman, president of the Urban League; Mrs. Samuel Johnson, chairman of the civil rights committee of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare; Chester E. Stovall, industrial secretary of the Urban League and Dr. Arnold Rose, associate professor of sociology at Washington University.

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4 Ways To Brotherhood Told At CIO-Guild Meet

(39)

Chicago Defender Unit, Newspaper Guild, CIO, and more than one hundred of their friends gathered at the Wabash YMCA, Wednesday night and heard four oustanding speakers mark the advent of National Brotherhood Week.

Herbert March, district organizer of the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, pointed out that race hatred is carefully inculcated and maintained in the United States to divide workers and prevent effective action toward obtaining a higher standard of living for the vast majority of the people. Intolerance has an economic basis and until that is thoroughly understood by both Negro and white workers, progress toward real brotherhood will be delayed, March said.

Baptist Cleric Speaks

The Rev. L. K. Jackson, pastor of St. Paul Baptist church, Gary, made a vitriolic attack upon American hypocrisy and upon Uncle Toms who, he said, "will sell the whole race down the river to get the inside track with a white man." Both white and colored are equally, or nearly equally, to blame, he said, for delaying the inevitable march toward real democracy.

Bill Gremely of the Human Relations Commission asked that the Negro have patience and trust the forces of law and order, no matter how ineffective they may seem, as the people of goodwill attempt to bring a fuller democracy to the United States.

A great ovation was given to Rabbi Joseph Weisenberg of American Brotherhood, National Conference of Christians and Jews, who closed the speaking portion of the program. Rabbi Weisenberg talked informally of the great Jewish tradition of brotherhood, pointing out that it antedated the birth of Christ. His quiet manner and obvious sincerity, his scholarly dignity and good humor were hailed by round after round of applause.

Charles Davis, Guild unit president, presided. Mercdith Johns played piano selections and accompanied Mrs. James Anderson in a reading of Langston Hughes' "Freedom Train" and the Springer Concert Ensemble, directed by Mrs. Alberta Springers, also of the Defender, gave several selections which brought an enthusiastic response from the audience.

Tests May Help Races 'Get Along'

The Wash Post
Thur 9-9-48
Wash. D.C.

Boston, Sept. 8 (AP).—The first psychological test designed to help Negroes to get along better with whites was reported to the American Psychological Association today.

The specific object is to help those Negroes who go to work with whites in situations where race prejudice exists, or where their relations with whites call for diplomacy.

The test was reported by Charles F. Thompson of Tulane University. It arose from his experience with Negro veterans in New Orleans, when he tried to use the regular psychological tests given to white people to learn such things as how a man or woman will get along with fellow workers, and how to make allies.

The white psychological test revealed that Negroes are likely to think of whites as aliens. It is the same thing as the old saying, "All Chinamen look alike." Whites have been found by psychologists who think nearly all Negroes look alike.

The white test is a series of pictures, originated by Dr. Henry A. Murray of Harvard. A person looks at them and tells the story of what he thinks the picture means, and psychologists are able to discern in this story an outline of the subject's abilities to get along with other people.

The Murray pictures all are of white people. When Mr. Thompson tried this test on the Negro GIs, he got flat, wooden answers. The colored men didn't seem to know what a white man or woman would do. The whites were just fixed types to them.

Thur 9-9-48

Thompson then substituted pictures of Negro men and women. Immediately he got interesting answers. He then formed a psychological test, based on the material in the Murray pictures, but changing the race, and also changing some of the details to fit Negro experiences.

From these pictures the psychologists get from Negroes the same information that whites give.

Test Helps Negroes Work With Whites

Courier Journal
Louisville Ky
Thur 9-9-48

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE.
Associated Press Science Editor.

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Chicago Police To Learn About Race Relations

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 5-8-48

By Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Ill. — Training of policemen in race relations will begin soon, Mayor Martin H. Kennelly of Chicago announced last week.

This answer was given in discussion of a recent recommendation by the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination in a report of Negro-white friction in housing.

The council advised the "establishment of a special human relations detail and an in-service training program of intergroup relations in the Chicago police department." Sat

The mayor said, "I believe the in-service training program is about ready to go into effect."

The opening date of the school for policemen cannot be announced yet, Deputy Commissioner Redmond Gibbons said. According to him this school will not be merely a race relations school, but a general school for policemen which will give special professional training for assignments including those among minority groups.

A white teen-aged girl created a sensation during a panel discussion at the Future Homemakers of America meeting in Little Rock, Ark., last week when she urged several thousands of her contemporaries "not to be stampeded into accepting the racial prejudices of the older generation." Among those who heard her was Governor Ben Laney, one of the most rabid of opponents to President Truman's civil rights program.

Baltimore, Md.

Better Race Relations

The Times

Voluntary Action, Not Legal Compulsion, Is Advocated

The writer of the following letter is Professor of Sociology at the University of Kentucky. He has had a long record in the field of social service and is the author of a number of books on various aspects of that subject.

Sun 8-22-48

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

New York N.Y.

The State of Kentucky is a border state, with leanings both to the North and to the South. It is south of the Ohio River, and was a slave-holding state. The percentage of Negroes in the state as a whole is slightly less than for the entire United States. In the eastern part there are very few; in some counties in the central and western parts they constitute as much as one-fourth or more of the population. In the state there has never been any attempt to restrict suffrage in any group, and Negroes have voted since slavery days as freely as the whites.

In recent days there have been attempts by Negroes to enter the state university; and this phase of the treatment of the Negro in the state has now come into focus. The state may well in certain respects become a proving-ground in dealing with the problem, now considerably a national one.

In efforts to find the best way to approach the vexed racial issue, there is before the people of Kentucky, and of the country as well, an opportunity for the display of intelligence, consideration, social statesmanship. If progress is to be made, there will be demanded mutual understanding on the part of both whites and Negroes—a certain give-and-take attitude, a greater or less yielding on one side and on the other.

Repeal of School Law

The Times

The law in the State of Kentucky, prohibiting the educating together of whites and Negroes, should, for one thing, be repealed. The matter should be left to the action of future Legislatures and to the discretion of the educational authorities of the state on both higher and lower levels. There should be set a definite goal of equal educational facilities and accommodations for Negroes, something for which in the past we must all acknowledge heavy remissness and dereliction.

Sun 8-22-48

New York N.Y.

The Negro has the inalienable right to an education every whit as good as that of the whites. He is to be satisfied with nothing less; the whites should stand for nothing less. We should be all the more willing to do this when we realize that in modern times no race has suffered as has the Negro or has been so grievously sinned against. Above all, we should remember that his is the only group that came to America not of its own free will but under the white man's compulsion. Nor must it be lost sight of that in America we are trying the great experiment of democracy and equal citizenship for all.

At the same time the situation would be greatly bettered if the Negroes, in their turn, would limit their insistence to these things, for the present at least, in communities where there are large number of Negroes and where there is considerable opposition, rather than demanding that their education must necessarily be in company with that of whites—that they cannot fully enjoy their education unless in immediate association with whites—despite objection from the latter.

Legal Enforcement

If the Negroes would follow this course, as many of them undoubtedly would prefer, there would be removed the charge on the part of some of the whites that Negroes feel that their rights must include apposition with the whites. If complaint is made that this policy involves separation of the races, or, as it is sometimes called, segregation, that would seem, at least for the present, better than association forced through legal measures.

Sun 8-22-48

Some of the forms of separation now existing are anything but intelligent, some even bordering on the ridiculous, some without fixed patterns in different communities. In time many of these will give way. In the meantime the Negro need not feel that he is regarded as an "inferior"; if so, he can easily prove the contrary. He will not have lost a great deal in the intervening time. He can build up a standing which the whites before long will be compelled to respect. Voluntary approaches are at once and in the long run far better than attempts at legal compulsion. Public opinion, in a country like America, has a power that in itself may be compelling.

I have taught Negroes; I have sat next to them in the classroom; I have eaten meals beside them. I know that I was no worse off in consequence; I only hope that they were not.

This past spring at a meeting of the University of Kentucky Chapter of the American Association of University Professors I proposed that it be the sense of that body that Negroes be accepted for graduate work in this institution. This was with the understanding that the proposal was not in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the state. It was also with the understanding that it would not stand in the way of participation by the state in a joint institution of Southern states for the higher education of Negroes, if that arrangement should appear to be the most desirable.

ravel Segregation

Sun 8-22-48

A few years ago in the columns of a newspaper in the state I advocated the ending of the separation of Negroes and whites on railway trains and stations—for one reason, if for nothing else, that there was involved a needless expense to the railways; besides, I felt that there were few who would seriously object.

Nothing is to be gained by igno or disregarding the mores of a people; nor can we expect them to be changed overnight. They have to be reckoned with in human society, unseemly and far-fetched though some of them may be. This is a lesson that we have to learn from history.

Recognition of the rights of Negroes has moved forward rapidly of recent years, something over which all of us can rejoice. Relations between the races have on the whole shown marked improvement, with the continuance of which nothing should be allowed to interfere. In time associations between the races may become closer and closer. Bars of separation may be more and more whittled down.

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But all this should come about through voluntary, heart-impelled action. And is this not possible while seeing to it that all the essential legal rights, all the rights of the citizen as such, are secured and maintained for the Negro? For such a thing as a poll tax upon citizens of this country there is no excuse anywhere; and the Federal Government is justified in ending it if individual states refuse to do so.

Understanding, patience, forbearance, mutual respect, uncoerced strivings for fair dealings, recognition that we all are brothers under the skin and all members of one great race, faith that matters can and will be bettered with time—these are the things that will set us in the right direction in dealing with this great American problem.

HARRY BEST.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 14, 1948.

Prejudice abhorrent to him, says Sam Goldwyn

Tribune Det. 7-3-48

Los Angeles, Calif

NEW YORK — "If we sit idly by when fellow Americans, because of their color or creed or origin, are discriminated against in employment opportunities, in educational facilities, in housing, in the right to vote, in the right to 'freedom from fear,' then we are really participating in these denials of rights," writes Samuel Goldwyn, movie industry magnate, in the current issue of Opportunity, official magazine of the National Urban League.

Goldwyn is one of three whites participating in the magazine's "How I Became Interested in Racial Justice," series. Remaining two are Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard professor and historian, and Mrs. Agnes Meyer, Washington newspaper publisher.

7-3-48

Goldwyn said, "I would be less than candid if I did not say frankly that there have been times when my interest was more passive than active, but the fact is that it has always been abhorrent to me that a person's race or color should be a factor in his right to live a life on a plane of full equality with his fellow men."

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"I realized for the first time," the historian declared, "the sense of bitterness and despair which a Negro might so well have in America."

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Mrs. Meyer also cited World War II as bringing her first comprehensive insight into social injustices meted out to the Negro in America. She said, "I am convinced that the normal, natural functioning of the Negro in our society cannot be achieved through superficial means such as race relations committees, and the endless talk in which they dissipate their energies."

Tribune

Race Relations Society Acts In Four Cases, Sues Two Bigoted Cafes

The Defender

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Sat 9-25-48

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A similar case in which legal prosecution is planned is that in which Mrs. Carl Saunders, Mrs. Alma Burton and a youth, all of Dulzura, Calif., were refused service at Johnson's Spa, 317 University ave. Bertram Brown, attorney for the Society, was assigned to prosecute.

THE HORIZON

Pittsburg Courier

By P. L. PRATTIS

Booker T.'s Experience Shows Progress Has Been Made in Race Relations

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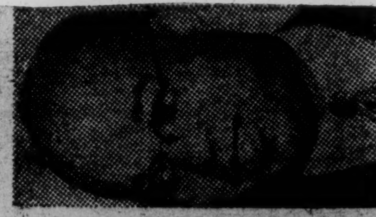
NO MATTER how much progress is being made, or has been made, in race relations, Negroes must continue to contend for completely equal citizenship status. They don't have that now, not anywhere in the United States. They are looked upon by the dominant majority as a group apart, a group to be tolerated, to be indulged, and sometimes, to be helped. As much as Joe Stalin is made the object of hatred, Stalin could come to this country, officially, or as a plain, traveling Russian Communist and be given a squarer everyday deal than any Negro living. America is kinder to her white enemies than she is to her black friends.



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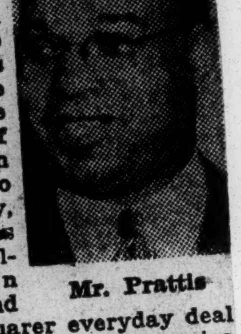

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"Scripture Does Not Justify Prejudice"

White Pastor Quits Church Because Of Race Injustice

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK — White and Negro ministers of this city were meeting informally for brotherhood services at Freemason Street Baptist Church Monday, Mar. 1. Someone raised opposition to Governor Tuck's stand on civil rights, and there followed a somewhat cautious discussion of racial segregation in general.

Sat. 10-2-48

After awhile a young, serious-faced white minister arose with something specific to say about racial segregation.

"I propose that we go on record here as favoring an interracial ministers' association in this city," he said simply, his eyes calmly searching the faces of his fellow ministers.

Several of the ministers welcomed the proposal and spoke in favor of it. Others were not certain that the group should take such a step. Finally, it was decided that no resolutions should be drafted then, since the group was not an official body.

QUITS IN DISILLUSIONMENT

The young minister was advised to make his proposal to the Norfolk Ministerial Association (white). Agreeing that this was a logical procedure, he quietly took his seat, but continued to observe his fellow ministers in detachment.

The young minister who had taken a firm stand against the church's compromising with racial discrimination, was the Rev. Douglas Angell, who last week announced that he was quitting in "disillusionment" as pastor of Norfolk's Unitarian Church, his first charge.

Sat. 10-2-48

"Members of the Norfolk Ministerial Association are preaching sermons to the effect that every person is the child of God, and preaching against the evils and injustices of segregation," he explained, "yet, the association won't let Negroes become members."

He said further, with reference to the proposal for a racially integrated ministers' group, "So far as I know, no action has been taken and the matter has been lying idle."

SAYS CHURCH LOOKS BACKWARD

Rev. Mr. Angell's disillusionment has sources deeper than those in Norfolk, however. He said: "The church looks backward, instead of forward, and for the most part refuses to accept scientific facts. Science has proved that given an equal opportunity any individual of any race can develop his mental and moral faculties to become a worthy citizen of any country in the world."

The present position of the church is very weak, the pastor declared. More than half the population has no church affiliation, he added, explaining that many persons have lost interest because the church does not "meet the vital interests of the day." He said that in the Scriptures could be found no justification for segregation in the church.

Rev. Mr. Angell was to deliver his farewell sermon at 11 a. m. last Sunday. After that, he said his intention is to take a year's leave of absence to decide whether to resume religious work. He would spend this time in Florida and at his farm in Whitefield, Mo., he said.

BECAME MINISTER TWO YEARS AGO

An air-condition engineer, Rev. Mr. Angell became a Unitarian minister two years ago to "help bring about what most of us considert he good life on earth." He had studied divinity at the University of Chicago.

Commenting further on the church in general, the disillusioned pastor said:

"Although many ministers in their denominational utterances pay lip service and some church leaders actually try to put into practice the concept of true brotherhood, pressures within the church organization in the majority of cases make it impossible for most of us to be true to our own convictions."

He chose the Unitarian Church because he thinks its creed is more in harmony with modern man's knowledge.

'White' Dropped From L. E. A.

Tulsa Okla. 5-27-48

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 28 (NNPA)—The Louisville Education Association rejected a proposal last Thursday to drop the word "white" from its requirements for membership.

Tulsa Okla.

The members approved a new constitution which provides that only white persons with teaching certificates in the Louisville public schools may join the L. E. A. They met at Louisville Male High School.

California Sheriff Helps Destroy Anti-Negro Signs

The Defender

Sat 3-27-48

LOS ANGELES, (ANP) —The young sheriff of Kern county Louis Thlett, joined the NAACP last week in its drive to rid the county of anti-Negro signs exhibited by various business establishments.

Chicago Ill.

The law officer, himself, tore down a sign, "We do not wish the patronage of Negroes," from a cafe just outside Bakersfield, according to Thomas Reese, president of the Bakersfield chapter of the NAACP.

Later, the owner put an even larger sign, but then on his own accord took it down, Reese said. He even aided a needy and homely colored migrant after that, and said he was wrong in being prejudiced, according to the NAACP leader.

In the local drive the NAACP is trying to get owners of these places to remove these signs voluntarily. So far seven of 70 have been taken down.

Bakersfield has 5,000 Negroes, Reese said, and Kern county, one of the greatest agricultural sections in the world, has many more. Race baiters, here, have taken advantage of lenient laws, he added, and many migrants from the south, used to discrimination, take no action in most cases.

Reese said that Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins of Los Angeles is helping the NAACP in its current drive.

RACE RELATIONS HELP IS DEVISED

The Picayune

Thur. 9-9-48

Psychology Test Developed by Tulane Man

New Orleans La.

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
(Associated Press Science Reporter)

Boston, Sept. 8.—The first psychological test designed to help Negroes to get along better with whites was reported to the American Psychological Association today.

The specific object is to help those Negroes who go to work with whites in situations where black prejudice exists, or where their relations with whites call for diplomacy.

The test was reported by Charles F. Thompson of Tulane university. It arose from his experience with Negro veterans in New Orleans, when he tried to use the regular psychological tests given to white people to learn such things as how a man or woman will get along with fellow workers, and how to make allies.

Thur. 9-9-48

The white psychological test revealed that Negroes are apt to think of whites as aliens. It is the same thing as the old saying, "All Chinamen look alike." Whites have been found by psychologists who think nearly all Negroes look alike.

The white test is a series of pictures, originated by Dr. Henry A. Murray of Harvard. A person looks at them and tells the story of what he thinks the picture means, and psychologists are able to discern in this story an outline of the testee's abilities to get along with other people.

The Murray pictures all are of white people. When Mr. Thompson tried this test on the Negro GIs, he got flat, wooden answers. The Negroes didn't seem to know what a white man or woman would do. The whites were just fixed types to them.

Thompson then substituted pictures of Negro men and women. Immediately he got interesting answers. He then formed a psychological test, based on the material in the Murray pictures, but changing the race, and also changing some of the details to fit Negro experiences.

Thur 9-9-48

From these pictures the psychologists get from Negroes the same information that whites give.

Winners Of Make-Democracy-Live Contest

The Record

Columbia, S.C.

6-14-48

A 61-year-old former schoolteacher advertising man, Russell Mitcheltree, of Scarsdale, N. Y., was chosen top winner in Drew Pearson's contest for the best letter on how to make Democracy live. He receives a prize of $5,000.

Born in West Middlesex, Pa., Mr. Mitcheltree was graduated from Yale in 1911, taught school, was a reporter on the old New York Tribune and has been in the advertising business since 1918. His letter on democracy was selected by a board of three judges—Former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Attorney General Tcm Clark and Author Clare Boothe Luce.

39

The winning letter follows:

How To Make Democracy Live

"We, the people, can make Democracy live, by living for Democracy. First, let me—this man, this woman—cherish human freedom. Then let me, by word and example, inspire others to follow democratic ways.

Men.

"As a citizen of my community, let me respect individual worth regardless of race, creed, color, position. Let me grant each person all his rights—religious, political, social ,economic. Let me protect these rights—if need be, with my blood. Working for others, let me work well. Employing others, let me pay well. Applying good will at democracy's roots, I shall nourish life, liberty, happiness.

6-14-48

"As a citizen of my country, let me faithfully practice my citizenship, not lose democracy by default. Let me advance these principles of welfare: that government is not a master, but an ever-progressing ally of man in his quest of food, health, home, education, security. That good public servants should be supported and unfit be replaced. That minorities must be heeded, lest unchecked power turn tyrant. That I am personally responsible for making democracy succeed, on election day and every day.

"As a citizen of the world, let me help my country to help mankind. Untainted by selfish interest, let us aid any nation threatened or exploited. Being rich in God's plenty, let us feed the hungry. Being strong, let us lead earth's peoples to prosperity and peace.

"Thus doing our duty at home and abroad, with justice, wisdom, courage, kindness, we shall win men's hearts and make democracy live."

The Record

A total of $15,000 was awarded to 144 other prize winners, the other seven top winners being:

Mrs. Martha Pitman of San Jose, Calif., housewife and mother, whose avocation is writing; Perry Le Fevre of Orangeburg, N. Y., a young minister who is securing his doctorate at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia university; Leonard M. Skinner, a Washington (D. C.) high-school teacher; the Rev. Alfred G. Fish, professor of philosophy at San Francisco State college; Carol Breckenridge of Redwood City, Calif., whc won the special award among high-school students; Robert P. Cort, government employe of Greenwich, Conn., who received the first prize for veterans, and Walter H. Mitchell, University of Georgia student at Athens, Ga., to whom went the first prize for college students.

Columbia, S.C.

Field: 4 Points For Liberals

PM

New York, N.Y.

Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago *Sun-Times*, called last night for a four-point domestic program in the U. S. A. "to demonstrate that the liberal spirit is the key to a strong, productive America and ultimately, to a cooperative productive world."

Wed.

He spoke at the commencement exercises of the New School for Social Research in New York City.

Calling for specific action which will benefit the greatest number of people, Field called for:

¶ A realistic national program of health insurance.

6-2-48

¶ A housing program that will give every American family an opportunity to acquire a decent home.

¶ Real co-operation toward achieving maximum production on the part of both management and labor.

¶ Revitalization of our entire concept of civil liberties to reaffirm not only racial equality but the basic dignity and integrity of the individual in relation to his fellow man and to the government.

Field said the third party is not the answer at this time.

Racial Pride

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: Most of us are proud of our race, although some few of us know not to say too much about it. We have no right to be proud of our race, because we have had nothing to do with bringing it about and we can do nothing to change it. There are, however, characteristics in us which we can improve and upon which we should spend the time so often wasted upon our physical characteristics. When we have made of ourselves useful, Christian citizens and can point to people and conditions which we have improved; then, and only then do we have a right to be proud.

Atlanta, Ga.

Let us stop teaching our children to hate. Let us tell them the truth, but let us prepare them well, to take their places in a great country along with other groups as useful, Christian men and women, with something to be proud of.

Fri. 4-23-48

REUBEN A. MUNDAY.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Teaching the Child Equality

The Worker

By *VERA MORRIS*

New York, N.Y.

Sun. 4-11-48

A PREVIOUS column, devoted to learning democracy in the home, made no mention of one of the most important aspects of real democracy—racial equality.

We know that children are born without racial prejudice, so they learn to accept all peoples as equals, or they learn, somewhere along the line to discriminate against some as their inferiors.

While it is true that some prejudice can be picked up on the street, in the main by the time a child is in a "gang" on the street, his attitude has already begun to form, and the truly democratic home can offset anything he picks up. The most important place for him to learn anything is in the home. The child will learn to accept all people equally, only if the parents do. Nor is it necessary to teli him one race or another displeases. He can catch it in conversation in the tone of disgust, or horror used for the words "Rumanian, Russian, Negro," or whatever the prejudice happens to be.

Seeds of Prejudice

The Worker

Unless a completely artificial atmosphere pervades the household, the child is bound to know that there are some people that displease the parents. Father is angry with his boss and explodes at home, mother thinks the butcher is cheating her, both of them wish the noisy neighbors would move and so on. Children wonder why the parents are angry. It is because, as daddy seems to think his boss is French, and therefore unreasonable; the butcher is Hungarian, the neighbors are objectionable and noisy, not because they are noisy human beings, but because they are noisy Jews. Here is where the seeds of prejudice are sown.

Adults should be extremely careful in this regard. In any discussion of personalities, let human traits, good or bad, apply to all people, regardless of where they came from, or what they look like. When you think of people in terms of their race, and express these thoughts in words, you can expect nothing different from your children. Children are very literal; what may be a joke to an adult is often seriously treated by children.

New York, N.Y.

Treat Playmates Equally

Sun. 4-11-48

Resolve therefore, never to use the despicable terms, "chink, wop, kike," etc. even in fun. When your child brings these terms home, explain, over and over if necessary, why they are not to be used. Merely forbidding them in the home will not stop him from using them elsewhere, where they will do more harm.

All playmates should be accepted by the parents, easily and equally. This applies not only to children of other races, but to the children different from your own, the lame ones, the poorer or richer, the adopted ones, etc.

Parents sometimes go to extremes to accept the "different child" and succeed in really separating the children. They overdo the hospitality, offer the best toys, the biggest piece of cake, and single out the child for clucking attention. Soon the children are aware that in some way the child singled out is different or else why the strange behavior of the adult.

The Worker

Sun. 4-11-48

The best way to teach children "all men are created equally" is to really believe it yourself, and if you act according to this belief, your child will have the same healthy attitude.

The Post Washington D.C.

Progress Noted in Race Relations

29 Wed

By Drew Pearson

A lot of my Southern friends have been telling me I should be awfully careful how I discuss the current political rebellion below the Mason-Dixon line. Undoubtedly they are right. But, since so many people are already sore because of my nose poking into all sorts of things, from the high cost of ambassadorships to Secretary of the Treasury Snyder's bibulousness at the President's birthday dinner, I suppose it won't hurt to get a few more people sore. So here goes.

7-28-48

Stalin

One thing I can't help thinking about the civil rights row is that the boy who is getting most satisfaction out of it all is Joe Stalin.

I also can't help thinking that a time when we are very much on the spot in Berlin is a time when we ought to be preserving a reasonably united front back home.

What the Russians Forget

The Post

The Russians, of course, don't know—or care—that all things are relative and that we've made a lot of progress in this country. It was only as recently as the 1919-20 postwar period that a horrible massacre of Negroes occurred in East St. Louis, while disgraceful race riots took place even in the Nation's Capital. The present postwar period has been largely free from such violence.

And on the same night Birmingham was staging its rebellion, Satchell Paige, Negro pitcher for the Cleveland Indians, pitched against the Washington Senators in the Nation's Capital and a white batter who tried to unnerve him was booed.

Washington

I remember also the great furor created when Oscar de Priest, Republican Negro Congressman, was invited to a White House tea in the Hoover Administration. The Republicans were supposed to be the champions of the Negro, but so many of them protested and Mr. Hoover got so worried, that Congressman De Priest discreetly stayed away.

D.C.

In recent Democratic Administrations, two Negroes have served consistently in Congress, both Democrats; and Representative Dawson of Chicago has informed me that his colleagues from the South have treated him with respect and courtesy. There has been no protest when Negro Congressmen were invited to recent White House receptions.

Wed.

And today in Georgia, a Negro is running for the United States Senate against Senator Dick Russell and is free to campaign where he pleases throughout the State.

These are things the Soviet propagandists will not mention.

7-28-48

The South's Real Leaders

They also will not mention—and a lot of people have forgotten—that Gov. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the man now leading the Dixiecrat revolt, is the same Governor Thurmond who got a lot of his own Southern white friends boiling mad when he insisted on tryng some taxidrivers for lynching a Negro near Greenville, S. C.

Washington D.C.

Local sentiment was violently against Governor Thurmond, but he insisted that the men charged with lynching be prosecuted—which they were.

The Post

There are a lot of Southerners honestly working for fair play in the South. Only they don't like to have reforms rammed down their throats by outsiders. Ellis Arnall, when Governor of Georgia, had no trouble getting Georgia to abolish the poll tax. Most Georgians took pride in this, though currently a lot of them have their backs up and if the poll-tax issue came along today they would vote the other way.

7-28-48

Erasing Mason-Dixon Line

The other day I met a man who has been doing his part at better understanding between the North and the South—a genteman named Champ Pickens of Montgomery, Ala., who has organized the Blue and Gray Association. He is trying to get folks who followed the Confederate Gray during the Civil War, and those who followed the Federal Blue to get together at least once a year at a football game between the all-star team of the North and the all-star team of the South. He stages the game at Montgomery, cradle of the Confederacy, and as many Northern folks as possible are invited down to see the game.

7-28-48

Perhaps it might be a good idea for us to stage a lot of things like this—and to think a little bit more about our own internal problems.

Wed

For instance, most people don't realize that there is no one memorial day to commemorate the veterans who wore the blue and the gray. Memorial days are sprinkled all over the calendar. While the North sets aside May 30, North and South Carolina set aside May 10, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky June 3, while Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama commemorate April 26.

Therefore, why not pick one day mutually agreeable.

Wed

Also, it might be a fine idea for the Rotary clubs, the Kiwanis and Lions clubs, and the Junior Chambers of Commerce which all do such a good job of promoting worthwhile community enterprises, to take up the problem of better understanding between the North and South. If some of the Southern clubs invited Northern clubs down to their cities, and vice versa, a lot of solid friendship might result.

7-28-4

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Community Relations Group Improves Race Relations

139 Memphis World

Memphis

Beginning as an informal group of less than a dozen persons of both races, the Memphis Community Relations Committee met in the fall of 1947 with the idea of trying to improve human relations in general and race relations in particular in Memphis. Thus far it has sponsored three outstanding public meetings featuring noted educational and religious leaders.

Over a hundred persons attended the first meeting February 12 when Dr. Ina C. Brown, anthropoligist of Scarrett College took "An Anthropologist Looks at Human Relations" as her theme. Professors from Southwestern, Memphis State and LeMoyne College participated in the panel discussion following Dr. Brown's talk.

July 2-8-48

Methodist leader, Dr. John H. Ferguson of Nashville was the guest speaker on April 13, "Religion and Human Relations" was his topic, and at the conclusion of his talk four religious leaders of Memphis representative of different faiths and races, rounded out the picture from their own points of view.

Tenn.

For its third meeting the Committee heard Dr. Clarence E. Glick of Tulane University, New Orleans Dr. Glick, who is head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Tulane, has had wide experience in government, education as an author and active participant in New Orleans community affairs. THe discussed "Practical Applications of Sociology in Improving Human Relations," at the May 24 meeting.

7-8-48

The Committee is supported by voluntary contributions of interested individual and groups, according a Chairman Roland F. Smith of LeMoyne College, and any interested person may receive announcements of future meetings next fall by sending their names and addresses to him at LeMoyne.

Residents Reward Letter Carrier For Continued Service

Journal Guide

[illegible] marked the 24th anniversary of Neal A. MacMillan' mail route in Estabrook. To celebrate the occasion Mrs. Earl Edmonds, right, president of the Estabrook Garden Club presented "Mac" as he is familiarly known, with a watch on behalf of the residents of the community at the Estabrook Community Center. The Estabrook area has been Mac's first and only route and he remembers when there were only 65 houses in that section. Today there are 316 homes which he visits twice a day. Others in the picture are members of the Estabrook Garden Club. Mac, who has been in the postal service a total of 26 years is the husband of Mrs. Maryland MacMillan. The couple has two children, Mrs. Viola Shuler, dietitian, Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C., and Miss Ernestine MacMillian, student at Booker T. Washington High School. He is a member of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and Letter Carriers Association; a veteran of World War 1; member of Prince A. Johnson Post 1076, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and of the First Baptist Church, Bute street. The MacMillan family lives at 2510 Broad Creek road.

Americanism in Louisville, Ga

The Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 3-14-48

Georgia's outstanding city in simple, plain Americanism, within the meaning and intent of the Constitution of the United States, is Louisville, far down in Central Georgia, not far from the setting wherein Erskine Caldwell wrote of "Tobacco Road."

39 Ga.

That city of good, Christian people has taken a step which shames the hypocrisy of the councils of Atlanta and other Georgia municipalities. The Constitution

Without any fanfare of trumpets; minus any pointing with pride, and reported only under the heading 'Fraternal Orders' in the Louisville News and Farmer, is a new city ordinance. It requires any and all new fraternal organizations in the county seat to register a list of persons organizing; requires a permit to organize and meet; requires also a list of members and, finally, forbids appearing on the streets wearing masks or hoods or any disguise which would prevent recognition of any member.

3-14-48

The ordinance represents the overwhelming will of the decent people of the community. The Constitution

In Atlanta, and other Georgia cities, where some members of council are political members of the Klan, council has cynically and with great hypocrisy refused to ban masks and disguises for fear "Hallowe'en celebrations might be interrupted." Atlanta, Ga.

We congratulate the people of Louisville and their officials for an American act against un-Americanism, and against the organization which is doing so much to give strength to the enemies of the South. Sun. 3-14-48

Wonders in Walton County

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

It was most depressing to read the news that two Negro churches in Logansville, Ga., near Monroe, where four Negroes were lynched in 1945, had been burned, along with a school house.

So much news of that sort reaches the newspapers and undermines faith in human decency that it is now heartening to record that the white residents of Walton County held a mass meeting at the Court House last Friday to raise funds for the rebuilding of the two burned churches.

Sat. 1-17-48

39

At this writing we do not know how much was raised, but the president of the Monroe-Walton County Chamber of Commerce, C. W. Sherlock, declared that if a sufficient amount was raised, the citizens planned to buy two 500-seat chapels from the War Assets Administration.

Further, the Walton County Board of Education has purchased a building from the WAA and is moving it down from Chattanooga to be used as a colored school.

From what has been heard and said about Walton County (and justifiably) this is wondrous news, indicating that the Christian spirit is very much alive in that locality, even if it has never been sufficiently alive for anybody to come forward and put the finger on the lynchers of those two young Negro couples.

There must be many white people in that locality who greatly deplore that lynching and whose consciences have been troubling them ever since, and perhaps this is the first chance they have had to try to make their peace with their Maker though jeopardizing their safety. Sat. 1-17-48

39 1948 Iowa

White Farmers Lend A Hand To Friend In Need

39

The Defender

Sat 6-12-48

Chicago Ill

(This is The Type of

DUNKERTON, Ia. —Fifteen tractors, manned by his white neighbors, crawled industriously over the rolling hills of the Fred Lee Roberts farm here Thursday, and by night plowing and planting were completed.

Roberts, Dunkerton Negro accused of murdering a white picket at the Rath Packing Co., plant May 19, is in Black Hawk county jail.

His neighbors said they "Just want to help out a good man who got himself in trouble."

The narrow, sandy road leading to the small Roberts farm home three miles east of Dunkerton was choked with cars and tractors of his neighbors Thursday as they brought seed corn and soy beans to start a crop for Mrs. Roberts and the nine children who are home.

It was thought Thursday afternoon there wouldn't be enough seed corn to complete the plant-sandwiched with an occasional ng, but one grinning farmer showed a roll of dollar bills, five, which he said totaled $37.

The money was contributed by neighbors of Roberts. "Just in case there isn't enough seed corn to finish the job."

Beans and Corn Planted

The sandy soil just behind the small frame house was planted with beans, and the richer ground which stretches further south from the house was planted with corn.

About 100 acres of the 120 deeded to the Roberts was plowed and planted. The rest of the ground is either unfit for crops or is being held for pasture.

A Dunkerton townsman donated gasoline for the tractors, Mrs. Roberts said.

Not for Publicity

"The people who have been so kind to us don't want their names used," she said. "They're not doing this for publicity, they're just being neighborly and it would be terrible if a few hot heads some place would resent their helping us and try to do them any harm."

Her farm neighbors shared the opinion.

At noon Thursday, about 20 sweating farmers tramped into the small Roberts home and sat down to a table groaning with slices of ham, weiners, potatoes, vegetables and pies and cakes.

The neighbor women brought much of the food and helped Mrs. Roberts prepare the meal.

The healthy, soft-spoken mother of 13 children stood in her small yard Thursday afternoon watching the tractors swarm over her husband's land.

Worked At Night

"It was always hard for Dad to get much done," she said. "He worked all night and slept most of the day so when he did get up about all he could do was give a few orders to the boys and then maybe get a few chores done himself before he went back to work at the packing plant."

Friday morning one tractor and a team were being used to finish the job.

"He'll have a good crop," one farmer predicted. "And if anything needs doing between now and when he gets home, I guess there's enough of us around here to do it."

(Bob McHugh, Waterloo Daily Courier Staff Writer.

BLACK NO MORE

Age New York, N.Y.
Sat 5-29-48

IGHT MONTHS AGO the Rev. Kenneth L. Patton, a unitarian minister of Madison, Wisconsin, crossed the color line and obtained nationwide publicity when he announced that he had to become a Negro.

39

The Rev. Patton's theory was that many whites considered themselves interested in the problems of the Negro, but that they could not honestly or adequately appreciate such problems until they had found it possible to live as a Negro and suffer all the pains of race discrimination and prejudice. The Age. New York. N.Y.

Now Rev. Patton announces the publication of a book, "Come On Over," which chronicles his experiences as a "colored man." Sat. 6-29-48

"I have no regrets whatsoever," he has been quoted as saying. "Some 300 persons, about two-thirds of them white, wrote me and they approved my action about three to one."

Rev. Patton's family, church superiors and fellow-clergymen all supported his action.

Recently, he attempted unsuccessfully to interest the NAACP in sponsoring a plan for an organization of white people who were willing to become "colored" as he had.

Of the fight against racial discrimination, Rev. Patton has this to say.

The people who need the message are not the ones who get it. Sometimes it seems I'm only preaching to the converted."

We admire Rev. Patton as a sincere man who is willing and has been willing to go to great lengths in order to accomplish a worthy purpose. We still state, as we did when his decision was first announced, that he still will never truly know what it is to be a Negro and we are a little uncertain as to whether he will do more good in the method he has chosen than he would if he remained a white person and fought among the bigotred members of his race to achieve a more reasonable outlook on the part of those who are not "converted." 6-29-48

39 1948

Pennsylvania

GOOD SAMARITAN — Mrs. Be[illegible] Drake of Pittsburgh, Pa., feeds a white child, Datna Ruk, 7, after Datna, her sister and parents were evicted from their home because they invited Negro children to a birthday party. Mrs. Drake offered to house the entire Ruk family following the eviction.

[illegible] Tribune

Sat. 10-23-48

Pittsburgh, Pa.

39 1948

Race Relations Sunday

5,000 AT SERVICE FOR RACIAL AMITY

The Times

(39)

New York, N.Y.

Fifty Clergymen of Various Faiths Walk in St. John's Cathedral Procession

Mon. 2-9-48

Five thousand persons attended a service of fellowship yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in conjunction with Race Relations Sunday, observed in churches here and throughout the country.

Bishop Charles K. Gilbert of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York issued invitations to the service, which was sponsored by the Interracial Fellowship of New York in cooperation with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Fifty visiting ministers and clergy from various faiths took part in the procession, and the Interracial Choir of seventy-five voices sang anthems by Bach and Vittoria.

Canon James Green officiated at the service. Those who took part included the Rev. Earl Frederick Adams, Canon Thomas A. Sparks, and the Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu, pastor of the Japanese Methodist Church in Manhattan. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., delivered the address.

Dr. Mays told the congregation that Jesus was unpopular centuries ago and is unpopular today because he lived on the conviction that the life of each and every soul is of intrinsic worth and value, and that social position, class standing and race had nothing to do in determining the value of the individual person. The Times

"Show me one nation on the earth today," he continued, "that believes in the sovereignty of God. We put our faith in the largest army, the finest navy, the greatest air force, the perfection of the atomic bomb, the bacteriological implements of war, scientific methods, and our industrial might These, to us, represent God, And that is blasphemy." 2-9-48

Jesus is inescapable, Dr. Mays continued. "All the experiences of history prove that love, and not hate, is the way; that peace, and not war, is the way; that justice, and not exploitation, is the way. Man may ignore these principles in his political, economic and racial life, but he will never succeed in building a decent world without accepting them in deeds as well as words." New York, N.Y.

At the morning service Canon Cyril E. Hudson of St. Albans Cathedral, England, asserted that "man can use his secular as well as his religious principles to work for God's purpose in the world."

Dr. Hudson said that the religious man should be worried if he was not moved by the effects of social advancement, the sounds of music, and the whole realm of art. "God rules the order of the natural, the beautiful and the timely as well as the supernatural and the eternal," he said. Mon.

Methodism To Observe Race Relations Sunday

(39)

The Express

Dallas, Texas

All Methodist churches throughout America, will observe Race Relation's Sunday, February 8 1948. The mandate is handed down by the Discipline of the Methodist church, at this time a special offering is raised in all of the churches for Negro education. Dr. M S. Davage, head of the Negro Board of Educational Institutions, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn, has announced.

The local observance will take various forms, with special programs, and in some cases Negroes will fill white pulpits. Dr. J. S. Scott, Area Secretary of the New Orleans Area ,announced that Bishop Robert N. Brooks, will fill the pulpit at 11:00 a.m. at the St. Mark Methodist church, on North Rampart Street.

Sat. 2-7-48

Because of the crowded conditions in the Methodist colleges throughout the system, an effort is made this year to raise $300,000 on that day. Since Dr. Davage has been in charge of the program each Second Sunday in February, there has been a marked increase in the offering. Both Dillard University and Gilbert Academy, located here, will share the offering this year as usual.

SOUTH SEEN AHEAD ON RACE PROGRESS

39

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Dr. MacCracken Says Strong Body of Opinion Exists There for Fair Play and Justice

Tues. 2-10-48

The South is ahead of the North in its rate of improvement regarding race equality, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, general secretary of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, declared yesterday at the New York section of the National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway.

Dr. MacCracken told members of the council's circle and cosmopolitan branches here that a "substantial body of opinion in the South exists in support of a measure of fair play and justice." Referring to his own experiences on a recent tour south, he cited the decision of judges in various cases there and meetings he attended in conjunction with the arrival of the Freedom Train to substantiate this. He asserted that "this confirms my own impression that the South is further along on the way toward equality than many give it credit for." He found the attitude of the young people there particularly progressive. The Times

Speaking from the standpoint of an educator, Dr. MacCracken, president emeritus of Vassar College, said the tackling of human behavior problems through the social sciences was the "most striking revolution in American education.

"Within the last five years, the former educator said, the scientific approach to human behavior as related to the groups about them "has entered every college, is entering every high school, and will come into the elementary schools." He cited as examples of this "revolutionary" trend the human relations course currently being given at Harvard University.

Dr. MacCracken emphasized that the "vocabulary of the American people" should be changed as a first step. Since words precede ideas, he explained, words like "dago" and "nigger" should be "taken out of circulation, like bad money." New York, N.Y.

He suggested substituting words like "good will" and "brotherhood." "The mass of people have a child's mind," he said. "They can learn a new vocabulary if they repeat the words often enough, just as a child learns to speak." Tues

People of different groups learning to get along together provides "today the major theme in American literature," he said. Citing controversial books and movies on prejudices heading popularity lists, Dr. MacCracken said they represent the "determined effort of a few people" in literary circles to strive for these ends in their writings. 2-10-48

"How Fur You Gwine, Cap'n?"

The Progressive Farmer

WALKING along a roadside near our home on a day in late winter, a drizzle came up . . . suddenly a somewhat dilapidated Ford stopped by us, and a middle aged Negro we did not know but who had a kindly face looked out. 39

"How fur you gwine, Cap'n?" he inquired. "I might keep you from getting wet on a col' day."

That was a little thing, of course. But we mention it because ~~it is~~ one of those little things that help keep friendship strong between the best white people of the South and our best colored people—no matter how much violent demagogs, Northern and Southern, may try to do to break down such kindly relations. And just such little things are occurring each day. For example, when a member of our household had to go to a hospital for a week, a Negro servant who had been working half time voluntarily came whole time and could not be made to take any pay for the extra time and work, saying, "I shouldn't feel like a Christian if I did." Again, the writer's wife this week was one of the women from half a dozen white churches who not only raise funds for the nearest Negro hospital but join in a once-a-month work-meeting to make bandages, towels, and everything they can for it.

April 1948

April 1948

Sometime ago a Texas subscriber suggested that we ought to observe each year a "Good Will Day" when every white person would try to do some good turn for a Negro, and each Negro for some white person. To this the reply came that such action should not be thought of as something to practice on rare occasions but *regularly*. Right now we should especially like to urge the cultivation of such friendliness. In other sections there are men and women who would force on the South policies of compulsion that would hurt both races. In the South we have leaders who treat the rights of Negroes with such neglect as to make other sections feel that national interference is justified. As Ralph McGill wrote recently in the Atlanta Constitution: "We wrote our laws to say that while the races were to be separated, we would provide '*separate but equal*' educational, travel, recreational and other facilities. This we have not done." But this we must do. As the Arkansas Gazette wisely suggests, while we of the white South must oppose vicious forms of outside compulsion, we must accept the special responsibility that falls upon the dominant race—giving the Negro proper educational, economic, and other opportunities "not because we are forced to, but because we recognize his right to them."

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'NEGRO NO. MORE'

Insurance Association Drops Term "Negro" as Obsolete and Ineffectual

The Courier Sat 7-17-48

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

39

FROM hitherto and henceforth, the National "Negro" Insurance Association will drop the term "Negro" and will be known and designated as the "National Insurance Association." W. Ellis Stewart, newly elected president of the organization, and prominent insurance official, declared, "The term 'Negro' in the insurance business is outmoded. It is time for us to project ourselves into the economy of this country. We are now prepared to function as insurance institutions and hold our own with anybody. The term 'Negro' seems to circumscribe and limit our possibilities."

Mr. Bibb

Sat 7-17-48

Truman K. Gibson Sr., president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, in approving of the association's action, said "We employ white agents already and have underwritten policies upon the lives of many Caucasians. We are now preparing to project our business into the activities of American people without racial limitations."

* * *

FURTHER COMMENT from insurance men reflected the accepted conclusion that "Negro" thought and action is crippling and rightfully should be relegated to the horse and buggy days.

This reporter has from time to time expressed the idea and the philosophy that one of the most baleful propensities of American colored people was the proneness to "think in terms of 'Negroes' rather than in terms of Americans." But behind this frame of mind comes the agitation and conquest for civil rights and human rights.

Sound, substantial progress and racial evolution is revealed when the business brains of our people project themselves into such issues. Heretofore, our politicians have been compelled to run the public gamut in wiping out the color line. But politicians are not self-sustaining "Our politics are nothing but the reflections of our economics."

* * *

AND NOW OUR leaders in economic thinking are blazing a way to new political thought and action. The time does not appear far distant when our business brains will underwrite our political activities and then we will not depend upon the white bosses to pay for our campaigns.

The political leaders of the future will owe their allegiance and fealty to their own people. The emancipation of business thinking means the emancipation of our political thinking. The dropping of the term "Negro" means the gradual elimination of the hyphen. Theodore Roosevelt once stated that the hyphen should be taken out of American affairs. "There should be no Jewish-Americans, no Negro-Americans, no Polish, no Chinese, no Japanese-Americans. The hyphen should be stricken."

* * *

Sat 7-17-48

THE ELIMINATION of the term "Negro" by the insurance people is a step forward in striking out the hyphen. It is a trembling, faltering step, but it is prophetic of new thinking and positive advancement. It is the beginning of the battle of colored people in integrating themselves into American economy.

One may rightfully inquire why colored business should strike our the term "Negro" and at the same time seek to advance the political status of the members of their own race. Maybe this pattern of thought and action does not fit the requirements of logic. True enough. But logic is merely a method of reasoning. Logical procedure is not always the path of wisdom. Expediency demands and compels us to eliminate racism in one instance and capitalize on it in another. We may well strive to obliterate racism in business and be practical about it in politics. It is a simple example of how the great American game must be played.

Sat 7-17-48

BUT THE TERM "Negro" should be eliminated whenever and wherever the circumstances make it practical and feasible. Insurance is a splendid example of an opportunity to wipe it out. Wherever possible, the term should be stricken, expunged and eliminated. Likewise, the philosophy of half-men should be abandoned.

'NEGRO' OPPOSED

Governor of Florida, Like This Columnist, Doesn't Like the Term

Pittsburgh Courier – Sat 11-27-48

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

39

Pittsburgh Pa.

ACCORDING to Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, the use of the term "Negro" is harmful. "If the word 'Negro' could be kept off of the air and out of the press, we would make great progress down here," he said. "Progress that would meet the approval of the rest of the Nation."

For years this commentator has deplored the use of the term "Negro." I have contended that the term is not definitive, that it is a misnomer, that its common interpretation is derogatory, debasing and villifying.

Mr. Bibb

* * *

FROM THIS CORNER a challenge and defy has been hurled at Mencken, DuBois, Winchell and the "Man Called White," to justify the use of the term "Negress" if the word "Negro" is appropriate and suitable to them. They answered naught and they will maintain their sullen silence because there is no logical, consistent and intelligent explanation.

The term "Negro," being historically and generically incorrect, is still in use and favor because it is convenient and perhaps preferred as an instrument of particular purpose for emphasizing and accentuating racial frictions and color problems.

* * *

MOST DICTIONARIES DEFINE the "Negro" as being an "inferior being," a clown, a buffoon, or in other places as being a person of dark skin. The majority of colored Americans accept the term but vigorously deny the connotations. Some even defend its use and eloquently acclaim it as a noble word. They declare and affirm that its use serves to encourage racial adhesion and solidarity.

Many whites and numerous

By WILLIAM A. OCCOMY

publications use the term "Negro" to inflame racial passions, to influence prejudice, to perpetuate discrimination and to keep the colored American forever thinking in terms of "Negroes" and not as Americans.

It is constantly lamented that many Southern newspapers and many Northern publications, like the Chicago Tribune, have fanned friction by stressing the word "Negro" in the recitals of crime. This custom has been uniformly scored and condemned by the majority of Americans of the darker minority, but they, at the same time, have been loud in the praise of the presentation and publication of the "Negro's" progress in the same sheets.

* * *

AND NOW THE Governor of Florida opines that the term "Negro" should be kept off the air and out of the papers for at least ten years. It is apparently his feeling that Americanism should be the moving impulse and that the hyphen depicting this Nation's conglomerate citizens should be stricken. That was the idea of President Theodore Roosevelt. It should be the ideal of all of those who preach "America First." But this beautiful concept will never become a living reality as long as the darker Americans brand and defile themselves as "Negroes."

Just to make exhibitions of this monstrous notion and point out how ridiculous it is, let us take note of the swarthy, curly-haired Arabs now engaged in the Palestine war. To call these people "Negroes" would be deemed awkward. To similarly style the Egyptians, also engaged in fighting the Jews, would be considered insulting, but they fit the description of the term far more accurately than do hundreds and thousands of the darker Americans.

This "Negro" business is contradictory and highly provocative. All other people in the world have a marked tendency to resent the word — even the Ethiopians. But over here, wisecrackers, phrase-makers and dogmatic, arbitrary thinkers of color glibly condone the adaptation of this sinister word and answer platitudinally, "What's in a name?"

39

THE GOVERNOR OF Florida thinks there is something in a name; the Anti-Defamation Society thinks there is something in a name and so do a respectable percentage of Americans with dark skin. There are certain terms in the dictionary, the use of which incites men to fight.

Sat 11-27-48

If a member of the darker minority in America is called a n——r by a white man, a fight is on. There is something in a name. There is something in the word "Negro." It is something that promotes second-class citizenship, postpones "civil rights" and brands and defiles a large segment of good Americans as being socially unacceptable.

Says Announcer Has Trouble With 'Negro'

Black Dispatch

Incensed because she feels a Mr. Canady, radio broadcaster over WKY, does not properly pronounce the word "Negro," Mrs. M. F. Fisher, English instructor in the Blaine high school, Perry, Oklahoma, last week wrote the following letter to Canady:

Sat 4-3-48

To hear your broadcast each day before leaving home is a "must" with me and with those with whom I work. Your broadcast is always very informative and generally a top newscast. Perhaps, that is why I feel free to remind you that in mentioning the recent Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher case you have not pronounced correctly the word used to designate the members of her and my racial group—Negro. However, it was gratifying to hear you pronounce this word correctly on your March 16 broadcast. Will you continue to do so? I am sure you would not knowingly insult the members of any racial group by the mispronunciation of a word.

Oklahoma City Okla

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ROGER SAYS:

Term 'Negro' Should Be Dignified—Not Discarded

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

Pittsburgh Courier

GOVERNOR CALDWELL of Florida is quoted as saying, "If the word Negro could be kept out of the press and off the air for ten years, we would make great progress down here." The Governor, I'm sure, means well and I thank him. Still he reminds me of the farmer, who, in the gaslight days, visited the city for the first time. Seeing the sign in his room, "Don't blow out the gas," he struck the flame with his trousers, put it out and went to bed happy he had sovled the situation.

Mr. Rogers

Now against mention of "Negro" in the press are the jim crow signs one sees everywhere from birth to death, so what about turning off the gas, Governor? Of course, such signs and laws in the South usually read "Colored" but does that make them less of an insult to American citizenship, to civilization and humanity.

Sat 12-11-48

It makes no difference whether the sign read even "Paradise." The effect would be the same. It is the treatment, not the name that hurts. As long as you have a condition, good or bad, you must have a name for it.

* * *

IN MY TIME I've seen words change in an effort to make them respectable. I recall when women had no "legs," only "limbs," but then the dear creatures cut their hem-lines to the knee and you couldn't help seeing they had legs, after all. Then there is "toilet." It has been called a progression of names, the latest of which is "powder-room," but which will inevitably become disrespectable since the nature of the place remains the same. No, no, Governor, I'm sure you can think more deeply than that. And you want ten years, too! Well, the thinking people of America, regardless of "race" aren't going to give you that long.

I don't like Negro, colored, black; or white, Causcasian, or any other term qualifying citizenship, but since we have a living condition, not a mere name, to deal with, mention, not silence, in press and on radio is far better. Mention keeps the problem moving. I have long said that the "race" question will be solved in the United States before it is in the British West Indies and Latin-America.

* * *

IN AMERICA IT is chased out into the open while in those other lands it is pretended not to exist. "Negro," also, can be used with good effect, as in the New York Times, where, except in rare instances, it appears only for what is creditable. In short, American history shows that when the Negro is not mentioned specifically he is forgotten. I like that phrase, "race, creed, or color."

"Negro" is now so incorporated in the language of the leading nations that you can no more get rid of it by objecting to it than the farmer got rid of the gas by hitting it with his pants. A good old African name derived from "Niger," it was brought to ancient Rome about 2,500 years ago by the Nigerians, or people of the River Niger, and is now in the very "bones" of human thought. In English, Spanish, French, Italian, it appears in hundreds of millions of books, magazines and articles. Quibbling over it is the sheerest waste of time—time that could be used in acquiring substantial knowledge.

* * *

THE SOLE SOLUTION I can see is to dignify the word as is being done in "Negro press," "Negro art," "Negro music." (Of course, there is only human thought, art and music.) Let's remember, too, that the value of group-names rises and falls. Christian, Anglo-Saxon, English, were once nothing at all while Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Spanish, Portuguese were everything.

As for "American" as applied to all peoples of the New World, it was the lowest of the low. America was the land to which Europe shipped her thieves, prostitutes, convicts, riff-raff. "Westerners," too, meant much the same to Bostonians. "Southener" is still "inferior," and many try to hide it when they come North. But that, also, will rise.

The situation calls for less "hoo-hoo" from both whites and Negroes and more practical, realistic thought and action. First, the whites say they are superior. Well, I wish they were. A superior man is first of all, kindly, courteous and so respectful of the rights of his fellow-man that he would no more encroach on them than steal his pocketbook.

Sat. 12-11-48

NEGROES ALSO COULD be more courteous to white people—when one is being courteous and kindly to others he is first of all being good to himself. Negroes, too, need to acquire more of that know-how that makes for economic and mental advancement. At present the masses of Negroes, even more than the whites, are amusement-crazy and waste their time on things that will keep them down as citizens when jim crow shall have been no more.

Pa. Students Lash Bias In Colleges At Three-Day Meet

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

READING, Pa. (ANP) — Resolutions attacking racial discrimination and religious prejudice were unanimously passed by the Pennsylvania Regional National Student Association at the close of a three-day conference in Albright College here last week. Delegates numbering 130, represented 36 colleges and universities in the eastern and central areas of the country.

Wed. 12-29-48

39b

The resolutions against racial and religious discrimination, with particular emphasis on elimination of discrimination against students seeking assignments to practice teaching, was offered by a committee under the leadership of Miss Jane Fourace, white, of Pennsylvania State College. She suggested establishment of a NSA national scholarship fund for Negroes and urged support by all Pennsylvania colleges of a fair educational practice bill, up for submission to the state legislature in January.

Wed. 12-29-48

The resolutions and recommendations, to be referred to member colleges, will be put into effect locally at each institution.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY GIVES ANTI-JIM CROW WORKSHOP COURSES

[illegible]

Friday 1-16-48

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. — (ANP) — Forty-five representatives from all sections of New Jersey are participating in the second annual Rutgers University workshop in human relations. Problems in de-segregation and methods of promoting better intergroup relations will be the focus.

NAACP Official Reveals Results Of His Survey

Journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Moon Addresses Race Relations' Institute On Political Picture

Sat. 7-24-48

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Henry Lee Moon asserted in an address here July 16 that 4,000,000 Negroes, four times the number who voted in the 1944 Presidential election, will participate in the November elections. He made this prediction at a race relations institute at Fisk University. Sat. 7-24-48

Mr. Moon, who is public relations director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has made a special study of the vote potential of American Negroes the results of which are published in his new book. Journal-Guide

In his study Mr. Moon found out that Negro votes have increased sufficiently in several strategic states like Illinois, California, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and other states by migration to give Negroes the balance of power in such states. He also discovered that in close elections the Negro's potential strength increases and his vote may be the determining factor in deciding the winning candidates.

MAY AID WHITES

The participation of 1,000,000 Negro voters in the South, Mr. Moon said. may mean the "emancipation of the white southern voter and the end of the one party system."

"Increased voting by both Negroes and poor whites will in the long run result in the elections of legislators more responsive to the needs of the southern masses of both races," he said.

He predicted that the Negro vote will be almost equally divided between the Republicans, and Democrats, and the Wallace party.

CAN DECIDE ELECTION

The Negro vote can be the decisive factor in the election of senators and at least 75 members of the House of Representatives from the 17 non-southern states.

Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Moon's study is of special significance this year in view of the emergence of the Third Party under the leadership of former Vice President Henry A. Wallace. Mr. Moon pointed up the value of the Negro vote this year with three parties in the field with candidates for President, Vice President and members of Congress. 7-24-48

Civil Rights Held More Vital Than Armed Forces

Washington, D.C.
Wed. 6-30-48

Nashville, Tenn., June 28 —Enactment of civil rights legislation is more important to America's safety than the expansion of our armed forces, the Race Relations Institute was told today.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and director of the race relations department of the American Missionary Association, was the first speaker as the fifth annual institute opened here at Fisk.

Race is the "scale on which democracy is being weighed" in a world being forced to choose between ideologies, Dr. Johnson said.

"If democracy is to prove its case on the world scene, some genuine acts of democratic conviction as home-repeal of the poll tax, banning of segregation in the armed forces, and enactment of Federal employment practice legislation would do more to strengthen our case than the threat of superior weapons," the Negro educator said. 6-30-48

LACK OF TRAINED MEN PREDICTED BY DOCTOR

Memphis, Tenn.

Barriers To Education Seen As Threat To Nation

Sun. 7-11-48

NASHVILLE, July 10. — (AP) — Serious shortages of trained personnel will face the Nation within 10 years unless present barriers to education are removed, Dr. Aaron J. Brumbaugh of Washington, D. C., told the Institute of Race Relations Saturday.

Dr. Brumbaugh, vice president of the American Council on Education and member of the President's Commission on Higher Education, described the three principal barriers as finance, physical plant and "inequalities due to racial and religious discrimination."

By 1960, he said, there will be a shortage in the medical field alone of 53,000 doctors which cannot be met under present conditions.

He said the number of students in colleges ought to be nearly double to meet the needs of 1960.

He said the commission considered favorably the establishment of regional and interstate plans for expanding higher education, but added the commission opposes segregation. Sun.

This "would logically mean that the commission is opposed to the establishment of regional schools on a racially-segregated basis primarily as a means of avoiding the issue." 7-11-48

The third and final week of the Institute begins Monday under auspices of the American Missionary Association Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University.

South Must Lead U. S. In Race Relations, View

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15—(AP)—If Southern whites and Negroes had equal status in jobs, housing, hospital and health services, many of the so-called racial problems would take care of themselves, Dr. George S. Mitchell, of Atlanta, said here yesterday. 7-15-48

Executive director of the Southern Regional Council, Dr. Mitchell told the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University that the South must assume "full responsibility and leadership in correcting abuses to human liberties." Birmingham, Ala.

The annual in [illegible] s July 15.

Institute Told Negro Vote Factor In South

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 16—(AP) The American Missionary Association's Fifth Annual Race Relations Institute held final sessions at Fisk University here today.

The institute, described as a laboratory for scientific social engineering in human relations, has been attended by delegates from over the nation. More than 40 lecturers and consultants have taken part in the sessions, which began June 28. Birmingham

Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the institute yesterday that approximately 4,000,000 Negro voters will take part in elections this Fall. He said this is four times the number of Negroes who voted in the last presidential election. Fri. 7-16-48

Moon said participation of 1,000,000 Negro voters in the South may mean the "emancipation of the white Southern voter and the end of the one party system." Fri.

He predicted that the Negro vote will be almost equally divided between the Republicans, the Democrats and the Wallace party.

Seek Added Power To Fight Anti-Vote Wave

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Justice Dept. Chief Cites Need At Fisk Institute

Thurs. 7-15-48

NASHVILLE—(ANP) — The department of justice will ask congress to give it civil as well as criminal authority to handle local election board discrimination, according to A. Abbott Rosen, chief of the department's civil rights section here Thursday.

Speaking before the annual race relations institute at Fisk university, he said that congress would be asked to pass an amendment to enable the departmet to proceed with injunction action against boards of registrars and other local election officials in case of unlawful discrimination.

The proposed amendment is one of several which would give a guarantee of the right to vote.

PUNISHMENT Daily World

"Violators of the injunction would be held in contempt, subject to fine and even imprisonment," Rosen said. Atlanta, Ga.

The proposed legislation would guarantee the right of a person to b immune from punishment for a crime except after fair trial, conviction and sentence according to due process of law; immunity from physical violence applied to exact testimony or compel confession of a crime; freedom of illegal restraint by law officials; protection of person and property without discrimination by reason of race, color, religion or national origin. Thurs

The biracial institute is sponsored by the American Missionary association. 7-15-48

Race Policy In Scale As Opposing Ideologies War, Dr. Johnson Says

Defender
Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-10-48

NASHVILLE — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, first Negro to be installed as president of Fisk university opened a three week session of the annual Institute of Race Relations here last week.

Director of the Institute, Dr. Johnson declared that the racial issue is "the scales on which our American democracy is being weighed in a world that is relentlessly being forced to choose its ideology."

He said that out of 40 member nations of the United Nations 20 were represented "by colored delegates who daily run the risk of being accorded the same treatment given the American Negro."

"In our proffer of democracy we are meeting consumer resistance throughout the world. The issue of race relations rises up to undermine our entire case and is responsible for the failure of many people in the world to buy our product," the director added.

Dr. Johnson pointed out that "it is no more impossible to correct civil malpractice in Washington, D. C., or Alabama than it is to remove gangsterism on a national scale." 7-10-48

In addition to his other positions, Dr. Johnson was United States delegate to the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization meetings in London, Paris and Mexico City.

Fred L. Brownlee, general secretary of the American Missionary Association, division of the board of home missions, of the Congregational Christian Churches also addressed the opening session of the institute which sponsored by the American Missionary Association.

Truman Aide Speaks

In addressing the second session, Dr. Robert K. Carr and Dr. Belle Boone Beard upheld the civil rights' program and counted on its being accepted in the near future. Defender

Dr. Carr who served as executive secretary of President's Committee on Civil Rights stated:

"A Republican President will have to give support to such a program or admit that the Republican party is insincere and Truman, if re-elected has already committed himself to moving forward on civil rights.

Priority To Lynch Bill

"An anti-lynch bill should be

well up on any list. Such a measure has become a symbol of the whole problem . . . I would put fair employment practices legislation at the top of the list," he added.

Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Beard, chairman of the Department of Sociology at Sweet Brair College, Va., stated that civil rights would be more readily accepted if demonstrated where especially needed and made to work. He suggested Washington, D. C.

Sat. 7-10-48

"Even today many conservative people are literally shocked when they come up against actual instances of discrimination that take place in the national capital," he declared.

It is Dr. Beard's belief that many Congressmen would vote for civil rights laws in Washington but wouldn't dare do so for their home communities.

RIGHTS SOLUTION

The Times

SEEN IN U. S. IDEALS

(39)

New York, N.Y.

R. K. Carr Tells Race Relations Institute That Tensions Are Wholly Sectional

Wed. 6-30-48

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 29—Robert K. Carr, who served as executive secretary of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, told delegates at the second session of the fifth annual Institute of Race Relations tonight that "the high moral tone of the American people as a nation" is the most important weapon in the fight to guarantee civil liberties for minority groups.

"It is a fact," he declared, "that the American people, as a whole, have shown a deeper understanding of the free way of life and a higher regard for specific civil rights than have the people in some sections and communities of the United States."

"In this respect, he added that "we must put this superior national conscience to work in solving our difficulties."

Would Change Human Conduct

Mr. Carr, who is chairman of the department of government at Dartmouth College, maintained that although it may be impossible to change human nature by law, it is equally certain that human conduct is subject to control by statute.

The Times

"We must attack prejudice through education," he continued, "but the evil practices which are the visible manifestations of prejudice must and can be attacked at once by government through such legislation as anti-poll tax laws, fair employment practice laws, and the like."

This country's civil rights record has "grave international implications," Mr. Carr held, and we cannot afford, in today's world crisis, "to wait for the slowest state of the most backward community to put its house in order."

He emphasized that segregation must be eliminated if "we are to have a favorable environment in which civil rights can thrive."

Sees "A Long Way to Go"

New York, N.Y.

But no one should expect segregation, in all its forms, to be eliminated overnight, he warned. And we should keep in mind that "our time is running out" on the world stage.

Wed. 6-30-48

Although this country has a long way to go, Mr. Carr declared, we must also remember that we have come a long way and that "no nation in history has ever provided a free way of life for so many people or offered a better hope for all its people than has America."

"With this record to give us courage and knowledge that a final victory can be won," he said, "we can move forward rapidly to a final attack upon our civil rights deficiencies."

6-30-48

Cedric Dover of Calcutta, India, visiting lecturer on anthropology at Fisk University, declared at the afternoon meeting that American Negroes shoudy study India's battle for independence and "learn how to fashion the tools for the struggle, such as the policy of non-cooperation."

Cites India as Example

The Times

He believed, he said, that American Negroes showed "a singular lack of international thinking" and urged that they "participate in a world-wide building of a new society rather than just seeking to improve on one fragment." He suggested that American Negroes "look to India in the international councils of the world."

Other speakers were Dr. C. Brown, Professor of Anthropology at Scarrett College for Christian Workers, Nashville, and Dr. Belle Boone Beard, chairman of the department of sociology, Sweet Brier College, Virginia.

New York, N.Y.

The Institute of Race Relations, which is conducted under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, is holding a three-week course at which are students, teachers, industrialists, labor leaders and members of social and religious organizations representing thirty-three states.

Wed.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and chairman of the institute, is moderator for the sessions.

6-30-48

Civil-Rights Laws

Courier Journal

Are Rated Above Army Expansion

Louisville, Ky.

6-29-48

Nashville, June 28 (AP)—Enactment of civil-rights legislation is more important to America's safety than the expansion of our armed forces ,the Race Relations Institute was told today.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and director of the race-relations department of the American Missionary Association, was the first speaker at the fifth annual institute.

Race is the "scale on which democracy is being weighed" in a world being forced to choose between ideologies, Dr. Johnson said.

"If democracy is to prove its case on the world scene . . . some genuine acts of democratic conviction at home—repeal of the poll tax, banning of segregation in the armed forces, and enactment of federal fair-employment-practice legislation — would do more to strengthen our case than the threat of superior weapons," the Negro educator said.

CIVIL LIBERTY GAIN HELD LIKELY SOON

New York Times

Dr. R. K. Carr Tells Nashville Group Action Seems Sure Whichever Party Wins

(39)

Thur. 7-1-48

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 30—Implementation of a Federal civil rights program appears certain within the next two years regardless of which major political party wins the national election, Dr. Robert K. Carr declared today at the annual meeting of the Institute of Race Relations.

Dr. Carr, who served as executive secretary to President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, said that the indicated position of leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties "gives reasonable assurance that there will be White House encouragement for national support of civil liberties proposals."

"If Congress remains Republican-controlled there should be a two-year period in which to work at putting through a civil rights program, Dr. Carr asserted.

"A Republican President," he added, "will have to give support to such a program or admit that the Republican party is insincere, and Mr. Truman, if re-elected, has already committed himself to moving forward on civil rights."

Dr. Carr said that Congress would not be "fully discharging its obligations" unless it passed those measures which would have "a far-reaching effect in achieving the full exercise of civil liberties."

"An anti-lynch bill," he said, "should be well down on any list. Such a measure has become a symbol of the whole problem, but much more valuable legislation is at stake. I would put fair employment practices legislation at the top of any list."

7-1-48

Dr. Belle Boone Beard, chairman of the Department of Sociology at Sweet Briar College, Va., expressed the opinion that many "reactionary persons" would be influenced to accept the recommendations of President Truman's civil rights program if they could be given a demonstration in some one community that such measures were needed and would work.

Dr. Beard suggested that Washington, D. C., would provide the "ideal situation" for "a demonstration on the effectiveness of civil rights measures to protect minority groups."

"Even today," Dr. Beard said, "many conservative people are literally shocked when they come up against actual instances of discrimination that take place in the national capital.

"I believe that we could get a 'demonstration site' in Washington since many Congressmen might vote to apply civil rights laws in Washington that they wouldn't dare vote for in their home communities."

U.S. HELD IMPEDED

The Times

BY ITS RACE ISSUE

(39)

New York, N.Y.

Social Gain Here Would Aid in Selling Democracy, Fisk Head Tells Nashville Group

Tues. 6-29-48

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 28—The racial issue is "the scales on which our American democracy is being weighed in a world that is relentlessly being forced to choose its ideology," Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fish University, declared today in opening the annual Institute of Race Relations.

"In our proffer of democracy we are meeting consumer resistance throughout the world," Dr. Johnson said. "The issue of race relations rises up to undermine our entire case and is responsible for the failure of many people in the world to buy our product."

Dr. Johnson said that forty member nations of the United Nations had either a majority of colored people or a minority group large enough to make race relations a matter of national policy.

"Twenty of these nations," he said, "are represented at United Nations by colored delegates who daily run the risk of being accorded the same treatment given the American Negro."

Urges a "Positive Act"

A "positive act" on the part of the entire nation with each region lending its support and making any needed social and political sacrifices for the common good would provide an immediate and partial solution to the problem, Dr. Johnson asserted.

The Times

"A united move to abolish the poll tax or draft fair employment practices legislation would do more to help our case before the bar of world opinion today than any superiority in weapons," he said.

Dr. Johnson scored those who "accept the belief that no sweeping changes can be made in race relations because it is part of human nature to subscribe to social differences."

New York, N.Y.

"It is no more impossible to correct civil malpractice in Washington, D. C., or Alabama than it is to remove gangsterism on a national scale," he said.

Tues.

Dr. Johnson pointed out that our attitude in race relations strongly affected our successful administration of the Marshall Plan and our world trade strategy since our economy to survive must go beyond our borders "and bring us in contact with the large colored populations of the world."

Dr. Johnson said because we lacked "democratic maturity" Americanism had become "less an ideology and more a matter of appearances subject to test of eye and ear."

6-29-48

"We are prone to differentiate when the foreign-born continue to dress and act in foreign ways or because the Negro, the Japanese-American and the Mexican-American differ in color," he said.

Was UNESCO Delegate

The Times

Dr. Johnson was installed this year as the firht year as the first Negro president in Fisk University's history. He is director of the Institute of Race Relations and was United States delegate to the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization meetings in London, Paris and Mexico City.

New York, N.Y.

Tues.

The opening session also was addressed by Fred L. Brownlee, general secretary of the American Missionary Association, division of the board of home missions of the Congregational Christian Churches.

6-29-48

Students, teachers, labor leaders, industrialists, members of social and religious organizations, representing thirty-three states, will attend the institute's sessions for three weeks to discuss the problems of human relations in communities thorughout the country.

The institute is sponsored by the American Missionary Association.

Race Called Scale To Weigh Democracy

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

31 b

By FRANCES BENDIX
Sat. (Special to The Courier) 7-10-48

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Race is the "scale on which democracy is being weighed" in a world being forced to choose between ideologies, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association and president of Fisk University, said last week before the opening session of the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University.

"If democracy is to prove its case on the world scene, there is need for more than words. Some genuine act of democratic conviction at home—repeal of the poll tax, banning of segregation in the armed forces and enactment of Federal fair employment practice legislation—would do more to strengthen our case than the threat of superior weapons," Dr. Johnson declared.

CYNICISM, REALISM Sat.

"The peoples of Europe and Asia, with a cynicism and a realism born of centuries of bitter experience, are looking beyond the glittering facade of American democracy to its actual operation," Dr. Johnson declared. "The breakdown of American democratic theory when it comes up against the issue of race is, to a much greater extent than most of us realize, responsible for the failure of the peoples of the world to rush up and buy our product as we took it for granted they would do at the first opportunity."

Dr. Johnson mentioned Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish sociologist, who noted that our foreign economic policy, as expressed in the Marshall Plan, is designed to help the nations of the world, who see things as we do, to independence of the United States, while neglecting the economic slums of our Southern agriculturists. 7-10-48

Sessions of the Institute, held an- since 1944 by the Race Re- Department of the Ameri- Missionary Association, wil- e through July 16. One hun- irty community leaders from hree states are expected t attendance over the three eriod.

Amendment of Civil Rights' Statutes by Next Congress Justice Dept's Aim

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-17-48

39 b

Mrs. Tilly Tells Fisk's Race Relations Institute 'States' Rights' False Issue

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Legislation to amend present civil rights laws for greater protection of the rights, immunities and privileges of the individual was strongly urged here last week by A. Abbot Rosen, attorney, Chief of the Civil Rights Section, U.S. Department of Justice.

He spoke before the current sessions of the American Missionary Association Race Relations Institute at Fisk University.

His proposals included amendments to strengthen Sections 51 and 52 of the Federal Criminal Code authorizing criminal action by the Department of Justice in cases of police brutality and other forms of misconduct by public officials, denial of the right to vote, and cases of peonage and involuntary servitude.

Program for Congress

The speaker said that legislation proposed by the Department of justice to expand Federal jurisdiction and give greater individual protection for presentation to the next Congress, includes:

1. The right for a person to be immune from punishment for a crime, except after a fair trial, conviction and sentence, pursuant to due process of laws;
2. The right of immunity from physical violence applied to exact testimony or compel confession of crime;
3. The right to be free from illegal restraint of the person by officers of the law;
4. The right to protection of person and property without discrimination by reason of race, color, religion or national origin; and
5. The right to vote.

The Afro American

States' Rights False

"The use of "States' rights" to oppose the Truman Civil Rights program by the "Southern revolters" was termed a "false issue" by Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, a member of the President's Civil Rights Commission. She said the real issue in the South is "farm tenancy and cheap labor."

Baltimore, Md.

Kenesaw M. Landis, Chicago columnist, told the institute that efforts to abolish racial segregation should center upon Washington, D.C. "Washington is the great stage of world events and it must be made the dramatic center of strategy on the problem of segregation," he declared.

Racism in D.C. Hit Sat.

"Washington is the only capital in the world where it is necessary to chaperon the representatives of different powers in order to save them from embarrassment," Mr. Landis emphasized. 7-17-48

Dr. Joseph Lohman of Chicago University who made a study of racial segregation in Washington said it is the result of deliberate policy of private groups who compromise "inter-locking boards of directorates" over the Captial's principal institutions—the schools and health and recreational agencies.

Sat.

He asserted that the "use of propaganda, policy-formation tactics and manipulation of public opinion by organizations in defying racial tensions for the individual, outmoded the notion of a 'single attitude' in the population which determines national and community practices in race relations." 7-17-48

Fisk Relations Institute Set For June 28-July 16

Memphis World
Memphis, Tenn.
(39 b)
Fri. 4-16-48

NASHVILLE—(ANP)— The fifth annual Institute of Race relations sponsored by the race relations division of the American Missionary association will be held June 28th through July 16 at Fisk university.

More than 500 students from the fields of education, social work, goverment, labor, industry and the church from nearly every state of the union have graduated from the Institute during its four year history.

Speakers and instructors for the institute are leaders in their fields and give to classes their experiences in the field of race relations as well as the latest knowledge and scientific facts on the races and their actions. Fri. 4-16-48

Among speakers appearing at the institute during the past two years are Gordon W. Allport, chairman, department of psychology, Harvard university; Saburo Kido, president, Japanese American Citizens league; Alexander F. Miller, director, southeastern region, Anti-Defamation league of B'nai B'rith, Atlanta. Memphis World

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Justice Department Asks More Power To Fight Anti-Negro Vote Wave

The Black Dispatch
(39 b)

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — The department of justice will ask congress to give it civil as well as criminal authority to handle local election board discrimination, according to A. Abbot Rosen, chief of the department's civil rights section here Thursday.

Speaking before the annual race relations institute at Fisk university he said that congress would be asked to pass an amendment to enable the department to proceed with injunction action against boards of registrars and other local election officials in case of unlawful discrimination.

The proposed amendment is one of several which would give a guarantee of the right to vote.

"Violators of the injunction would be held in contempt, subject to fine and even imprisonment," Rosen said.

Oklahoma

The proposed legislation would guarantee the right of a person to be immune from punishment for a crime except after fair trial, conviction and sentence according to due process of law; immunity from physical violence applied to exact testimony or compel confession of a crime; freedom of illegal restraint by law officials; protection of person and property without discrimination by reason of race, color, religion or national origin. Sat. 7-24-48

The bi-racial Institute is sponsored by the American Missionary association.

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ing with the newly elected bishops? Oklahoma City

"Does the A. M. E. church deserve to be subjected to this humiliation?" Okla.

Bishop Baber was recently reassigned to the fourth episcopal district. A newly elected prelate, Bishop Joseph Gomez, named to replace Bishop Baber in Africa, was also withdrawn from that field recently and reassigned to Texas to fill the vacancy created by the death of Bishop H. Y. Tookes.

It has been learned, however, that charges are being made that the bishops council has violated a rule approved at the last general conference, providing that bishops assigned to foreign work must go to that field or forfeit salary.

5-Week Course Planned For

Journal Guide
Sat. 4-1?-48

Fisk University Expert To Discuss Various Aspects Of Race-Relations

Norfolk, Va.
(31 b)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP) — The fifth annual Institute of Race Relations sponsored by the race relations division of the American Missionary Association will be held June 28 through July 16 at Fisk University.

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Speakers and instructors for the institute are leaders in their fields and give to classes their experiences in the field of race relations as well as the latest knowledge and scientific facts on the races and their actions.

AMONG THE SPEAKERS

Among speakers appearing at the institute during the past two years are Gordon W. Allport, chairman, department of psychology, Harvard University; Saburo Kido, president, Japanese American Citizens League; Alexander F. Miller, director, southeastern region, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Atlanta.

Jennings Perry, former editor, Nashville Tennessean, chairman, National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax; Louise Young, associate secretary, United Council of Church Women, and many others.

This year's program for the three week institute will include:

First week—A review of the findings of anthropology, sociology, psychology and psychiatry on the races, and race relations in the United States against the historical background in this nation and race relations historically in other parts of the world.

Second week—Social, economic and community problems including labor and management and federal and state government policies in race relations.

Third week—Housing and restrictive covenants; education, press, ballot, police and courts and their roles in race relations; educational programs; analysis of methods used to solve racial situations or tensions; programs of special organizations, and the role of personal religion in promoting Christian democracy.

METHODS OF STUDY

Five methods of study are used to give the student an insight into the topic of interracial activities:

Experts will present their ideas in a round-table panel and discussion.

Sat 4-10-48

Seminars will be held on problems and techniques in particular fields such as housing or employment. Included in the seminar sessions will be workshops where interested persons spend several hours of studying questions brought up at the round tables.

At cross-topical round tables specialists in interrelated fields will thrash out their problems and exchange ideas on the general topic being discussed.

Consultation hours will be given to individuals or small groups with consultants and resource persons on problems of immediate concern.

Special evening lectures will be given by authorities in various fields of race relations. Persons who were not able for one reason or another to register for the complete institute may come to these lectures.

Sat 4-10-48

The annual institute was started in 1943 in Baltimore, and moved to Fisk University the next year where it has been ever since. It is sponsored by the American Missionary Association, Board of Home Missions, Congregational Christian Churches, an organization that is more than a century old.

The Institute on Race Relations is not the only project of the AMA in the field of race relations. Other AMA activities include self surveys in cities, industrial relations counselling, race relations service for schools and publication of books and pamphlets on activities in race relations.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson is director, and Herman H. Long, associate director of the race relations department of the AMA.

Hamilton Grange Interracial Discussion Group

RACE BARRIER BROKEN BY DISCUSSION GROUP

The Sun
New York, N.Y.

39b

The "breakdown of the race barrier in private homes" was cited as the primary achievement during 1947 of the Hamilton Grange Interracial Discussion Group, which announced yesterday the "successful completion" of its second year of existence. Sun

The discussion group, whose members are white and Negro; Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic, was formed in the Hamilton Grange area, adjacent to City College, by the school's Community Service Division. Its forty members meet each Wednesday evening at the Student House, 292 Convent Avenue, to discuss local, national, and international problems. 5-16-48

Mrs. Sophie L. Elam, assistant director of the community service organization, said that "local problems, such as housing and security for aged persons" was the focal point of discussion during 1947. She said the group "commits no-one to any concrete conclusion or action, but through discussion, stimulates individual participation in community projects."

Pointing out that the organization's objective was the improvement of relations between people of different races and religions, Mrs. Elam said that "the constant meetings and exchange of ideas" have served to "eliminate the color line among residents of the neighborhood." Sun

"Our members have tended to continue their friendship within one another's homes," Mrs. Elam said, adding that the participants have come to regard each other "not as Negroes and whites" but as "people." 5-12-48

FUND LEFT TO AID NORTH-SOUTH TIES

Will of E. Rich, Boston Lawyer, Sets Up a Trust for Study of Lincoln and Lee

39b

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 26—Edgar J. Rich of Winchester, Mass., a prominent Boston lawyer, has left a large share of his estate to "bring about better relations betwen the North and the South." This was disclosed today when the will was filed in the Middlesex County Probate Court here. Mr. Rich died July 17 at the age of 83.

Mr. Rich's will provides that, after specific bequests of more than $110,000 to relatives and friends, the residue shall be used to found "The Lincoln and Lee Trust Fund" for the Winchester Public Library. The amount of the entire estate was not indicated.

The Times

Income from the fund will be used to buy "books, pamphlets, pictures and mementos relating to Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee, including books relating to the Civil War and the causes leading thereto, and books relating to the reconstruction period, in the hope that by the study of the lives of these great Americans there may come about a better understanding between North and South."

New York, N.Y.

If it is found difficult to spend the entire income "wisely for the purposes specified," the will provides that part may be used to pay for lectures on Lincoln and Lee, and to provide prizes for the best essays on these men written by pupils of the Winchester High School.

Tues. 7-27-48

Mr. Rich was an authority on railroad law and an historian, with the Civil War as his period of concentration. He was a keen student of Lincoln and had more than 500 items in his library on the Civil War President.

"It is my desire," the testator's will read, "that the Winchester Public Library shall have source material on Lincoln which will surpass any other town library."

The will, drawn April 23 of this year, names Mr. Rich's secretary, Miss Harriet Pillsbury, as one of the two executors. Miss Pillsbury is to receive $2,500 for each of her three years in Mr. Rich's employ, and will draw her full salary pending settlement of the estate, as well as a fee as executor.

DOCUMENTED SUCCESS

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala

The North-South discussion panel held here recently is more and more a documented success. Our Northern visitors who came here to see and hear the South's story on race relations were sold and have returned home to proselyte.

39b Fri. 9-17-48

The latest document of this success of which we are aware appears in the Pittsburgh Press. It is an interview with Charles Donley, a Pittsburgh traffic consultant and transportation researcher who was one of our visitors.

Donley told Pennsylvanians of his program for easing sectional tension:

1. Let the South solve its own problems.

2. End the circulation of "Partial, ill-considered reports" by Northerners on Southern conditions.

3. Abstain from interference with segregation "since both races favor it."

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

4. Clean up the Northern backyard before stewing over Southern debris.

Fri. 9-17-48

"On our tour," Donley told the Pittsburgh paper, "we saw a new Negro library which is much more modern than Carnegie Library here in Pittsburgh. At the teacher's college for Negroes, we saw dormitories which would do justice to any white college. And we saw Negro grade schools which are modern and on a par with those for white children.

"We in the North must realize we have our own problems to settle before presuming to pass judgment. Here in Pittsburgh we have had skirmishes over the right of Negroes to swim in Highland Park pool."

9-17-48

This is another of a thousand examples establishing that the South's resistance to Civil Disturbance programs sould be drying up the generators thereof by telling the story.

Pearson Commends Blue-Gray Confab

The Press

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—Last Summer, when a lot of folks on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line were making faces at each other, this writer, with his usual propensity for sticking his nose into other people's business, suggested that it would be a mighty fine idea if we tried to understand some of the South's problems, and vice versa. Then perhaps we could all sympathize more and criticize less.

Fri 9-24-48

Following this suggestion, the live-wire Blue and Gray Association of Montgomery, Ala., invited a group of Northerners to the seat of the old Confederacy to get better acquainted.

The Northern folks who went down to Montgomery were picked from Rotary, the Lions Clubs, Kiwanis, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Civitan International and the service clubs which do such a good job for their communities and country.

B'ham, Ala.

When they got down there things went better than anyone expected. Primary purpose of the Blue and Gray Association is to get the North and South better acquainted through an annual football game, but in this case there was a round-table discussion of health, education, segregation, and Negro opportunities.

Southern leaders laid their cards on the table and Northern visitors asked all sorts of questions. Some of the questions were a little touchy, but the discussion was completely cordial, and perhaps the hottest debate was between two Northerners—Earl O. Shreve, of Schenectady, N. Y., president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, who opposed federal aid to education, and Kiwanian Ben Dean, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who argued that if we could give federal aid to highways we could also give it to schools.

North Reports On South

THE DISCUSSION WAS FRANK, forthright and may have started an important exchange in North-South relations. Here are some of the reports written by Northerners after the meeting:

S. S. Pennock, Philadelphia Rotary Club—"The feeling between Negro officials of the State Teachers College and the white Southerners was most surprising to all of us. Sincere cordiality and respect was evinced by both black and white for each other. It is especially interesting that there is no discrimination between the salaries and benefits to white and negro schoolteachers in Alabama.

Fri 9-24-48

"Many of us who were privileged to attend this meeting felt that with the proper type of white man, the progressive Negro has as good or better chance of success in the South than in the North."

Richard C. Bell, White Hall, Ill., Director, Lions International—"Negro education was an eye-opener to us Northerners. True, they had segregation, but it was quite apparent, during our visit, at least, that both races expected it. The two races mingled freely everywhere while on their feet, but immediately upon being seated the segregation rule went into full force and effect."

Charles Donley, Pittsburgh, Pa., Past International President of Kiwanians—"As a result of my trip I came to the conclusion that we in the North should end the circulation of partial, ill-considered reports on the South and should tidy up our own backyard. . . . Northerners can only promote further discord by sniping criticism. All of us should help find a common ground for understanding."

* * *

Shrine To Friendship

MOST IMPORTANT THING about this Blue and Gray Association meeting was the spirit behind it—a spirit which should lead toward many more round-table discussions between other groups in both the North and the South.

Fri 9-24-48

The Blue and Gray Association is out to raise a memorial to North-South understanding, to be located in Montgomery, cradle of the Confederacy. Hitherto they have raised money in rather meager amounts through an annual football game, played in December between representative teams of the North and the South.

Blue And Gray Understanding

The News

HERE ARE SOME MORE reactions to the recent meeting of service club leaders in Montgomery, Ala., to discuss better understanding between the North and South and to erect a Blue and Gray memorial to that understanding.

Harold P. Nutter, vice president of Lions: "There were three or four colored people attending the conference, only one of them participating. There didn't seem to be any doubt but that both colored and white people realize their own problem and are much less resigned to continue along present lines in Alabama. Much has been done by the white people to promote better education and health facilities. . . . I believe these meetings should be of little longer duration. The questions were getting to the interesting stage when we adjourned."

Fri 10-1-48

Robert C. Keenan, Civitan International: "The building program for schools for Negroes in Montgomery appears to be consuming the entire current budget of all building construction. A school board official frankly stated that he felt this concentration on schools for Negroes was justified because of prior neglect.

B'ham, Ala.

"It was hard to escape the conclusion that Southerners need to understand that the North, too, has its problems—economic, social and political; different in kind but just as serious as those of the South. Immigration of vast numbers of rural dwellers into crowded urban centers—at a time when little housing is available—produces a serious tension which puts a strain on our vaunted Northern impartiality.

"If this conference and many others similar to it, will break down the tendency to think not as Southerners or Northerners or Easterners or Westerners, but as Americans, the Blue and Gray Association may become the cradle of a great idea—one country without regional prejudices."

ILLINOIS LOOKS AT ALABAMA

The Advertiser

One of the participants of the North-South panel discussion here was Richard C. Bell, a director of Lions International and editor of a weekly paper in White Hall, Ill., The White Hall Register-Republican.

Tues 8-31-48

On returning home, Editor Bell reported to his Illinois readers:

39 P

> We left the conference room with the firm belief that the South has the situation well in hand—far better in fact than anywhere we have been in the North.
>
> True, they have segregation but it was quite apparent, during our visit at least, that both races expected it, took it for granted and wanted it. The two races mingled freely everywhere while on their feet but immediately upon being seated, the segregation rule went into full force and effect.
>
> We talked to several Negroes, students, teachers, domestics and laborers and all assured us it was the way it should be. The whites love and respect their faithful colored servants and that love and respect is returned in full measure. The Negroes appreciate all the housing developments which have been erected for them even though some are only temporary and already inadequate, and the schools which will eventually give all their children a chance to gain fuller, more complete educations and thereby be able to pass it along to coming generations of their race.
>
> Tolerance and understanding between the races is there in the South today as never before and we feel that it will improve as time goes on through just such efforts as this conference to show, first hand, that as one of the group from Dixie stated: "We don't lynch a Negro down here every day and two on Sunday as many of you believe." It was stated that the only lynching to date this year was perpetrated north of the Mason-Dixon line, but we were unable to verify this conclusively.

Montgomery Ala.

The people of Greene County, Ill., should be the most highly informed in the state, for Editor Bell wrote a long and thorough news report on the discussion and printed it as a tophead on Pg. 1.

We would guess from Bell's background and the tenor of his piece on the Montgomery meeting that he came here with no more than average knowledge of the South and perhaps with the usual preconceived notions. What is notable is that he was considerably impressed by what he saw, and being a man of good faith, was securely won over.

Tues 8-31-48

We may assume that he is an average Illinoisan and that the truth would win over anybody like him. The South, with the proper kind of leadership and adequate spokesmen, can do a big business in such conversions.

Groundwork for North-South Understanding

Louisville Ky.

Fri 9-24-48

WASHINGTON—Last summer, when a host of folks on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line were making faces at each other, this writer, with his usual propensity for sticking his nose into other people's business, suggested that it would be a mighty fine idea if we tried to understand some of the South's problems, and vice versa. Then perhaps we could all sympathize more and criticize less.

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39 P

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Conference

Montgomery Sets Worthy Example

Montgomery Advertiser

IT HAS been aptly said that tolerance and love are the offspring of understanding. Time and time again in the history of human relations the truth of this maxim has been proven. The things we do not understand are the things we hate; conversely, when we come to know and understand the thing we hate, we no longer hate it.

39 P

The racial problem in the South is a case in point. Our neighbors to the North do not understand our traditions, our present way of life, our relations with the Negro. Consequently, with their "civil rights" issues and continual crusading for the "down-trodden" Negro, they have created strained relations between the two sections.

Now out of the smoke of the political battle which it has become rises a refreshing movement for better understanding. In Montgomery a number of civic leaders have invited a group of Northern businessmen to come to Montgomery, expenses paid, to talk over ways and means of promoting better relations between North and South.

Conference

Though he has kept his name modestly in the background, Champ Pickens, promoter of the annual Blue-Gray football game, must certainly have a big hand in this venture. It is the Blue-Gray Association which has offered to pay the Northerners' expenses.

39 P

Mr. Pickens has long been interested in more friendly sectional feelings. That has been the purpose of the grid classic which each December pits a hand-picked team from each section in Cramton Stadium in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala.

And we venture the guess that it was Mr. Pickens who broached the project to the civic club presidents who tendered the invitation. They are the presidents of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees and the Kiwanis, Rotary, Exchange, Lions, Civitan, and Optimists Clubs.

Racial relations is the topic of the proposed round-table discussion, of which R. F. Hudson, Jr., assistant publisher of The Montgomery Advertiser-Alabama Journal will be moderator. On the list of speakers who will present the case of the South is a Negro college president.

This undertaking has our blessing. We can only commend these forward-looking citizens of Montgomery and recommend their example to people all over the South and the nation.

Understanding comes to them who seek it.

Times Picayune

NORTHERNERS ASKED TO VISIT IN DIXIE

39 P

New Orleans, La

(The Associated Press)

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 5.—Eight Montgomery civic leaders, striving for better relations between the North and South, invited a group of Northern businessmen today to visit Dixie and talk over its problems.

Conference

They called a roundtable discussion for next Wednesday in Montgomery and asked the Northerners to sit in.

Fri. 8-6-48

The invitations were telegraphed to presidents of six civic clubs, the Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Chamber. They asked the national presidents of their organizations to appoint two delegates from each organization to attend the conference.

39 P

R. F. Hudson, Jr., assistant publisher of the Montgomery Advertiser-Journal, said the discussions will center on racial relations in the South.

8-6-48

"It is the aim of the sponsors of the discussion panel," he said, "to show what has been done and what is being done in the South to improve Negro opportunities in education, welfare, and in citizenship."

39b 1948 North-South Conference

'Sniping' Prompting North-South Discord

Pgh Courier

Sat 9-11-48 (39b)

Pittsburgh, Pa

PITTSBURGH—The solution of the North-South problem, which mainly involves the Negro-white relationships, can best be reached through mutual understanding, in the opinion of Charles Donley, traffic consultant, just back from a conference in Montgomery, Ala.

Critics from both sections who have been sniping away at each other, have only promoted discord, Mr. Donley concluded after attending the Blue and Gray Cradle Association's confab "to promote understanding."

Among those at the conference were former Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama; Earl O. Shreve, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; T. L. Bear, chairman of the Montgomery School Board, and Dr. H. Council-Trenholm, president of Alabama State College.

Sat 9-11-48

After talking with many white and colored people, Mr. Donley concluded that "both races honestly want segregation. But they want segregation with better facilities for Negroes.

'The Negroes I talked with got across the idea that they want segregation because they feel more at home with their own people," Mr. Donley added.

LEADERS FROM NORTH, SOUTH WILL OPEN PANEL HERE TODAY

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
Wed. 8-25-48

Leaders who will participate in the discussion are:

Earl O. Shreve, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, for the second time, and vice-presiednt of General Electric in charge of customer relations. Mr. Sherve has been a salesman all his life, and industrial men today often refer to him as the nation's top salesman for American business. He is from Schenectady, New York.

Roy C. Ingersoll, of Chicago, president of the Ingersoll steel division of Borg-Wagner Corporation, has been an active participant in civic activities for many years.

Harold Nutter, of Camden, N. J. third vice president of Lions International, has served his civic organization in many honor capacities since his initiation in 1931. He has also served his community in training police reserves and in other unselfish functions.

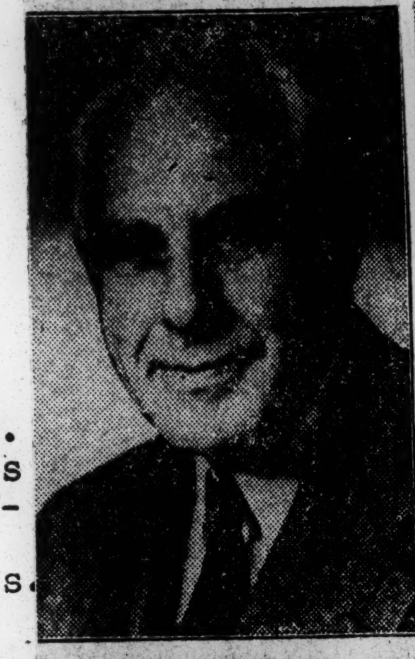
LIONS DIRECTOR

Wed 8-25-48

Richard C. Bell, of White Hall, Ill., director of Lions International, has been an editor and publisher, public administrator, tuberculosis board secretary, and chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, as well as holding many other offices as a public servant in Illinois.

Ralph A. Roweder, Chicago, executive secretary of the National Society for Medical Research, has been an active Jaycee since 1939, serving as National director in 1946-47.

From North


EARL SHREVE

O. H. ROBERTS. JR.

HAROLD NUTTER

RICHARD C. BELL

RALPH ROWEDER

O. H. Roberts, member of the Indiana School Study Commission, past- president of Indiana Jaycees, is now a practicing attorney and has given much time to the State Youth Welfare Committee.

CIVITAN OFFICIALS

Wed 8-25-48

Edwin M. Denniston, governor of the New England District of Civitan International, is an insurance man from Hartsford, Conn., who has been long active in boys clubs and as a constructive adviser in his local government.

Robert C. Keenan, Chicago, also representing the Civitan club, has been an educator, lawyer, and director of National Defense Training School.

Charles S. Donley, Pittsburgh, representing Kiwanis International is a past president of his organization, as well as a one time Committeeman of the national committee on transport communications of the narional chamber of commerce. He is also past president of the Shippers Advisory Board.

Ben Dean advertising executive comes from Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was a member of the chamber of commerce, a trustee of the Baptist church, and former chairman of the G Grands Rapids Chapter of the American Red Cross. He also represents Kiwanis International today.

ROTARY LEADER

Wed. 8-25-48

C. S. Pennock, of the Rotary-Club, will also attend in the interest of his club. He is a prominent Philadelphia florist and civic leader. His companion had not been announced late Tuesday night.

Wed 8-25-48

From South

Representing the South will be: The former Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of the Montgomery State Teachers College for Negroes; James J. Durr, Montgomery druggist; Dr. W. H. Y. Smith, director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the State Health Department.

Also T. L. Bear, chairman of the Montgomery Board of Education; Thomas E. Martin, Montgomery attorney; Dr. Clarence M. Dannely, Montgomery County school superintendent, and Wilbur Hutsell, athletic director of Auburn.

Several Montgomery radio stations are expected to broadcast at least part of the panel discussion and evening program. WAPX has already announced that it will carry part of the discussion from 10:45-11 a.m.

All presidents and officers of Montgomery Civic Clubs are invited to attend the morning's discussion. There will also be room for a small audience, officials announced Tuesday.

Among the Civic Club presidents invited to attend are: H. M Price, Civitan; Gordon K. Merriwether, Lions; Marion Rushton, Rotary; W. T. Nolen, Jaycees; Billy Leavell, State Jaycees; Moreland Smith, Kiwanis; Mark Grable, Optimist, and other officers.

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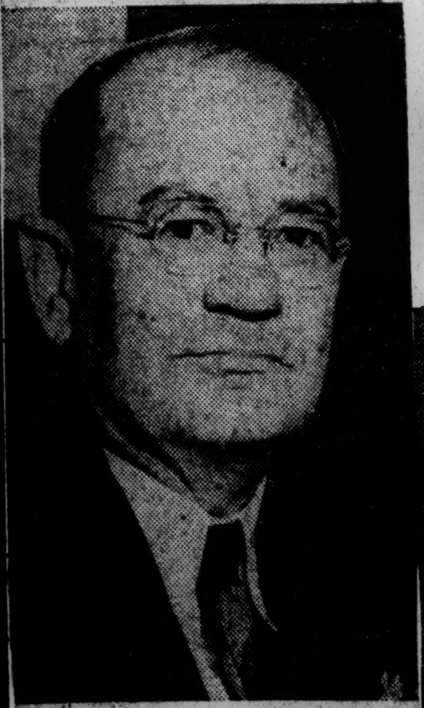
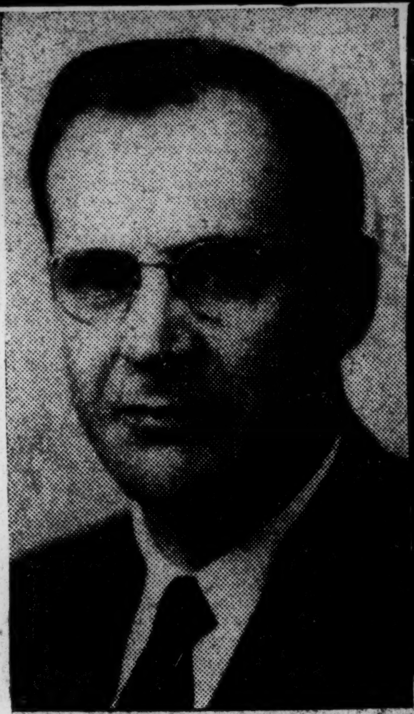
CHARLES DONLEY

From South



CHAUNCEY SPARKS

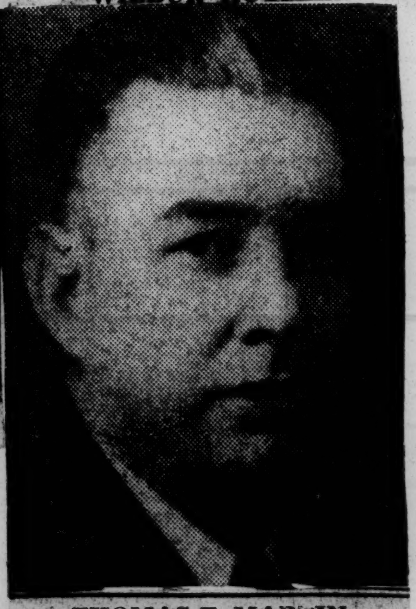


JAMES J. DURR

DR. CLARENCE DANNELLY

WILBUR HUTSELL

BEN DEAN



THOMAS E. MARTIN

1948

North-South Conference

FRIENDS AT COURT

To sit in on yesterday's discussion panel of Northerners and Southerners was to take on a measure of strengthened hope that the South may be able to sell its case to the rest of the country.

The men who came to Montgomery to discuss Southern problems, aspirations and potentialities were keen, thoughtful and highly informed men. They were, to employ a cliche, visibly impressed. This kind of thing multiplied could accomplish wonders for the South in its relation to other regions.

Montgomery Advertiser

The South in its desperation and exasperation over attempted intrusions is likely to overlook that we are not without friends in other sections of the country. This is reflected in a multiplicity of ways.

It is true that our friends up there are not nearly so articulate as the professional agitators who make a living fanning the fires. But they are there none the less, and we could make more such friends by getting our problems across to them in calm and reasonable fashion. 8-26-48

The New York Herald Tribune is among the papers that carried Ray Sprigle's "In the Land of Jim Crow" series of distortions and plain bunk. In a single issue recently, The Herald Tribune carried two letters from Yankees, taking up for the South and roundly condemning the incendiary Sprigle stuff.

Montgomery, Ala.

The Herald Tribune also carried letters applauding Sprigle. The significant thing is that the two who sprang to the defense of the South had spent some time down here and obtained a first-hand view. Others merely echoed the familiar "ain't it awful?" utterance of Yankees who know nothing about the South but who expect, in fact hope for, the worst from this section.

Thu. 8-26-48

ONE of the pro-Southern letter writers, Hall Adams, of New Rochelle, N. Y., expressed himself as "surprised, amazed and actually shocked" that The Herald Tribune would carry the Sprigle articles:

"First, because they are not true. Second, because the distorted picture he paints cannot be of any help in bringing about a better understanding between the races. To the contrary, they will intensify any hatred that may now exist [illegible] [illegible]en the white and colored races."

Pointing out that he had traveled widely in the South, Mr. Adams quoted one Sprigle allegation that left Yankees properly horrified and aghast: that Negroes in the South are "fined and jailed and frequently killed" if they seek to enter a railroad station through an instance reserved for whites. "I challenge him to produce evidence of two such cases as this" Adams wrote. He also cited and refuted other Sprigle charges, such as his assertion that schools for Negro children in the South are nothing but tumbled-down shacks.

8-26-48

THE writer laid his finger on what is, for the South, one of the sorest spots in intersectional affairs—the Yankee tendency to pick out only the most unfavorable incidents and cite them as typical of Southern treatment of the Negro:

"Picking out isolated incidents of unfair treatment is not fair to either race or section of the country. There are bad individuals of all races and colors, but Mr. Sprigle would have us believe that these incidents represent universal treatment of colored people in the South."

The other letter was written by Malcolm D. Haven, who gave his address as Charleston, S. C., but who stated significantly "until last year I have lived my entire life in the North."

Mr. Haven voiced the conviction that the Sprigle stuff "simply adds fuel to the fire of misunderstanding now existing between two great sections of our country." And, he added, Sprigle and others of his kind might well direct public attention "to the conditions in the black belts of the huge cities in the North before indicting the white race for both injustice and stupidity in some 15 Southern states."

Yesterday's inter-regional discussion and these letters to a New York newspaper are reminders that our aim should be to win friends at court. Defiance is not the way. Reason is. 8-26-48

North, South Civic Leaders Square Off On Racial Question

Birmingham, News

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 25—(AP)—Southern spokesmen squared off today to tell visiting Yankees why Dixie feels like it does about President Truman's racial policies.

They joined 11 Northern business men in a roundtable forum on the South's problems, with emphasis on the racial question.

Back of the discussion lay the hope that an interchange of views and ideas might help to do away with the wrangling between the North and South over the civil rights issue. That's what the eight Montgomery civil clubs had in mind when they invited the Northerners here.

Wed. 8-25-48

Southern hospitality like you read about in story books was prevalent in all its splendor. The Northerners were guests of the Blue-Gray Association, which sponsors the annual North-South football game. Everything was on the house.

A tour of historic Montgomery, cradle of the Confederacy, led past the spot where the order was given to fire on Ft. Sumter. A plaque on the side of a building which now houses a men's store tells the story.

Birmingham News

THE IDEA FOR the roundtable discussion grew out of a remark by Columnist Drew Pearson that the Blue-Gray football game was a boost for better North-South relations. The contest is played here each year between picked teams from the North and South.

Pearson also suggested exchanging visits by civic clubs, and the Blue-Gray organization pounced on the idea.

Today's discussion wasn't limited to racial problems, but young R. F. Hudson, Jr., the moderator, said that would be the highlight. Hudson, one of the promoters of the forum, is assistant publisher of The Montgomery Advertiser-Journal. 8-25-48

Others to present the South's side were Former Gov. Chauncey Sparks, one of Alabama's delegates who refused to bolt the Democratic National Convention; Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of the State Teachers College for Negroes in Montgomery; James J. Durr, president of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce; Dr. H. Y. Smith, director of the State Health Department's Bureau of Preventable Diseases;

T. L. Bear, chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Education; Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, Montgomery school superintendent; Tom Martin, Montgomery attorney; Wilbur Hutsell, director of athletics at Auburn.

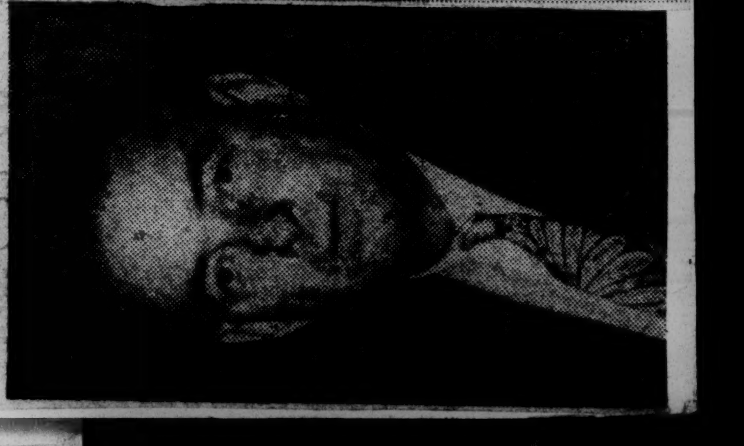
Birmingham, Ala.

HEADING THE LIST of visitors was W. O. Shreve, president of the National Chamber of Commerce; Charles S. Donley, Pittsburgh, past president of Kiwanis International; Ben Dean, Grand Rapids, Mich., past president of Kiwanis; Edwin M. Denison, Maine business man; Robert C. Keekan, Chicago; Harold Nutter, Camden, N. J., first vice president of Lions International; Richard C. Bell, White Hall, Ill., Lions director; Ralph A. Rowedar, Chicago, executive secretary of the National Society for Medical Research; O. H. Roberts, member of the Indiana School Study Commission; Roy C. Ingersoll, Chicago, president of Ingersoll Steel Division of Borg-Warner, and C. S. Pennock, former president of the Philadelphia Rotary Club.

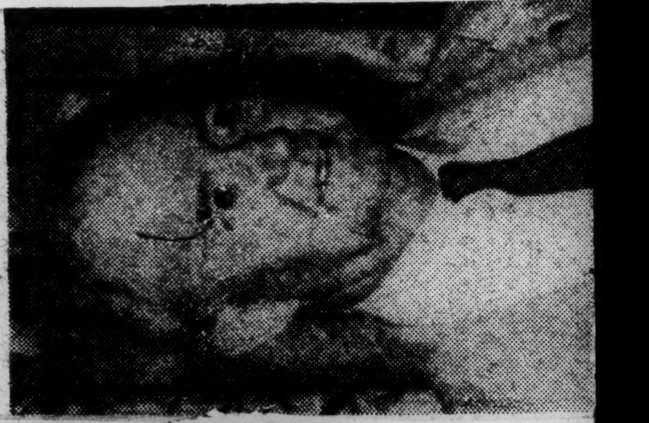
Northern Leaders Support Dixie Contention That South Must Solve Its Own Problems

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Thu. 8-26-48



THOMAS E. MARTIN: "The Negro in the South does not want social equality any more than we do . . . they would insist on segregation themselves." 8-26-48



CHAUNCEY SPARKS: "Some of the problems you have in the North are not problems at all down here." 8-26-48

DR. CLARENCE DANNELLY: "There is no longer any discrimination between the salaries and benefits given to white an Negro school teachers in Alabama."

They Assert Progress Advanced Beyond Expectations

By WILLIAM McDONALD

Northern visitors to Montgomery who participated in the inter-regional conference here Wednesday agreed that the South was progressing far ahead of the one-sided picture they had seen from the North.

Harold Nutter, third vice president of Lions International, pretty well summarized the comments when he said: "We have learned that you people down here believe—and very justly so, I think—that you should be allowed to work out your own problems; and if what I have seen today is any example, I think you will be successful." Adv. 8-26-48

The round table discussion was not restricted to any particular subject, but the chief topics to which Moderator R. F. Hudson, Jr., held the representatives were the relationship between the races, education, economic conditions, and public health.

Twenty business men, educators, and civic leaders composed the panel. Of that number 12 were from the North, representing many professions.

Purpose Defined

The welcoming address delivered by R. F. Hudson, Jr., executive editor of the Advertiser-Journal, defined the purpose, scope, and hopes for the panel.

Voluntarily opening the discussion, Ralph A. Roweder, Chicago, said that misunderstanding between races and sections could only exist where there was inadequate understanding. "In the bright light of just plain understanding, there is not controversy." Roweder paid spontaneous respect to the Alabama State Board of Health, which he had come to know through his office of executive secretary of the National Society for Medical Research. He said that he discovered two years ago that Alabama had the most complete and thorough vital statistics of any state in the U. S. 8-26-48

At the request of Roweder, Dr. W. H. Y. Smith, director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, briefly sketched the work of his division of the Alabama Health Department.

Progress Cited

Dr. Smith said that since the passage of the blood test law in 1943, 1,462,661 people had been tested for venereal diseases in this state, and of that number about 81,000 were found to be infected. He said that the infected rate among Negroes ran about 10 times that of whites. He recalled that it was under the administration of Chauncey Sparks (also present at the meeting) that the legislature appropriated $75,000 to finance this program the first of its kind in the world.

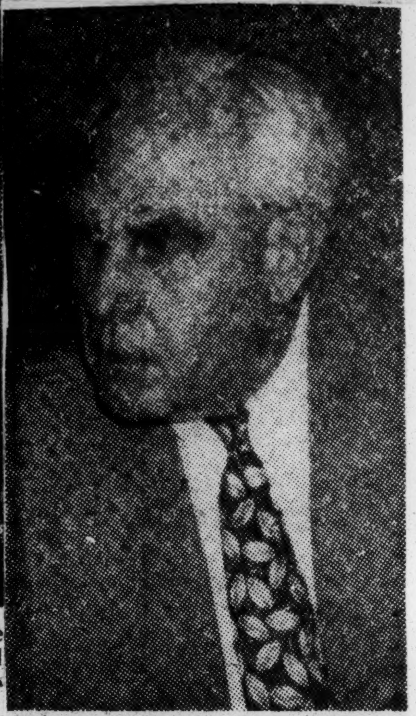
Roweder interrupted to say that the work done by the Health Department here in Alabama was contributing to the health of the world because the data and methods learned here were being released in printed form. He also mentioned the traveling chest X-ray clinic, also done here for the first time, as great advancement toward public health.

Negroes Examined

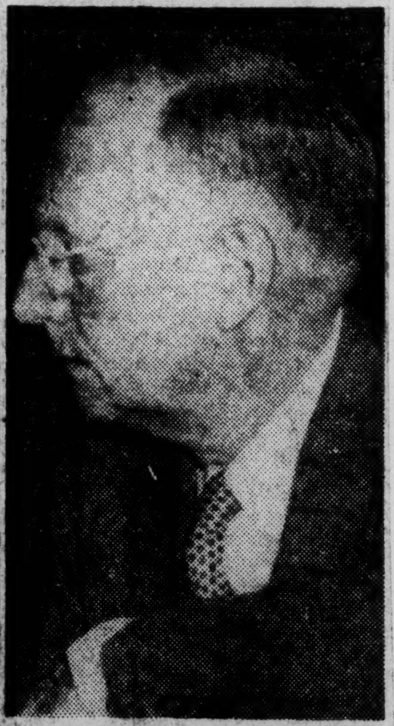
Dr. Smith said that of the 9,000 tubercular cases found by the examiners, 7,000 were white, and 2,000 Negro. But, he added, the death rate among infected Negroes was about three times that of deaths among tubercular whites. 8-26-48

The meeting, which was sponsored by the Blue Gray Cradle Association, was far more spirited than even the most hopeful had expected. The representatives from the North asked questions that indicated that they seriously wanted to understand Southern thought and Southern problems. And the Southern leaders had the information ready to supply.

RALPH A. ROWEDER: "In the bright light of just plain factual understanding, there is no controversy." Adv. 8-26-48



EARL O. SHREVE: "We must keep the government decentralized. I believe in keeping the government as close to the peopl as possibl."



BEN DEAN: "It's up to you to send the right people to Washington—if you vote the wrong man in office down here it effects me and my children back in Michigan." 8-26-48

Leaders From North, South Will Open Panel Here Today

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Future Harmony Through Mutual Understanding Foreseen As Result Of Direct Conferences

Adv. 8-25-48

By WILLIAM McDONALD

The first, in what is hoped to be a series, of inter-regional panels will open this morning at 10 o'clock in the Civic Room of the Jefferson Davis Hotel. There 20 prominent civic leaders, educators, and businessmen, representing the North and the South in a joint meeting will discuss the variops problems and frictions which stand in the way of complete understanding and harmonious relations between sections of this nation.

After the morning discussion, the representatives will have luncheon at 1 o'clock, followed by a tour of the city.

Fred Duran, president of the Blue-Gray Cradle Association by whom the conference was arranged, will act as toastmaster at the luncheon. 8-25-48

The tour will include the following points:

Sidney Lanier High School, 2:45, conducted by Dr. Clarence Dannelly; New Negro Vocational School, 3:25, conducted by T. L. Bear; State Teachers College for Negroes, 4:00, conducted by Dr. Trenholm; Cramton Bowl, 4:50, where T. L. Bear will discuss proposed changes; White House of Confederacy, 5:15, and motor tour around capital; Maxwell Field at 5:45 and return to Jefferson Davis Hotel.

First suggested by Drew Pearson, in his syndicated column of July 28, the idea of a North-South panel spread swiftly across the Southland, spurred on by the energetic support of civic-minded leaders from many professions. Hundreds of telegrams from Southern civic organizations flooded their national headquarters, and each responded quickly by offering key men to serve as representatives from the North and East.

Possibilities Noted

The Chamber of Commerce, Lions International, Kiwanis, Civitan, Rotary, Jaycees—all immediately saw the possibilities for such a conference, the first of its kind ever attempted.

In a poll conducted by The Advertiser-Journal, under the direction of R. F. Hudson, Jr., it was learned early that the sentiment expressed by Mr. Pearson was not unique with him—he had simply interpreted the rising current of brotherly feeling which the once warring sections of this nation now have for each other.

Begins At Home

Civic leaders here in Montgomery expressed the thought that, while the world haggles over straws, we who sit back and scorn at the folly of it, are doing little more ourselves. For here in the United States there is inter-sectional discord and dispute over issues that have died, politically and otherwise, years ago. Montgomery civic leaders, determined that national relationships within this country should not be the weak link of international good-will, set themselves to the task of calling a friendly get-together. 8-25-48

And today in Montgomery, men from all over the country who have helped to shape the destiny of the professional and business worlds, will join together in the not too different job of mending the human world. At least it is a definite step forward. The point is this: It is difficult to be unfriendly to people you really know.

Estate Left To Better Ties Of North, South

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Tues. 7-27-48

Bostonian Establishes Lincoln-Lee Trust Fund

392

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Cambridge, Mass., July 26.—Edgar J. Rich, Winchester, Mass., a prominent Boston lawyer, left a large share of his estate to "bring about better relations between the North and the South." This was disclosed today when the will was filed in the Middlesex County Probate Court here. Rich died July 17 at the age of 83.

Rich's will provides that, after specific bequests of more than $110,000 to relatives and friends, the residue shall be used for the founding of "The Lincoln and Lee Trust Fund" for the Winchester Public Library. The amount of the entire estate was not indicated.

Rich Was a Historian

The Courier-Journal

Income from the fund will be used to purchase "books, pamphlets, pictures, and mementos relating to Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee, including books relating to the Civil War and the causes leading to it, and books relating to the Reconstruction Period, in the hope that by the study of the lives of these great Americans there may come about a better understanding between North and South."

Louisville, Ky.

If it is found difficult to spend the entire income "wisely for the purposes specified," the will provides that part may be used to pay for lectures on Lincoln and Lee, and to provide prizes for the best essays on these men written by pupils of the Winchester High School.

Rich was an authority on railroad law and a historian, with the Civil War as his period of concentration. Tues. 7-27-48

Whites, Negroes dance, FBI called to investigate

Tribune

Los Angeles Calif

LYNCHBURG, Va. — White and Negro students of Lynchburg college and Virginia State college, respectively, are reported to have danced together during a conference on racial problems here recently, and it has touched off a FBI investigation.

Sat 6-5-48

The FBI has been asked by white citizens of Lynchburg to look for Communists and "red sympathizers" on the white college campus.

College in Uproar Over Mixed Dancing

The Courier Sat 4-3-48

(39b) Pittsburgh Pa.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—(ANP)—When Negro and white students danced together during a conference at Lynchburg College here Feb. 26-27, news of the "accident" spread rapidly and caused so much unfavorable publicity against the college that the board of trustees conducted an investigation to determine who was guilty.

After the probe was completed, a report was issued on March 22 to the effect that the college's board of trustees was "absolutely satisfied" that the dancing was an "accident."

The hysterics grew out of the visit of five students from Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., for an intercollegiate conference on race problems. The students had been housed in dormitories on the white college campus. They were entertained at dinner and later were invited to dance.

Dr. Riley B. Montgomery, president of the college, explained several days after the incident that no social activities had been planned for the occasion but that "during a regular brief period of recreation . . . five of the (white) offered injudiciously to dance with visiting students.

"This act, though momentary in duration, is exceedingly regretted by the college."

The "accident" was considered so serious that the board recommended the naming of five members to draft a statement of policy on such matters and public relations generally for the consideration of the board at its annual meeting in June.

The resolution of the board also provided that a faculty committee be named by the college president to work with the special committee. The board conferred four hours.

A Need For Understanding

The News

In Arnold Toynbee's closing lecture in Birmingham he listed two qualities which should be paramount in men's minds. They are patience and understanding. Without them man is less than he should be. They come with maturity and a store of knowledge, and they are the opposites of qualities often found among the immature and the ignorant: rashness and prejudice.

While Dr. Toynbee was in Birmingham distilling for local listeners a heady intellectual brew from his vast store of knowledge and tolerance of human foibles, other social forces were also at work. They represented the antithesis of Toynbee's world vision. Yet they concerned a matter of long-standing social relationships in this nation, particularly in this region.

Many who heard Dr. Toynbee and were simultaneously disturbed over the narrow interpretation of a city ordinance came from the two experiences with a renewed desire to achieve patience and to create understanding. The fact that one can manage a reasonable placidity in the face of eternal development and destruction of civilization should not, however, blind him to the necessity of meeting current problems with all the intelligence at his command.

Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

Two races of people live side by side in the South. There is no possibility during current lifetimes of settling the race relationship satisfactorily other than by a long-range plan. Laws do not destroy prejudices. The emotions felt in other sections where the problem is less acute cannot be superimposed upon a present generation in the South. There is only one way by which present frictions can be lessened. It is the method of education for both races which must inevitably lead to a better cooperation between them. Deep-seated traditions do not die easily. But they alter themselves when men learn patience, which often comes through suffering, and when there is an earnest desire to understand what the problems are. Only then are proper solutions developed.

Thurs. 5-13-48

With these facts in mind, one looks about Birmingham for the individuals and the organizations capable of working with patience to achieve understanding. When he makes inquiries, he is often disappointed at the lack of agencies devoted to finding the way. So long as the best minds of both groups are isolated from each other, just that long will the present impasse continue.

There is a desperate need in Birmingham to find a way whereby the gulf of misunderstanding may be bridged. And, while attempts to find it are sporadic and few, there already exists the fundamental base on which a structure of understanding might be erected.

The News

* * *

One thinks immediately of the precepts of religion. What better way can one imagine to find how a fellow human being feels and thinks than by practicing the Christian ethic? The church is an institution so strong and so respectable and its ministers are so deeply revered that an example of practical Christianity should be welcomed. Cannot the white and colored pastors of Birmingham meet together—observing the city's ordinances respectfully—while they probe and seek ways of producing better relations between their flocks who profess the teachings of Jesus?

One also thinks of students in local colleges. From time to time abortive attempts have been made to reach a point of understanding when discussion groups could be set up. Further exploration of that field should be fruitful.

Recently a local organization of the National Urban League has been established in Birmingham. Its leaders among both races are men and women of intelligence and integrity.

Birmingham, Ala

* * *

There used to be a Birmingham interracial conference. It has been inactive in the last few years, but a few devoted individuals are still at work through the Alabama Council of the Southern Regional Conference. Such an organization might well be revived in Birmingham.

Thurs.

Negroes and whites now belong to the same labor organizations. Their leaders might do much to lessen economic friction, in itself a main cause of racial misunderstandings.

5-13-48

These ways are a few of the methods which ought to be explored by sincere citizens who would develop the essential understanding of a real problem of Southern life.

Racial Understanding

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

Just a word of thanks for your thoroughgoing editorial of May 13, stressing the "Need for Understanding." I most heartily agree with you that of all the things Jefferson County now desperately needs, none is more needed than an upsurge of vital, deep-rooted friendship between the races. Since reaching 65 (the deadline for industrial workers), I proposed to one of our local newspapers to spend my full time hunting up and reporting unusual deeds of kindness that occur from time to time, as a means of showing that our racial relations aren't as bad as is sometimes pictured.

JOHN W. MITCHELL.
Box 4067, East Lake Station.

B'ham News Sun. 5-23-48

A Field For Action Now

The News

Citizens of Birmingham do not need to be told that there is a lamentable lack of understanding between white and Negro leaders. Approximately 40 per cent of Birmingham's population is colored. The ratio is likely to remain about the same for years to come. Negro and white are subject to the same laws, the same tax rates, the same license fees. But it is also true that colored people do not always have the same citizenship rights as do whites.

5-14-48 Fri.

Recently over a specific series of incidents there was created some discord and friction. Negro leaders allege that police tactics toward their people have not always been in the best democratic traditions. Many members of both races are concerned because there is at present in Birmingham only an extremely limited attempt being made by which the ever-present racial problems can be discussed and ways found of providing a better system of cooperation.

Birmingham, Ala.

This paper regrets that there is currently no interracial council in Birmingham. Such an organization once existed here, but it has been allowed to languish. There is urgent need for one. It ought to bring together representatives from both races interested in the problems of industry, housing, religion, welfare, community planning and vocational guidance. Surely there are enough Negro and white business, professional and civic leaders with the welfare of all persons close to their hearts to form such a group and through it to function for better understanding.

We are pleased to learn that since the first of May there has been set up in Birmingham a chapter of the National Urban League. That is a nationwide organization dedicated to the advancement of Negro and white interests wherever they come in contact. It has no taint of radicalism in it. Its local chairman is Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, former pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church. Bishop D. Ward Nichols is vice chairman, Robert Durr is secretary and C. W. Lee is treasurer. White members of its board of directors are Mrs. L. S. Evans, Homer Thompson, Mrs. John T. Batten, J. K. Williams, Mrs. A. C. Montgomery, Miss Margaret Hodkins, Robert S. Gordon, Dr. John E. Bryan, Dr. Albert S. Casey, D. R. Price, Mrs. Evelyn Hicks, James S. Stephenson and Henry P. Johnston. Colored members of the board are William J. Moore, Mrs. Leila Butler, the Rev. H. P. Gibson, W. E. Shortridge, Cornelius Maiden, Mrs. Belzora Ward, James E. Kelley, E. Paul Jones, Dr. W. A. Bell and Mrs. H. C. Bryan. These people form an autonomous organization working with the advice and encouragement of the national office. They have set up a budget for the first year's work of about $8,300 and they will employ an executive secretary. Their plan is to seek facts about racial relations, to interpret them and present them to key people in the community, and then to try to get done the things that should be done. There will be an effort at a community-wide mobilization and the organization of neighborhood clubs to plan and carry out community improvements.

5-14-48 Fri.

There is another, less local, organization with headquarters in Montgomery. It is the Alabama division of the Southern Regional Council. Its chairman is Dr. A. D. Beitell, of Talladega College, and its vice chairman is President H. C. Trenholm, of the State Teachers College for Negroes in Montgomery.

The News

These two organizations offer hope for the future. But they are not enough for an over-all program of consultation.

There are undoubtedly some smaller, more informal groups of citizens meeting occasionally in an effort to find some way of bridging the gap of understanding between the black and white citizens of Birmingham. They need encouragement.

Fri.

A program leading to solution of the vexing problems could consider such matters as employing Negro police officers to patrol distinctly Negro sections of the city. It could see what could be done to relieve the often intolerable housing conditions for Negroes. It could encourage interracial cooperation among churches and P.-T. A. groups, in FFA organizations and 4-H clubs. It could work with authorities to reduce crime and juvenile delinquency. It could examine health conditions and attempt to remove some of the health menaces in the city.

5-14-48

These are among the needs which are being inadequately met in Birmingham today.

Birmingham, Ala.

Give The Negro Opportunity

6-24-48 The News

To the Editor of The News:

Where does the South want the Negro? It appears that most Southerners do not want to associate with the Negro because he is not well educated or highly trained. Yet, when a person of the Negro race tries to better his position he is hindered by the white people of the South. These whites are not only the hooded members of the undemocratic Ku Klux Klan, but in my opinion, also the officers of the law. If the Negro is as backward as many people think, then he must be taught by the so-called superior persons.

I think that the Negro is trying to improve himself and his position, and I do not believe that he would obtain a petition that contained false statements. I think that the cases cited in the petition published by the Negroes are true and should be investigated by an unbiased committee.

The Negro seems to be trying to better his position; therefore I say let him have the opportunity to prove his worth. It seems that the South does not want the Negro at all, but he is here to stay and we must accept that fact. Wouldn't it be better to have to associate with a well-educated and capable Negro rather than one who was held back by his brothers of fairer skin?

JOE CLARKE.
University, Ala.

Birmingham, Ala. Thurs.

NO PROBLEM

Editor, The Advertiser:

While sitting on the front porch of 331 Clayton Street, we saw a Negro driving his car and seemed in distress with two policemen. He stopped right in front of our house and the two policemen got out and our thoughts were, "We wonder what the Negro has done

The policemen pointed him to a filling station and helped him push his car to where he could get some gas. The crowd on the porch said "hurrah" for policemen like that.

Let some of the agitators read this and say to themselves if that is the attitude of the South toward its race problem we need not interfere with our ideas and plans, we will just let the Southern white man and Southern Negro settle their problems in their way and if the relationship is like the policemen and the colored man there will be no problem at all.

J. M. HEARN

Montgomery.

P. S.: The policemen and the Negro are all unknown to us but this happened at 2:30 p.m. Thursday. The Negro got his gas at the Standard Station here.

Why The Cruelty?

Birmingham News

To the Editor of The News:

Why did the writer of the article, "Birds of a Feather," leave these lines unfinished: "When God created the earth He put people according to their races in countries best suited to them—the Negro in Africa, the Japs in Japan, the Chinese in China?" Why didn't he go on thus: the white man in Europe and the Indian in America. There is no justification for the white man's ill-treatment of the Negro, just the same as there was no justification for the treatment of the people whose land he took forcibly and placed to starve on reservation. When the white man came to America, he fell on his knees, then he fell on the Indians.

Birmingham Ala.

I'm sick of the same articles in the paper saying we like the Negro, in the same sense that they like dogs. I would throw a dog a bone to keep him from starving and stinking the city; yet he must stay outdoors.

Blacks and whites live together in many places, why is it so impossible here? Many cities have and are meeting together, coming to amicable understandings. The unstable conditions across the two oceans are forewarnings for us to live together or be blown together. The whites of Alabama must grow up and realize that they have enemies who could cause more harm than we ever could. They must turn around lest they be stabbed in the back. Remember Pearl Harbor? Seemingly they can forget the English, the Germans, the Japanese (and they should), but paradoxically they cannot forget the Negroes who raised a rifle not in their face but beside them. Tue. 7-2-48

Bettering Race Relations

One of the imperative needs of Birmingham's civic life has been recognized by action of the Birmingham Protestant Pastors Union in its recommendation that an inter-racial council be set up. The members of that highly respected group hope that by its efforts such an organization may be formed in the city. Its scope would far exceed that of the Pastors Union itself and it would take into its membership many leaders in Birmingham's political, business, professional and cultural life from both races. Presumably such an agency would endeavor to better race relations by finding projects useful in the advancement of understanding between the races and developing them to the advantage of the whole community.

The initiative for forming such a group is placed by the Pastors Union in the hands of a capable social service committee of which the Rev. Wayne Drash is chairman. Other members are the Rev. William Marmion, Dr. J. Allen Anderson, and the Rev. Hall Barrett. These four men are providing the impetus. Out of their endeavors can very well develop one of the most beneficial agencies that the city has known in many years. Birmingham News

The resolution passed by the meeting of ministers suggests that there be "meetings of white and colored ministers to consider those problems and issues which are of mutual interest to both groups." Such meetings ought to be of value in promoting a necessary understanding of the problems which must be solved if Birmingham's civic life is to run smoothly and progress along intelligent lines.

Wed.

Objectives and purposes of the wide program are highly commendatory. They include the presentation of an annual award to the citizen who, during each year, does most to further inter-racial understanding, the observation at least once a year of Race Relations Sunday in local churches, the improvement of living conditions for underprivileged of both races, and the support of a movement to secure a larger number of registered voters, both white and colored. 6-9-48

This paper welcomes the movement initiated by the pastors and hopes to give assistance to their efforts. 6-9-48

A Message For All

The News
Birmingham Ala.

To the Editor of The News:

As one Alabama citizen who is ashamed of our recent retreat to colonial times and policies, I have a message for those who foster the aims of business men (with congressional fronts) who wish to keep us in economic subjugation by appealing to our emotions and deep-seated prejudices.

"If there is righteousness in the heart, there will be beauty in the character. If there is beauty in the character, there will be harmony in the home (state). If there is harmony in the home, there will be order in the nation. When there is order in the nation, there will be peace in the world." 7-23-48

The News

G. YARBROUGH.

39c 1948

California

Calif. Sheriff Tears Down Racial Signs

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 3-18-48

LOS ANGELES—(ANPA) — The young sheriff of Kern county, Louis Thlett, joined in with the NAACP last week in its drive to rid the county anti-Negro signs exhibited by various business establishments.

The law officer, himself, tore down a sign "We do not wish the patronage of Negroes," from a cafe

Bakersfield has 7,000 Negroes, eese said, and Kern county, one of the greatest agricultural sections in the world, has many more. Race baiters, here, have taken advantage of lenient laws, he added, and many migrants from the south, used to discrimination, take no action in most cases.

Atlanta, Ga

Reese said that Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins of Los Angeles is helping the NAACP in its current drive. Thurs. 3-18-48

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12 Youngsters Visit 9 White Families in Vacation Project

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

LOS ANGELES —(ANP)—A group of 12 colored children, 8 to 15 years old, lived in new surroundings last week. They lived with nine white families as part of the vacation project of Pilgrim House. 7-10-48

Pilgrim House is a community center in "Little Tokyo." The plan was initiated last year when 35 colored, Mexican and white families took part. This year's program wil continue throughout the summer. Eight colored couples will be guests of Whittier families in one project, if present plans go through.

Pilgrim House youngsters off for annual vacation in white homes

Los Angeles Tribune

Nine white families and 12 Negro youngsters this week had begun their second annual experimeet in inter-racial friendship. The children, ranging in age 8 to 15 years, are installed as the house guests of the families for the next 7 days as part of the Vacation Project of Pilgrim House, community center in the so-called 'Little Tokoyo" area. Sat. 6-26-48

Based on an experiment launched five years ago in Vermont by the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, a Congregational minister, the plan was put into operation locally when application blanks were sent out to a list of white families, asking if they would take a child, age and sex preferred, from June 21 to 28. Families were also asked to indicate whether they had children of their own and how they would entertain their guests, the Rev. Harold Kingsley, director of Pilgrim House, said.

Children and homes which seemed most suitable to each other were selected on the basis of responses, according to Mrs. J. W. MacNair, chairman of the project. Of the 9 hostess families 7 reside in Whittier, one in Eagle Rock, and one in Glendale. Picnics, hikes, swimming parties and visits to theaters and churches have been planned by families for their guests.

"The children," stated Mrs. MacNair who is taking two 12-year-old boys as guests herself, "all live in the Little Tokyo area surrounding Pilgrim House and participate in the recreational and religious programs of the Community Chest-supported agency."

Reactions of the families and the children to the experiment will be determined at the end of the week when questionnaires regarding the "vacation" will be filled out. 6-26-48

When the plan was adopted here last year for the first time, following a visit to Los Angeles by the Rev. Low, 35 Negro, Mexican, and Japanese children and 20 white families participated.

The Pilgrim House Vacation project is expected to continue through the rest of the summer. Plans are now being made by a number of Whittier families to have 8 Negro couples as their weekend guests.

All Races Attend Interracial Charm School In Frisco

Calif
Tri-County Bulletin
San Bernardino Calif

CHICAGO.—When West Coast modelling school instructor Lucille Sanderson was fired because she wanted to accept Negro students, she began her own inter-racial charm school and built it into San Francisco's most popular model organization. Thurs. 6-17-48

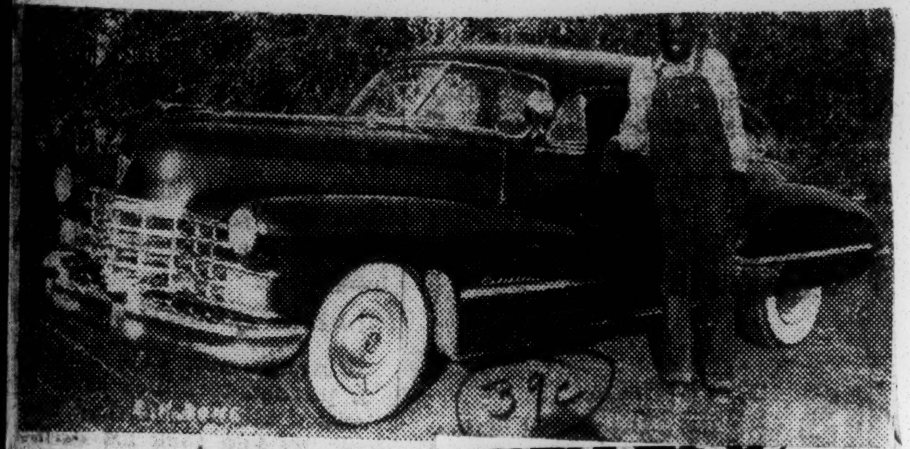
Indian, Chinese, Caucasian, Negro and Japanese models have been trained by Mrs. Sanderson, and only three months after her school opened she used them to run a hit fashion show. At this precedent-shattering show, 400 advertisers, newspapermen and clothes buyers gave their enthusiastic approval of Mrs. Sanderson's version of one world charm.

There are 12 model schools operating in fashion conscious San Francisco, each competing for calls to the city's two fashion shows each day. As a result of Mrs. Sanderson's first show, two Negro models cracked the lily-white fashion field as models, at fur shows and in magazines.

A direct descendant of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Sanderson, who is married to an American Indian chief, runs the International Charm School which specializes in highlighting the original traits of each type of racial beauty. Her unprecedented success proves her credo:

"Charm knows no race, no color, no creed—certainly no financial status."

39c 1948 Florida



(39c)

UNION DEMOCRACY CAUSED NEGRO TO GET ONE DOLLAR "CAT." — Jim Davis purchased membership in Florida's fast growing United Labor Political Committee for one dollar, and along with it got a chance on the Cadillac pictured above. Lucky Jim won the $3,394.73 Cadillac that was purchased from Proctor and Proctor for his dollar chance. Asked by the Committee Chairman, Atty. W. C. Heater if he preferred cash or car, Jim, who makes $38 a week said," I need the money but I want to ride my girl a little so I guess I'll take the car, drive it a while then sell it."

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

Davis is a bull dozer operator in Jacksonville at 1080 Florida Ave. The "Cat" was awarded by Att. Heater from his office in the Floridian Hoted Here recently. The mentest was statewide and union members of both races were eligible. Upon seeing the above picture a local cutie said, "Aint he cute!," wonder did she mean Jim or his car?.

Thurs. 1-8-48

White Men Lose Lives Trying To Save Negro

(39c)

PAHOKEE, Fla.—Two white men gave their lives here last week in a vain attempt to save the life of a Negro who also perished as the trio drowned in two feet of water after being overcome by gas fumes. They were Edward Barnes, packing plant manager, and John Mosley, plant foreman, who tried to save Sam Jackson, who had fallen into a deep cooling vegetable vat at the packing plant.

White Pair Joins A Negro Church

(39c)

Des Moines Iowa 2-1-48
Sunday Register

MACON, GA. (P)—City Attorney Ed S. Sell, jr., Saturday said no Georgia law had been violated, in his opinion, by a white divinity student at Mercer University and his wife in joining a Negro Baptist church here.

Mon. 2-1-48

Jack Singletary, 25, Meigs, Ga., said he and his wife were accepted "very cordially" into the Tremont Temple Baptist church last week.

Des Moines Iowa

Singletary's only comment was "we try to do whatever we do in the interests of God."

Sunday Register

Jacksonville Uses "Self Survey" To Improve Relations

(39c)

Atlanta Daily World

CHATTANOOGA Tenn.—(ANP) Improvements of the conditions of Negroes and racial relations in Jacksonville, Fla., by use of the "self survey" system were cited this week end in a report of the Southern Regional council in Chattanooga. Use of this system was recommended for all cities and towns in the south in this report.

Wed. 6-9-48

The council, which gave Jasksonville technical advice on its self survey program called this non-professional study of community needs "simply a southern city taking a frank look at itself."

Health, recreational and many other facilities for Negroes were improved because of the survey the council reported. The investigation began less than two years ago when Jacksonville decided to make a first hand study of the health, housing, transportation, law enforcement, recreation and welfare services available to the city's Negroes.

SURVEY PAYS OFF

Right from the start, according to the report, the survey paid off. Citizens of both races began to take a greater interest in what was happening. The council said:

"People and groups began to find out more about each other and started working out new patterns of cooperation. Highly significant was the fact that city officials taking part developed a new understanding of the needs of the colored population.

Atlanta Ga.

"So by the time the survey was completed and the facts published, public and private agencies, responsible white and Negro citizens were ready to start a cooperative effort to find the remedies."

ACHIEVEMENTS TOLD

6-9-48

A followup interracial committee was formed to report to the council on the achievements growing out of the survey. It reported that equal dental care has been made possible for Negro children. The city health department has bought a dental trailer to visit schools to care from emergency cases in low income families of both races.

A Negro hospital has been reorganized with a staff of 40 members of both races. The resident Negro physician has been invited to attend the weekly staff conmferences of the Duval County Hospital.

WHITE WOMAN GIVES CRIPPLED NEGRO HER SEAT IN SOUTH.

By Dr. Leonard F. Morse

Miami, Fla.—(G)—White and Colored passengers riding in a Miami bus last week were astounded when a dignified white woman arose and gave her seat to a crippled Negro man who was standing.

This is just another example from which Negroes should learn that it is just as much a mistake to judge all white people alike as it is for white people to judge all Negroes alike.

Democratic Lesson for Ahoskie Kiwanis

Vann High Allows White School To Use Gym Floor for Drills

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 2-14-48

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

AHOSKIE, N. C.—In the true spirit of democracy, and in the spirit of the man in whose honor it was named, the Robert L. Vann High School, Hertford County's largest consolidated school for Negroes, offered use of its gym to the Ahoskie High School (white) basketball team last week.

The offer was accepted, and now white players practice on one end of the court and Negroes on the other.

It is interesting that such an example of interracial good will and cooperation would come from this little Eastern Carolina town which received nation-wide attention last summer when the local chapter of Kiwanis International refused to give Harvey Jones, winner in a raffle contest, a Cadillac automobile until public pressure forced them to reconsider and award him a check for $3,200.

Only two weeks ago it was reported that Kiwanis International had come to the rescue of a destitute Negro mother and her brood of fourteen naked, cold and starving children.

The Ahoskie School, Consolidated, with an enrollment of over 800 white pupils, will not have its new gym ready for this basketball season. The Vann School gym was built by students and patrons, aided by a small grant from the County Board of Education.

NAMED FOR PUBLISHER

The Negro school was named in honor of the late Robert L. Vann, founder, editor-publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier. Mr. Vann received his early training in this section and is fondly remembered by members of both races.

'Vermont Plan' Good for Indiana

The Afro-American Baltimore Md.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind. (ANP)—Twelve children from Indianapolis, ranging in ages from 9 to 12, were guests for one week of farm-[illegible] of this rich [illegible] Indiana farming district [illegible] was the State's [illegible] operating on the "Vermont plan" [illegible]

Accompanied by Miss Anna P. Stout, co-chairman of the race relations committee of the Indianapolis Church Federation, the children were brought here and distributed to the widely-scattered homes as guests for the week.

The homes at which they were guests are of various religious denominations with white children of the same age to show them the "ins and outs" of farm and small-town life. The week's activities were climaxed by a basket dinner for the children and their parents Sunday evening at the Church of the Brethren.

39c 1948 Georgia

A Commendable Undertaking

Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

The good people of Walton County, and they constitute a vast majority of its citizenry, have called an important meeting at the Court House in Monroe at 8 o'clock tonight. 39c Ku.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss means of assisting in the restoration of two Negro churches which recently burned in Loganville. County school authorities have already obtained a structure from Fort Oglethorpe which is serving as a school house until more adequate facilities can be constructed.

1-9-48

The Constitution congratulates the Monroe-Walton Chamber of Commerce, which instigated tonight's mass meeting, as well as the citizens who will attend. Their action bespeaks the spirit which we believe characterizes the average citizen of this State. 1-9-48

Official Who Favors Restrictive Covenants Is Forced To Resign

(39c) Ill The Informer and Texas Freeman

San Antonio, Texas

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Pressure from the people attacking his racial theories this week forced Richard Lawrence Nelson, white, an advocate of racial restrictive covenants, to resign from an appointment as executive direcor of the land clearance commission of this city.

Nelson had been criticized because of statements accredited to him against Jews and Negroes. His appointment had been fought by local civic leaders because of his views.

As executive director of this commission Nelson would have been in charge of the city's slum clearance plans.

39c 1948

Iowa

A Vote Against Prejudice Is a Vote For Democracy

Iowa State Daily

Tues. 3-30-48

When President Truman went before Congress recently to ask for a temporary return of selective service to halt the spread of communism, students were reminded with a shock that the seemingly remote debates and diplomatic maneuverings between countries half way around the globe can and eventually will affect their private lives. Verbal battles won and lost in the United Nations Assembly, or the outcome of elections in Italy, take on meaning to a college student when they decide whether or not his college training is to be interrupted by service in the armed forces. It is not difficult under those circumstances to see how world affairs are important to the individual.

What is more difficult to see, although just as important, is the effect of the individual on world affairs. Though he probably wasn't aware of it at the time, the Iowa State student who voted his opinion on the question of Negro participation in Big Seven athletics was voting his opinion on a question that is of no little importance in the international battle of democracy vs. totalitarianism.

Tues. 3-30-48

The selective service measure recommended by President Truman has already aroused considerable debate. It will arouse even more before congress finally votes on it. But regardless of whether it is passed or not, regardless of how big an armed force we build up, the fact remains that military might will not sell the democratic way of life to other people.

It may cause Russia to reconsider her expansionist foreign policy. It could be used to force our way of life temporarily down the throats of foreign nations. But size of armies and weight of armor will not convince the European peasant that he will be better off under a democratic form of government. The example of a happy, prosperous, FREE America WILL help to do that.

That is where the decision of the overwhelming majority of students who voted YES in the Cardinal Guild sponsored poll on whether or not to do away with the racial discrimination clause in Big Seven athletic regulations becomes important.

Racial prejudice in the U. S. has always been a sore point at which dictators aimed some very effective propaganda. It happened in our recent war against fascism and it is happening in the cold war of ideas with Russia. How can America call itself democratic, they say, when minority groups are denied rights supposedly given to all men by the constitution. 3-30-48

The step which the Iowa State student body has taken in this matter of race prejudice is a step in the right direction. Congratulations are in order. But the job isn't finished. A great deal more of this type of housecleaning remains to be done. Education is one of the most effective weapons against prejudice. What better place then, for the battle against prejudice to start than in institutions of higher learning such as Iowa State. **E.J.S.**

Students Oppose Athletics Bias

Fri. 4-9-48

Memphis World

AMES, Iowa — (NNPA) — A poll of students at Iowa State College revealed that 92 per cent of more than half of the 10,000 who voted registered opposition to racial discrimination in Big Seven Conference Athletics. Fri. 4-9-48

The survey of student opinion on the question was conducted by the Cardinal Guild, student governing body of the college. Students were given ballots as they went through spring quarter registration.

Memphis, Tenn.

From a total of 5,483 ballots, 4,062 were cast in favor of revision of the present conference rule prohibiting Big Seven schools from including colored athletes on teams when playing schools which bar colored students from their teams.

The survey was recommended at a meeting of student representatives of five conference schools in Lincoln Nebraska last November.

White Farmers Carry on Chores For Negro Neighbor In Trouble'

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-10-48

(Special to The

DUNKERTON, Iowa—Fifteen tractors, manned by his

hills of the Fred Lee Roberts farm here Thursday, and by nigh

Roberts, Dunkerton Negro, accused of murdering a white picket at the Rath Packing Company plant May 19, is in Black Hawk County Jail. Courier, Pittsburgh Pa.

His neighbors said they "just want to help out a good man who got himself in trouble." 7-10-48

The narrow, sandy road leading to the small Roberts farm home, three miles east of Dunkerton, was choked with cars and tractors of his neighbors Thursday as they brought seed corn and soy beans to start a crop for Mrs. Roberts and the nine children who are at home (There are thirteen in all).

THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS COLLECTED

It was thought Thursday afternoon there wouldn't be enough seed corn to complete the planting, but one grinning farmer showed a roll of dollar bills, sandwiched with an occasional five, which he said totaled $37.

The money was contributed by neighbors of Roberts—"Just in case there isn't enough seed corn to finish the job." Courier

The sandy soil just behind the small frame house was planted with beans and the richer ground which stretches further south from the house was planted with corn. 7-10-48

About 100 acres of the 120 deeded to the Robertses was plowed and planted. The rest of the ground is either unfit for crops or is being held for pasture.

GASOLINE DONATED

A Dunkerton townsman donated gasoline for the tractors, Mrs. Roberts said.

"The people who have been so kind to us don't want their names used," she said. "They're not doing this for publicity, they're just being neighborly and it would be terrible if a few hotheads some place would resent their helping us and try to do them any harm."

Her farm neighbors shared the opinion.

Handyman Honors White Friends For Their Consideration

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

CENTERVILLE, Iowa—(SNS) — Sixty-year-old Cutler Robinson, a distant relative to the famous tap dancer, Bill Robinson, honored 65 white prominent citizens of Centerville Thursday by having them as his guests at a chicken dinner.

Fri. 11-12-48

A handy man around the town, Robinson said he gave the dinner to let them know his "warm feelings" toward them for their consideration throughout the years.

The dinner was fried by Robinson's bride of a few weeks. The elderly handy man said he considered his association with Centerville whites as an example how two races could get along together.

Fri. 11-12-48

White Farmers Carry on Chores For Negro Neighbor In Trouble

The Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-10-48

39c

(Special to The Courier)

DUNKERTON, Iowa—Fifteen tractors, manned by his white neighbors, crawled industriously over the rolling hills of the Fred Lee Roberts farm here Thursday, and by night the plowing and planting were completed.

Roberts, Dunkerton Negro, accused of murdering a white picket at the Rath Packing Company plant May 19, is in Black Hawk County Jail.

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The Courier

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Sat. 7-10-48

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Her farm neighbors shared the opinion.

At noon Thursday, about twenty perspiring farmers tramped into the small Roberts home and sat down to a table groaning under the weight of big slices of ham, wieners, potatoes, vegetables and pies and cakes.

The neighbor women brought much of the food and helped Mrs. Roberts prepare the meal.

The healthy soft-spoken mother of thirteen children stood in her small yard over her husband's land.

WORKED ALL NIGHT

Sat.

"It was always hard for Dad to get much done," she said. "He worked all night and slept most of the day, so when he did get up about all he could do was give a few orders to the boys and then maybe, get a few chores done himself before he went back to work at the packing plant."

Friday morning, one tractor and a team were being used to finish the job.

7-10-48

"He'll have a good crop," one farmer predicted. "And if anything needs doing between now and when he gets home, I guess there's enough of us around here to do it."

CORE GROUP AT WORK

Negro Star

39a

Wichita's Core group has been working to persuade the YMCA and the Fox Theaters that segregation is wrong and should be abandoned by these organizations. The methods which the group is using are negotiations with the men responsible for this education policy, of the public, and attendance of the theatres in interracial groups. Fri. 4-25-41

Kan.

The Principles of CORE

1. These groups are interracial, because they know the race problem is a human, social problem, touching all people of every race. It is a social cancer which must be cut out from our social order through the cooperative efforts of all people who believe in the brotherhood of man. These groups believe it is a mistake to speak of the Negro problem, and they likewise believe it is a mistake to assume that only Negroes can effectively act for racial justice. Whites and Neroes must act together.

2. These groups believe in direct action, because a cautious program is ineffective in the long run and weakens the fight for human justice. They believe the most effective means for gaining full citizenship rights for all Americans regardless of race is to refuse to accept any barriers to that citizenship. This means that these groups will specifically resist Jim Crow tradition and practices through direct opposition.

Groups affiliated with national CORE have carried out local campaigns against race discrimination in the employment policies of business concerns, in housing segregation, in restaurants, bowling alleys and skating rinks, in churches and YMCA's.

In carrying out their action program, these local groups follow the procedure of, first, investigating the suspected area of discrimination to ascertain all the facts; second, discussing the grievance with those seemingly responsible for the practice, in an effort to bring about a change of policy; third, appealing to the wider public for support in achieving a non-discriminatory practice; fourth, attracting wide attention to the unjust racial practice through such demonstrations as picketing or passing out leaflets; fifth, using non-cooperation technique such as organizing a boycott or strike, to induce a change of policy. Wichita, Kansas.

Although the main emphasis is on direct action, at times these groups will use legal, legislative and political action in order to oppose race discrimination.

Dr. Taylor Is Praised For His Policy On Academic Freedom

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

39c

Jun. 6-20-48

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

John C. Espie pretends to be a loyal and staunch American. Perhaps he even believes he is in every respect a true American, but certainly his advocacy of totalitarian methods is a refutation of everything democratic.

Dr. John W. Taylor is to be lauded for his stand on academic freedom as practiced at the University of Louisville. Only by free discussion and logical evaluation can the fallacies of Communism be brought into the open. This is exactly what is being done at the university.

In regard to Negroes and foreigners, Mr. Espie states that they should not be allowed to "put their feet on the campus, much less to make addresses there." Certainly, Mr. Espie, you don't claim that your ancestors were aborigines. Trace lineage back far enough, and you'll find that you are a "foreigner." Men from all races and from all countries are basically the same, the difference being merely skin color or language. Perhaps if more academic freedom had been enjoyed in your school, you would realize that men, all men, are entitled to equal treatment and equal opportunity. That is true Americanism.

Louisville. CLARENCE H. CLARK.

In recent weeks much has been written in this column and elsewhere on academic freedom with particular reference to Dr. John W. Taylor and the University of Louisville. Some people have attacked the policy of this university in permitting speakers with various political opinion to address student groups. Personally, I commend the university for its stand.

It strikes me as odd that "red" charges have been introduced at this point. The present policy of the university has existed for some years. Most of the leading universities have a similar policy. Why do some people persist in saying that these schools have introduced a diabolical scheme? Nothing could be farther from the truth. These institutions are doing the same excellent work they have been doing for many years. The Courier-Journal

Opposition comes from two sources, from unthinking people who have had no college training and are suspicious of learning, and from individuals who feel they have an exclusive knowledge of truth. Both groups are convinced the universities should indoctrinate students in the manner of the Nazi regime. They unknowingly betray their secret fear that democracy cannot support itself. Louisville, Ky.

Any university worthy of the name shuns the stifling sin of indoctrination. A good university lives by the faith that citizens, capable of independent thought and allowed unrestricted thought, will preserve democracy far better than those whose opinions are swayed by flag-waving oratory and reactionary rubbish. Jun. 6-20-48 HARRY B. PARTIN.

Nicholasville, Ky.

Freedom Thrives On Discussion

39c

The Courier-Journal

THROUGH timidity or stupidity some universities in the United States have put academic freedom in a straitjacket. The excuse has been suppression of Communism. The result has been suppression of free speech, which, of course, is one of the unsavory characteristics of Communism, Soviet style. 6-11-48

We have been pleased that the University of Louisville has not been one of these universities. It has fired no professors for supporting HENRY WALLACE. It has denied no lecture hall to PAUL ROBESON. It has refused to magnify the pinkish minority, which is a normal ingredient in any lively student body, by persecuting or repressing it. Fri.

We are particularly pleased that the university's president, Dr. JOHN W. TAYLOR, has come before a Louisville civic club to discuss academic freedom. He has explained that any of the six or more discussion fraternities on the U. of L. campus may invite any speaker the members want to hear, without dictation or acquiescence of the university administration. "That," says Dr. TAYLOR properly, "is the essence of freedom. The campus should be a place where all issues can be ventilated, where all matters can be discussed." Louisville, Ky.

There will be some, unfortunately, who will say in effect that academic freedom is a good thing, but—. They will say it ought not afford a forum for doctrines they don't believe in. That, of course, is no academic freedom at all. It is a doctrine that all dictatorships share. It has no place in a free university in a free land. 6-11-48.

Freedom Is Vigorous At Our University

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

IF THUGS climb upon a platform and club a speaker to silence him we know what is happening. The thugs are clubbing the right of free speech, which the authors of our Bill of Rights agreed Americans should have and keep. Wed. 5-19-48

If trustees of a university fire a teacher because he campaigns for an unpopular political candidate, what is happening then? The trustees would say the professor's political activities "have impaired his value as a teacher." We would say the trustees are using an economic club to belabor the professor's right to free speech.

Teachers of the University of Louisville are unafraid to speak their minds. Some of them are signing a protest against what Evansville College did to GEORGE PARKER. He is a young Baptist minister who taught religion and philosophy at Evansville. After he presided at a HENRY WALLACE meeting, the college dismissed him. We are glad to see the University of Louisville faculty members willing and able to take his part.

And PAUL ROBESON has just spoken in the University of Louisville Student Union Building, at a meeting sponsored by the Sociology Club. There is no reason in the world why he shouldn't speak, or why students should not be eager to hear what he has to say about race relations. He is a great actor, a great singer, and because he is a Negro he knows bitterly about race relations. What he thinks, and why he thinks it, are as treasure to the inquiring mind. Yet because the House Committee on Un-American Activities has smeared him with its invisible tar and feathers, and because he follows HENRY WALLACE, he has been a figure of controversy. Halls have been denied him. Bigots have maligned him. And uncertain men are afraid of the hot spirit of protest which he represents. In a less enlightened place his presence might have caused a furor. Wed. 5-19-48

We are thankful that in our municipal university the inquiring, open mind is thriving unafraid.

nterracial eader Cites ains in City

Free Press
Detroit mich
Fri. 7-30-48

Although much remains to be done, Detroit's race relations have improved through "the general re[illegible]tion of tensions and the building of community peace," the Rev. Father John E. Coogan said Thursday.

mich

Father Coogan, chairman of the Detroit Interracial Committee, made this statement in the committee's fourth annual report.

* * *

IT WAS sent to Mayor Van Antwerp.

In the report, Father Coogan traced the successes and failures of his organization over the last four years, described Detroit's changing attitude toward community tensions, and laid out goals for civic action.

In the last six months, he said, three major developments have taken place in race relations.

He said they were:

1—The recent positive actions of the Supreme Court on civil rights cases.

2—The increased discussion of civil rights throughout the country.

Free Press

3—Detroit's experience—for a brief period—with high interracial tension as the result of the fatal shooting of Leon Moseley, a Negro boy by a police officer.

Detroit mich

Citing nine recent Supreme Court decisions, Father Coogan said they represent "significant progress" in putting all citizens on a par before the law.

Fri. 7-30-48

THE DECISIONS, he said, were concerned with the rights of individual citizens and members of minority groups.

On the civil rights issue, Father Coogan declared that "public thinking in this field is far ahead of what we could have anticipated three months ago."

He pointed out that this issue has emerged as one of the major concerns of all political parties in the present campaign.

These developments, the churchman predicted, will mean further improvement in Detroit race relations. But many basic problems remain unsolved, he said.

* * *

AS A CASE in point, he noted the Moseley shooting and resultant period of high racial tension.

"Fortunately," he said, "the constructive forces in our community are alert and organized and ready to meet challenges of that kind.

"What might have resulted in widespread community violence a few years ago was intelligently and capably handled in 1948."

Interracial Work Brings Honor to 7

Free Press
39c mich

BY GEORGE S. BUSH
Free Press Staff Writer

Sat 10-9-48

Grateful parishoners of a Negro church gathered Friday night to honor seven Detroiters whose efforts have made the City a better place for all.

The work of these seven is not often praised.

They were crusaders of the cause to improve interracial relations.

Detroit mich.

As the Rev. Malcolm G. Dade, pastor of St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church, expressed it: "They stick out their necks and often get the kiss of death."

* * *

THOSE TO WHOM he paid this high compliment of courage were:

MRS. WILLARD POPE, who has given "time, energy and means toward the advancement of peoples everywhere."

JEAN T. SHEAFOR, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan Telephone Co., who insisted always "upon fair practices in employment" by his company.

WALTER F. REUTHER, UAW (CIO) president, "for his aggressive confidence that democracy can be made to work."

RABBI B. BENEDICT GLAZER, of Temple Beth El, "one of the founders of the Michigan Committee on Civil Rights."

EDWARD M. SWAN, executive secretary of the Detroit Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "an outstanding leader in the Negro community."

GEORGE EDWARDS, Common Council president, who "has worked for more than the people's welfare * * * also for their dignity."

BREWSTER P. CAMPBELL, city editor of the Detroit Free Press, who has "striven continuously for a fair and unbiased interpretation of news * * * bringing about a better understanding between the people of Detroit."

Reuther and Mrs. Pope were unable to attend the banquet.

* * *

BISHOP Richard Emrich, head of the local Episcopal Diocese, told the nearly 300 parishoners and guests that the honored seven had distinguished themselves in the four great Christian social principles.

Sat 10-9-48

"In their specific decisions, they have brought respect for the individual, fellowship, service and sacrifice into the life of the community," he said.

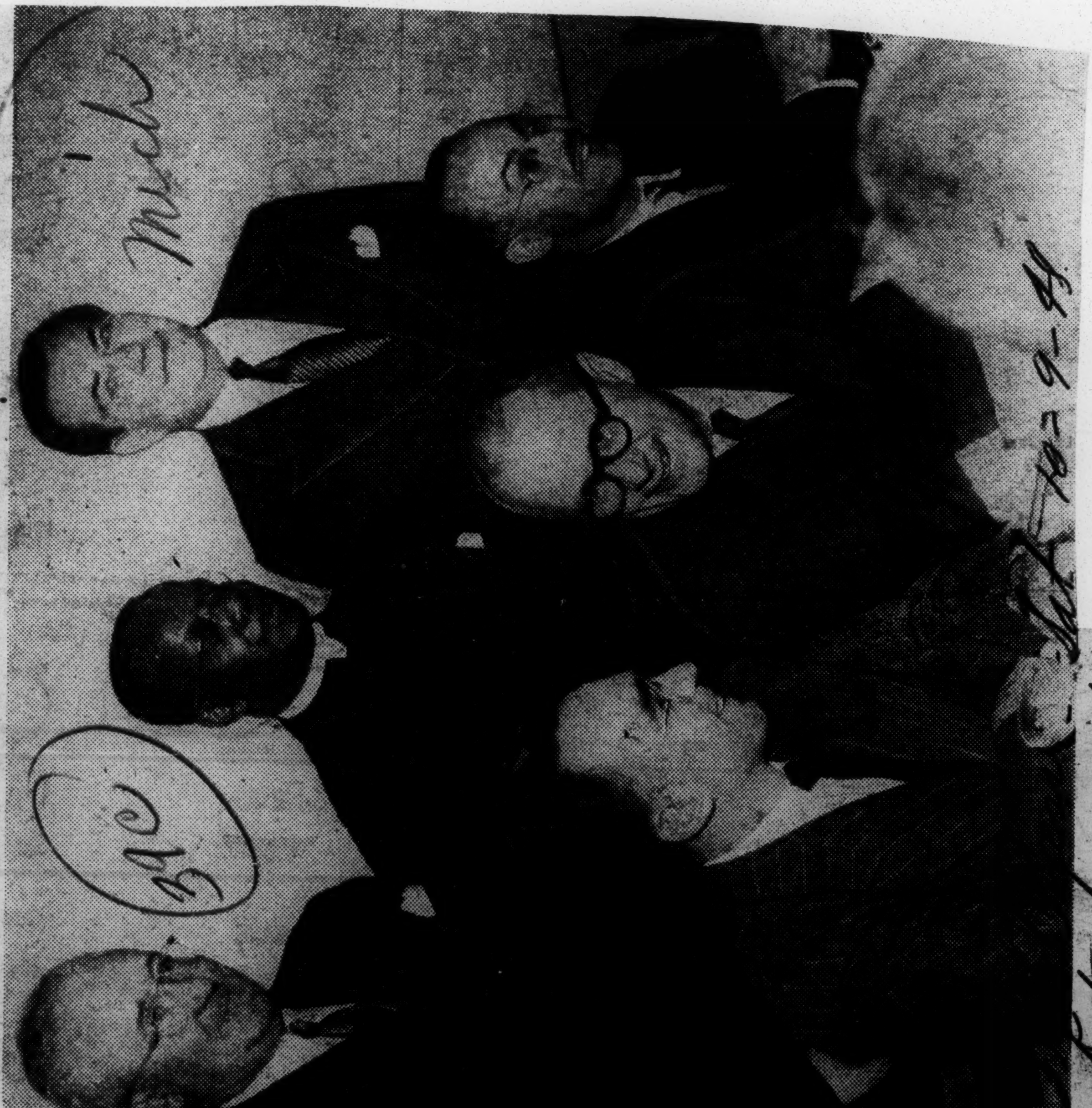
Circuit Judge Ira W. Jayne presented the dedications.

* * *

ALSO HONORED was Attorney Willis Graves, senior warden of the church, who opposed restrictive covenant cases in Detroit before the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Dade said his parish would make the dedication banquet an annual affair "to show appreciation to those who have worked for the good of the City in any form whatsoever."

Praise That Seldom Comes



39c
mich
Sat 10-9-48
Detroit mich

DETROITERS "who stuck their necks out" for better interracial relations were honored by parishoners of the Rev. Malcolm G. Dade's St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church. Sitting, left to right, are George Edwards, Brewster P. Campbell and Edward Swan. Standing, are J. T. Sheafor (left) and Rabbi B. Benedict Glazer. Mr. Dade is standing at center.

39c 1948

Missouri

dence, 452 Madison ave., where Harry C. Oppen- paign.

Asks City End Jim Crow In All Public Places

Defender Chicago Ill. 39c

Sat. 5-15-48

By HOWARD B. WOODS
Defender St. Louis Bureau

MW.

ST. LOUIS—This city got its first bill proposing the abolition of segregation in public places last week with its introduction in the Board of Alderman by Ald. Sidney R. Redmond, (R. 18th Ward), one of three Negro members.

Redmond's proposal would make the practice of segregation because of race, color or creed, punishable by a fine ranging from $25 to $500.

Asks No Bigoted Signs Sat.

The alderman's measure would also prohibit the posting of signs advertising such segregation or discrimination, defined as public places, inns, hotels, cafeterias, lunch rooms, road houses, auto courts, drug stores, resort, parks, hospitals, theatres and rooming houses "or any place where food or drink is sold for consumption on the premises." 5-15-48

Clubs Not Included

The bill excluded private clubs and institutions where food and drinks were sold generally only to members and where there was no city-wide solicitation of membership.

The proposed ordinance would place the aldermanic body on record as declaring "the practice of exclusion, segregation and discrimination in the use, operation and enjoyment of public places and accomodations against any of the residents of the city or those coming within its bounderies because of race, creed, color or natural origin are in derogation of the fundamental civil rights of the individual involved."

The measure states that the definition of public places carried in the bill does not necessarily restrict its application only to those places mentioned.

39c 1948 New Jersey (Somerset County Plan)

High School Students in Jersey Canvass Shops on Attitude Toward Serving Negroes

The Times New York, N.Y.

Tues. 3-2-48

39c

Special to The New York Times

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 1—A group of high school students, intent on combating racial and religious prejudice, began such steps as canvassing soda fountains and sweet shops here today on their attitude toward serving Negroes. They won a promise from the proprietor of one favorite teen-age resort that he would no longer discriminate against Negro youths.

The same group is planning to try to break down the tradition against the attendance of Negro students at the local high school dances. A Negro member of the group has promised to attempt to induce some of his friends to attend the next dance, while the other members are pledged to see that they are made welcome.

The eight students who are members of the group have already enlisted wide community support behind their movement. At a mass meeting in the local high school last Wednesday night, at which Catholic, Jewish and Protestant clergymen were present, they obtained 346 signatures of youths and adults to the "Somerset County Plan," after youthful speakers had told of various slights against minority groups.

While one of the main purposes of the plan is to fight discrimination based on race, creed or national origin, it has such additional aims as discussing problems of delinquency, health, recreation, and training for participation in government. The local school authorities, while not sponsoring the movement, are cooperating with it.

The eight students who initiated the movement have been designated a planning committee to from a district youth council. They will meet tomorrow night to draft a proposed constitution for such a council, after which they will extend invitations to all youth organizations in this area, including Bound Brook, Manville and Raritan, to participate. Barbara Widutis, a high school junior, is secretary pro tem of the committee.

Mrs. Arthur Meredith, local high school teacher, and Mrs. Florence B. Widutis, New York editor who lives here, have agrede to act as adult advisers to the group, and the Rev. Reuben Speaks, pastor of St. Thomas African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, has consented to help them select a Negro adviser.

Tues. 3-2-48

Adults who attended the meeting last Wednesday voted at that time to begin the formation of an Adult Council to work with the Youth Council, but as yet its organization has not taken definite form. The Ministerial Association and the Parent Teachers Association have both endorsed the Youth Council, howe

New York

39c #1948

MRS. LUVINIA ALLEN shows how she picked up the paper bag containing $64,000 in cash and other valuables which was thrown on her porch by a neighbor, Mrs. Luvinia Allen. Questioned by police, Mrs. Albers said she didn't like to leave that much money around the house while she was out and knew she could trust her friend, Mrs. Allen.

$57,805 Dropped at Neighbor's

Widow Rings Bell, Then Hurries Away

39c

NEW YORK—Believing in "The Good Neighbor" policy and the moral admonition that "honesty is the best policy," a colored family, on whose doorstep it was left by an elderly widow last week, turned over to police a cardboard box containing cash bonds and bankbooks totaling $57,805.

The widow, Mrs. Lavenia Albers, 72, whose husband, a bookbinder, died 18 months ago, left her home at 143-18 Lux Rd., Jamaica, Queens, at 6:30 p.m., Jan. 28, went next door to Mrs. Livinia Allen, 72, rapped on the storm door, deposited the box, and left hurriedly.

Opening the door, Mrs. Allen called after Mrs. Albers whose only answer was a sign for her to keep quiet. Mrs. Allen opened the box, the top of which was covered with a suit of women's long underwear.

When she saw the contents of the box, Mrs. Allen started toward the widow's cottage but it was dark. She called her son, Henry Allen Jr., and her son-in-law, LeRoy Smith, and they decided to wait for the arrival of LeRoy's wife, Mrs. Hannah Smith, 40.

When Mrs. Smith, a stenographer at the Board of Education in Brooklyn, arrived a few minutes later, she told her mother that she met Mrs. Albers on the street, and she informed her she was going to throw a pair of shoes and stockings over the fence for Mrs. Allen.

Mrs. Albers told Mrs. Smith that she was afraid of Bobo, the mixed Chow and Spitz dog owned by the Allens. The package came over the Allens' fence at 7 p.m.

It was then that Mrs. Allen told her daughter of the money and the family called the Jamaica police immediately. They counted $10.805 in cash, $2,000 in bonds, and bankbooks from 10 institutions showing $45,000 in deposits.

The Allens and Smiths were taken to the station house and questioned for leads in tracing Mrs. Albers, who was found the next day at the home of her sister, Mrs. Henrietta McQuade. 241 W. 13th St.

Mrs. Albers told Dets. Martin Sullivan and James Fulton of the Jamaica police station that she knew the Allens "would take good care of the money."

She said she read recently of burglaries in her section and feared the valuables she left with the Allens would be unsafe in her own home.

The widow, her sister, and her daughters agreed to let the Police Property Clerk hold the money for a while, close the house in Jamaica, and place Mrs. Albers in care of her sister who planned to provide her with medical attention.

THEY RETURNED FORTUNE—Mrs. Luvina Allen, 72, left, demonstrates how she reached out to pick up a shoe box containing $57,805 dropped on her porch by her next door Jamaica, L.I., neighbor, Mrs. Luvinia Albers, white. Her daughter, right, Mrs. Hannah Smith, a stenographer at the Brooklyn Board of Education, turned the money over to police. When located at the residence of a sister, Mrs. Albers said she left the money with Mrs. Allen for safekeeping because she was afraid of burglars.

Dewey Signs Bill Outlawing Bias Practices In Colleges, Universities

Atlanta Daily World

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Terming race and religious discrimination in the admission of students to institutions of higher learning as 'obnoxious and undemocratic,' Governor Thomas E. Dewey last Monday signed a bill outlawing such practices in New York State. The law becomes effective September 15.

The [illegible] reserves to religious or undenominational institutions the right to operate "exclusively or primarily for students of their own religious faith", but prohibits them from discrimination against applicants for admission on grounds of race, color or national origin.

"This bill is a further stop by New York State to reduce obnoxious and undemocratic barriers based on relgious belief or the accident of birth", Governor Dewey declared in signing the measure. "Discrimination is already unlawful in our public schools", he said, adding:

PRODUCT OF STUDY

"It is the product of two years study, debate and deliberation by the commission on a state university. The commission found such discrimination existed in certain instances.

"Was a nation, perhaps more than any other in the world, we are proud of and devoted to the education of our children. College and university education has become the goal of an ever increasing number of parents. Nothing can be more ugly or agonizing to any parent than the realization that his child is to be denied his full opportunity for learning and contribution merely because of his parentage. Such restraints are foreign to a country of growth, a country of progress, a country of moral leadership and a country born and preserved by the

ounsel to the Commission on the Need for a state University, which Owen D. Young, headed, the bill sponsored in the legislature by Senator Elmer F. Quinn, Democratic Minority Leader, and Assemblyman Lewis W. Olliffe, Brooklyn Republican.

Setting up a schedule of "unfair" educational practices based on acts on discrimination, the bill empowers Francis T. Spaulding, State the State Board of Regents to compel the abatement of such practices, first by "persuation, coinciliation, or mediation," then by the insurance of "cease and desist" orders and finally by court order, reviewable by the Appellate Division.

The Commissioner is empowered to investigate complaints or initiate investigations on his own motion in the first instance and both he and the Board of Regents

sacrifice of those who thought they were fighting for freedom.

"Education, and particularly higher education is a guest for the truth; baseless distinctions have no place in that quest. Education controls the opportunity for professional careers; careers should depend only upon ability to serve. Education flourishes in the controversy divergent groups, in conflicting ideas and ideals; intellectual in breeding has always proved disatrous.

SOLID PROGRESS

"This new law is another demonstration of the solid progress to be made upon the basis of full discussion, mutual education, persuasion, and agreement."

Drafted by Arthur H. Schwartz are empowered to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, administer oaths, take testimony under oath, and require the production of evidence relating to any such investigation.

First Meeting

Herald Tribune New York, N.Y.

Herald Tribune New York, N.Y. Tues.

An alert photographer catches the first minute of an acquaintance between a Friendly Town hostess and a Fresh Air guest in the railroad station of a New England town 7-27-48

Friendly Town Journey Varies Nursery Rhyme

Herald Tribune New York, N.Y. Tues 7-27-48

Escorts, Like Lady in the Shoe, Have Many Children, but They Know What to Do

There was an old lady who lived in
a shoe;
She had so many children she didn't
know what to do.

Like the old lady in the nursery rhyme, the Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund escort often has many children under her charge, but, unlike the old lady, she knows what to do. Her duty is to deliver the children to the chairman of Friendly Town committees.

Miss Doris Eliazon, who for five years has been in charge of transportation, planning the trips of Fresh Air children to Friendly Towns from Virginia to Maine, had never escorted a group of children. With the assistance of two other escorts, she took eighty-seven children into Massachusetts this week and learned something about preserving order, keeping heads and arms inside car windows and comforting children who began to be homesick when the train left New York.

Fear of Not Being Liked

Although some of the children were no more than four, it was not the youngest alone who grew uncomfortable as the train neared the towns where they wr to live two weeks with Frinedly Town hosts. All of those for whom it was a first experience began to show on their faces the nervous fright which Miss Eliazon said grew out of their doubts that they might not be liked by their new hosts. It was only when the hosts welcomed them with the genuine warmth these people always have for their small guests from the city that the children relaxed and lost their fear. Tues.

Whenever one of the younger children lost his self-restraint and cried, Miss Eliazon said the others gathered around him immediately to discover what had brought him to that pass. She feared the tears might be infectious, but admitted that they hadn't proved to be so. One frightened girl about seven, whose dark complexion prompted Miss Eliazon to think her of Latin descent proved a complete mystery as the escorts tried out first Spanish and then French and Italian in an effort to quiet her sobs. After utter failure, they discovered she spoke English excellntly. 7-27-48

Three Way Split

The children were separated into three groups, and the escorts accompanied the individual groups to towns in the neighborhoods of Yarmouth, Hyannis and Falmouth, Mass. Miss Eliazon took her group in a bus from Yarmouth to Welfleet and Provincetown. Whatever the trials of an escort, they had not been sufficient to discourage her, because she said yesterday she intended accompanying another group into the Lake Placid region of New York State later this week.

Report Blasts Old Jim Crow Methods

Black dispatch

39c

Oklahoma City, Okla.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — American psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists overwhelmingly believe that enforced segregation on racial or religious lines has serious and detrimental psychological effects both on the segregated groups and those enforcing segregation, it was revealed Friday by Dr. Stuart W. Cook, director of of the commission on community interrelations of the American Jewish congress. Sat 1-3-48

In making public the results of a national survey conducted during the past six months by the congress, Dr. Cook declared that the findings of his group were particularly significant in view of the recent condemnation and the president's Committee on Civil rights.

More than 500 of the country's leading social scientists cooperated in the survey by replying to an extensive questionnaire and providing other relevant data. Of these, 90.4 per cent declared that enforced racial or religious segregation had adverse psychological effects on the segregated groups enforcing the segregation. Only 2.3 per cent of the scholars felt that the segregated groups suffered no evil results while only 3.7 percent were of the opinion that there were no harmful consequences for the group doing the segregating. 1-3-48

Commenting on the results of the AJ Congress survey, Dr. Cook declared that "it is particularly significant that there is no regional variation in the responses we received. Experts from the south are as positive as those from other sections of the country as to the harmful effects of segregation." Black Dispatch

"It has generally been recognized," said the CCI director, "that segregation produces serious psychological and emotional results in the minority groups. What has not been so widely recognized is the fact that the harm to the majority group imposing racial segregation is equally great. Our study makes it unanswerably clear that tre elimination of all forms of enforced racial or religious segregation from American life is as vital for the general welfare of all groups, even the privileged, as it is for the well-being of the racial and religious minorities."

Dr. Cook pointed out that the opinions of the scientists as to the harmful effects of segregation were based on the assumption that the facilities provided for the segregated group were every bit as good as those available to the majority, a condition, he noted, which was very rarely the case.

"The survey is therefore even more valuable and significant," he declared, "because it punctures the myth with which many persons of goodwill have sought to excuse their defense of segregation. That myth has put over the idea that segregation is not a social evil if equal facilities are provided for those being segregated. It is the fact of enforced separation on a racial or religious basis in activities in which race or religion are wholly irrelevant factors which is psychologically and emotionally disastrous to all groups. Equality of facilities in no way lessens the damage inflicted by such segregation."

Overwhelmingly, the scientists participating in the survey indicated that they based their opinions both on scientific research and their own professional experience. The social scientists whose views were sought included anthropologists, sociologists and psychologists as the group most concerned with the development of individuals and their group adjustment. They embraced all anthropologists in the American Ethnological society, over 400 psychologists in the social psychology and personality section of the American Psychological association and members of the American Sociological association concerned mainly with race relations or social psychology.

The 517 who cooperated in the CCI survey constituted an unusually large proportion—60.9 per cent of the 849 whose participation was originally sought.

Although opportunity was provided for participants to remain anonymous if they so desired, only 16 percent of the scientists chose not to identify themselves, the highest proportion coming from the south. The data themselves, Dr. Cook noted, did not reveal any regional variations as to the harmful consequences of segregation.

FRENCH GIRL ADOPTED BY 35 NEGRO CHILDREN

The Times
New York, N.Y.

A Jewish child in France, permanently adopted by thirty-five Negro children who live in Jamaica, Queens, will be supplied regularly with clothing and gifts, a spokesman for the benefactors said yesterday. 4-21-48

The child aided is Monique Aronek, a 13-year-old refugee who receives shelter from the foster parents' division of the Labor Zionist Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation, Inc., of 673 Broadway. She lives in Cessieu, France. So far, the Jamaica children have sent her three packages. Ned.

The Jamaica children were taken to the organization office yesterday in appreciation of the interest they had shown in the French child and to impress upon them that need is greater than considerations of race, religion and nationality, agency officials said.

Barbara Slade, also 13, said the benefactors plan to send a package a month to their friend in France. Letters have been exchanged, and translations of Monique's were circulated throughout the Jamaica neighborhood.

39c 1948 North Carolina

North Carolina Calm

(39) Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

During 'Rights' Storm

Wed. 3-3-48

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—(SNS)—The reaction of North Carolina, concerning the feeling that has spread South against President Truman's civil rights program, is commanding attention.

For many years North Carolina has been hailed as the most progressive state in the South and its race relations have won acclaim as the best in the region. Even though North Carolina is between Virginia and South Carolina, which started the move to take the presidential nominees off the ballot and which strongly denounced Mr. Truman's civil rights program, respectively; North Carolina eradicated the poll tax 28 years ago and is a Southern state that has equalized teacher pay for both races.

North Carolina seems to see nothing definitely wrong with the proposals, or anything to cause undue alarm. The prevailing attitude is that of approval, with understanding of the Southern feeling that practical conditions at this time would make it extremely hard if not impossible to carry out the proposals.

Daily World Wed. 3-3-48

HITS MEETING

Gov. Gregg Cherry, of North Carolina, a member of the Southern Governors' committee described the meeting's chief value as of letting Southerners blow off steam.

Gov. Cherry received national attention when last summer ordered immediate intervention in an attempted lynching.

Atlanta, Ga.

In commenting on Virginia's move to have presidential candidates removed from the ballot, Governor Cherry replied, 'I'm not looking for a loophole; I'm trying to take care of North Carolina's problems and keep the State together."

(39) N.C. Wed.

At the Jefferson Day dinner in Raleigh, N. C., when Sen. Tom Connally, of Texas denounced President Truman's civil rights program as "a lynching of the Constitution," it is reported that Gov. Cherry did not join in the applause.

Daily World

The Asheville Citizen editorially supported Governor Cherry's stand and stated that "save for the agitators swarming around from two sides, there is nothing on the horizon troubling North Carolina, which can balance race relations as it can balance industry, agriculture, education or anything else it sets its mind to." Atlanta, Ga.

Editorially the Durham Herald asserted that, "the state can work out its racial problems without having to gang up with other Southern states in a concerted fight against President Truman's civil rights program." 3-3-48

Negro Girl, 12, Wins Packard in Drawing

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 25—(AP)—Ernestine Kinzer, 12-year-old Negro girl, won a new Packard automobile in a drawing conducted by the Manufacturers' Exposition here. (39c)

The car will be delivered to her Monday. Sun

Ernestine said used-car dealers and others had tried to buy it from her, but "I'm going to keep it." 4-25-48

The only bad thing is: nobody in the family here can drive. But the Kinzers are going to try to get Ernestine's aunt in Camden, N. J., to come down and act as chauffeur.

1,000 UNIV. OF OKLA. STUDENTS HOLD DEMONSTRATION; DENOUNCE FAILURE TO ADMIT SIPUEL

39c

Press Service of The NAACP

Norman, Okla., Jan 29th--One thousand white students of the University of Oklahoma held a mass demonstration here today denouncing the university officials for failure to admit Negro students to the school. New York, N.Y. Fri. 1-30-48

Loudspeakers were set up in front of the administration building on the campus and speeches were made by leaders of the group, vigorously supporting the NAACP action to open the school to all students regardless of race or color.

During the demonstration, the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution was read to the crowd, declared nullified by the action of the University officials, and burned. The ashes were then collected and a group of 100 students marched to the local post office to mail them to President Truman.

Roscoe Dunjee, NAACP board member from Oklahoma, reports that the students are raising a large fund on the campus to help the association in the case.

39c 1948 Pennsylvania

Philly Race Relations Progressing

The Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla.

6-5-48

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — In his talk before members of the Bureau of Municipal research, Dr. G. Gordon Brown of the University of Toronto said Negro-white relationships here are making great progress. He pointed out that there is still much that can be improved.

After a 14-month survey, Dr. Brown said twice as many Negroes as whites were jobless in the city, the death rate among Negroes was one-third above other citizens.

SAYS PHILADELPHIA CUTS RACE TENSIONS

New York Times

39c

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29—Definite progress toward solving Negro-white relationships is being made in Philadelphia- Dr. C. Gordon Brown, anthropologist of the University of Toronto, reported this week to the Bureau of Municipal Research. Sun. 5-30-48

Dr. Brown based his conclusion on a fourteen-month study of race-relations problems, which he made here under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Philosophical Society.

His investigation first was started by the Bureau of Municipal Research after the strike in 1944 of Philadelphia Transportation Company employes. That tie-up involved the upgrading of Negro transit workers.

"Race discrimination," said Dr. Brown, "is an all-providing phenomenon, and one that is unlikely to disappear in the near future.

"In your school system and various official and unofficial agencies, intelligent and consistent efforts are being made to teach groups of people how to live together." 5-30-48

39c 1948

Pennsylvania (DAR)

Newsweek

Dayton, Ohio

Equality: The Montrose, Pa., Daughters of the American Revolution chose a Negro high-school senior, Belle Price, as its candidate in the statewide competition for the annual Daughters of the American Revolution Good Citizenship award. The state winner will compete in the national contest, which will be held in Washington, D. C., where the DAR once refused to let Marian Anderson sing at its Constitution Hall.

Mon. 3-29-48

Suggestion for 1948 Resolutions

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 1-1-48

Since there seems to be no escaping the fact that 1948 is a political year, we have a few modest suggestions for all candidates for office, more specifically those in our own State. These suggestions, we trust, may take the form of New Year resolutions. Let us hasten to add that we, too, will make them.

39c Pt. 1

Chief among them is one which grows out of the fact that candidates for office talk much about our resources. Newspapers also write too much about them.

Let us, therefore, busy ourselves with a resolution which states that our first and greatest resource is our people and their welfare.

Industry is coming to Georgia, but much of it hesitates at our borders because our tax structure is cumbersome and, for some, unfair. It also hesitates because of our habit of permitting each Legislature to tinker with it and change it, so that no business can be sure of what its rates will be for more than two years at a time. Let us revise our tax structure to meet modern demands and assure industry and business that it will remain stable.

Let us also quit being unreasonable about the fact that, whether we like it or not, a large segment of our population is Negro. Thurs. 1-1-48

We could remember, too, that nothing truer was ever said than by Booker T. Washington when he said that those who made it their life work to hold the Negro down in the ditch must remember that to hold him they, too, must stay in the ditch. The South has spent an unnecessarily long time in the ditch. Let us resolve that simple justice and the right to work are not at all connected with social equality.

So let us resolve first to our own selves to be true, remembering that our State and region and Nation are composed of people, and it is people who take the raw materials and resources and go forward with them, or fail. Constitution

Let us resolve to go forward, in honesty and in sincere endeavor, God being our helper. Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 1-1-48

Progress In South Told By Priest At Interracial Meet

Defender
39c
Chicago Ill

NEW YORK — Although blatant discriminatory practices in educational and social circles show little sign of abatement, a new trend toward interracial justice in the South is gaining headway under the leadership of Catholic hierarchy and youth of the South, Rev. Austin Chachere, Negro Catholic lecturer and writer declared at the regular Thursday forum of the Catholic Interracial Council. Sat. 1-31-48

Father Chachere cited the admission of Negro youths to Catholic seminaries; new attitudes expressed from the pulpit; and growing interracial youth organizations as example of the new trend.

"Looking at the Catholic interracial movement in the South, there are no great essential changes," Father Chachere said. "There are still restrictive placards separating Negro from white in the street cars of a predominantly Catholic city like New Orleans, and the universal practice of discrimination even in Catholic schools has not changed — on the surface. 1-31-48

"In recent times, the expression of interracial principles and an emphasis on the ideas of the Catholic interracial movement are coming from the pulpits. The stage seems to have been set by our Holy Father in a recent radio address to the Catholic Charities Convention held at New Orleans.

"Pope Pius XII made very specific and emphatic references to the discriminatory pattern in the South and his words were well chosen so they could not be misinterpreted."

39c 1948 Tennessee

Tennessee Doctor Closes Clinic After 4 Negroes Kept Off Job

39c

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Palmer, Tenn., July 8 (AP)—About 3,000 persons in this East Tennessee coal-mining community have been without medical protection since Dr. Oscar H. Clements closed his clinic here in protest against racial discrimination. Fri. 7-9-48

The doctor, a practicing physician here for the past 14 years, closed his clinic last Thursday after four Negroes had been denied the right to work on his new home.

Joe Creighton, house-construction foreman, said five men went to the house site and warned the Negroes not to begin work. He quoted one of the men as saying "We don't even allow Negroes to come into Grundy County, much less work here." The county is listed as having 11,552 residents.

Many mine officials and citizens said the area would be entirely without quick medical aid in case of a mine disaster or serious illness.

"Old Doc will be hard to replace," according to many of the residents.

"The town didn't do it," said one serious-faced miner. "It was just five smart guys that caused thsi trouble. We didn't mind those colored fellows working. Especially for Doc." 7-9-48

Said another miner: "We won't get another like old Doc. He'd come any time you needed him, day or night, roads or no roads. Never saw anything like it, the way he pushed himself."

The 38-year-old doctor is married and has two sons. He said he was undecided about where he would begin practice again.

Refuse Work To Negroes, Medic Closes Down Clinic To Whites

Daily World, Atlanta Ga.

Sat. 7-10-48

PALMER, Tenn. (SNS)—The poisonous monster, race hate and discrimination, was dealt a staggering blow here recently when it looked-up bewilderingly from a seated postiion to find heated resentment from a white physician who showed he barred its trespassing.

The physician, Dr. Oscar H. Clements, 3 closed down his clinic to the 3,000 white inhabitants of this east Tennessee coal mining town when four Negroes were recently denied the right to work on his new home. Sat. 7-10-48

When the doctor closed down the shop and stored his clinical equipment at Chattanooga, his action left the town inhabitants without any local medical protection. He had operated here for 14 years.

The foreman of the construction crew, Joe Crieghton, stated that five white men came to the construction site and warned the Negro bricklayers from Chattanooga against starting work on the house. The warning was confirmed by the physician.

The foeman said further that a spokesman of the intimidators remarked: "We don't even allow Negroes to come into Grundy county, much less work here."

Deputy Sheriff Jim Dickerson at Tracy City was reportedly informed of the matter, but no action had been taken by him.

Meanwhile, a mine oficial said he also learned of the threats. He disclosed that no Negroes worked at the mine. Daily World

The closest hospital to the town is Sewanee, about 30 miles away from Palmer. Atlanta, Ga.

Since the doctor's departure, some of the inhabitants are said to have been crying for his return. On the other hand, they appeared unanimously avowed to racial discrimination. 7-10-48

Dr. Clements said he's undediced where he will establish other headquarters. He is described as one "who refused to discriminate between black and white patients.

39c 1948

Washington

Refuse Part In Biased Contest

39c

The Defender

Mar 3-6-48

Chicago Ill.

PASCO, Wash. — (G). — The Omak Chamber of Commerce of this city last week flatly rejected an invitation from a Ephrata group to participate in a beauty contest next June in Ephrata when a study of the rules disclosed that "all candidates must be of the white race."

The recommendation for the rejection came from Albert L. Ayers, superintendent of schools and head of the Chamber's publicity committee. His report stated that "Many of our leaders in education, business, agriculture and government are of races othe rthan white. We value this fine relationship, and wish to do nothing to jeopardize it."

Wisconsin City Welcomes Negroes To Settle There

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis. — (ANP) —Negro citizens are welcome to the town of Sheboygan any time, Editor C. E. Broughten of the Sheboygan Press said last week in a letter to Dan Travis, Milwaukee editor of the Chicago World.

According to Travis, the newspaper man complained that very few colored people come to Sheboygan. He said in that town there are no anti-Negro laws of any kind. 6-5-48

"The Sheboygan Press and Sheboygan certainly present an invitation for Negro veterans to settle in a community where the majority of the people are just and peace loving," the message said, according to Travis.

Interracial Man Of Year

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

MILWAUKEE—Father Claude H. Heithaus of Marquette university has been designated Milwaukee's interracial "Man of the Year" by the executive committee of the interracial federation which represents 29 groups devoted to racial amity. 1-31-48